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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1761.

THE FIFTH EDITION.





LONDON:

Printed for J. DODSLEY, in Pall-Mall, 1786.

changes in the plan of the whole, in conſequence of the new lights that were afforded in thoſe papers.

We heartily wiſh that, to our apology for this delay, we could add that the work has derived from it a ſuperior degree of accuracy and correctneſs. But the public is ſufficiently appriſed of our diſadvantages and defects; and we have ſufficiently experienced an indulgence due, not to our abilities, but to the pains we have taken. They may be aſſured that this indulgence will not tempt us to an ungrateful negligence, or the leaſt relaxation of our beſt endeavours.

THE

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEAR 1761.



THE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT WAR.

CHAP. I.

Preliminary remarks. Treaty proposed and entered into by the belligerent powers. Mr. Stanley sent to Paris, and Mr. Bussy to London. French machinations in Spain. Difficulties in the negotiation. Design of the campaign in Hesse, and of the expedition to Belleisle.

AFTER a general war of five years, carried on with the greatest effusion of blood, and the most extraordinary expence ever known to attend a war of that continuance, it was hoped that, if the animosity of the belligerent powers was not abated, at least a great part of the fuel of discord had been consumed; and that the time was arrived for giving peace to Europe. Some propositions for that purpose had been made in the close of the year 1759. Those, who rather wished for peace, than very attentively considered the probability of effecting it, seemed to think it might then have been expected. But whilst the public was flattered with these hopes, the situation of affairs would not suffer us to believe that they had any solid foundation. We accordingly ventured to point out the difficulties which then obstructed any scheme for peace *. And as these difficulties were such, as did not attend that particular conjuncture only, but must subsist

* See Ann. Register, 1760, chap. 1.

as long as the fortune of war continued in the ſame train, we were from the beginning apprehenſive that the new negotiation which we have ſince ſeen opened, and for ſome time carried on with ſuch pleaſing appearances, might in the iſſue be attended with no better ſucceſs.

There are indeed but two ſituations in which peace can be very rationally expected. The firſt ſituation is that of *equality*; and this is, either where nothing is gained on any ſide; ſo that whenever mutual wearineſs, and unprofitable hoſtilities have calmed the ardor of the warring powers, no intricate points intervene to fruſtrate the firſt pacific diſpoſition; or it may be where the loſſes are ſo equal, that exchanges may eaſily be made, or the parties may reſt mutually ſatisfied with their advantage over each other.

The ſecond ſituation is that of *neceſſity*; where one of the parties is ſo entirely broken and reduced, as to ſubmit to receive conditions on the footing of conqueſt, and to purchaſe repoſe by humiliating and enfeebling conceſſions. A peace upon this latter baſis is always the grand popular object. In every war we flatter ourſelves with the hope of it, againſt an experience almoſt uniform. In fact, it is to the laſt degree difficult to reduce any of the great powers of Europe to this diſgraceful neceſſity. For to reduce any one of them to this ſtate of ſubmiſſion, you muſt, in a manner, reduce all of them to it. The war, if it continues, draws ſtate after ſtate into its vortex, until all Europe is involved. A ſort of balance is then produced, and the peace of conqueſt becomes impracticable.

It would prove of the utmoſt moment to the tranquillity of mankind, that this point were ſufficiently regarded, and that they would willingly adopt that ſyſtem of equality, to which ſooner or later, with more or fewer ſtruggles, they are ſo often compelled to ſubmit. When, ſeldom, a treaty is concluded on other terms, as the king of Pruſſia has found by ſevere experience, and as we obſerved on a former occaſion, is only a ſhort ceſſation, and not a perfect peace. But it muſt be acknowledged that this ſituation, the moſt coincident with their true intereſt, is at the ſame time the moſt contradictory to the paſſions and prejudices of nations. It appears hard to loſe upon every ſide every object of the war. A peace on this foundation will be cenſured, but it is the beſt, on the ſame principle that the ſhorteſt follies are the beſt; and that no injured pride is left to brood over a future war. Contrary to the opinion of the warm patriots on all ſides, we therefore imagined that the year ſeventeen hundred and fifty-eight, in the cloſe of the third campaign, was the happy moment for negotiation. At this time, however, no propoſitions had been made. The propoſitions of ſeventeen hundred and fifty-nine were but ſlightly regarded, and obviouſly could end in nothing. But in the beginning of the year, of which we are now going to treat, the ſcene of negotiation was opened with far greater ſolemnity and parade; and as it was carried on with great diligence, it neceſſarily makes a principal part of the hiſtory of this year. It is indeed ſomewhat fortunate both for the writers and the readers of theſe events that this treaty has intervened. The nar-

narrative otherwiſe had proved extremely barren and unentertaining. For though the animoſity of the belligerent powers was not, as we obſerved, abated, their efforts, however, had conſiderably ſlackened, and their operations began gradually to degenerate into the Petite-guerre. Thoſe vaſt events that aſtoniſh the mind, or hold it in a pleaſing ſuſpenſe; thoſe important battles and ſieges; thoſe rapid and well-conducted marches, and thoſe lively enterprizes which diſtinguiſh the former years, except in a very few inſtances, ſcarce make any part of the hiſtory before us. But tho' the operations of the field had fallen into a ſtate of languor, the cabinet became full of buſineſs, and negotiation flouriſhed. In this ſituation candour obliges us to acquaint our readers that we are ſtill more liable to miſtakes, than when we attempt to deſcribe the tranſactions of the campaign. It very frequently happens, that the account of the military operations come authenticated from the hands of thoſe great generals who have conducted them; and when we have allowed for the partiality of the account, there is nothing to be detracted from them for want of ſufficient information. Even in the caſe of partiality, we are often able to correct the miſrepreſentation or overcharge of one of the parties by that of the other. Theſe things are done in the eye of the world. But the motives either to peace or war, and the ſteps taken in a negotiation, are all behind the curtain. They do not appear for a long time, and ſometimes they never appear completely. There is however, an advantage in the preſent conjuncture. For one of the powers at war, in order to juſtify to its ſubjects and to the world, its part in the continuance of a war ſo fatal to both, has publiſhed an account of the late negotiation; artful indeed, and probably in ſome reſpects unfair; but containing at the ſame time many valuable and illuſtrating pieces, the authenticity of which is not diſputed. The point in ſuch caſes to be dreaded is not the publication of falſe pieces, but the concealment of ſeveral that are real and important. The public information is probably rather incompleat, than untrue. We wait with impatience for that full and authentic narrative of ſo important a negotiation, which undoubtedly our court propoſes to publiſh. We have delayed the ſetting out our work the longer, in hopes of its appearance, by which we might have been able to perfect and correct our account of this tranſaction. The account of the Spaniſh negotiation has appeared late, but we have not failed to make uſe of it. At preſent we engage in our work, under thoſe difficulties, which it is juſt the reader ſhould know and allow for. In the ſucceeding year we ſhall take care to profit of whatever further lights may be imparted.

Very early in this year 1761, the courts of Peterſburgh, Vienna, France, Sweden and Poland, agreed ſeverally and jointly to offer propoſals towards renewing that negotiation for peace, which had abruptly been broken off in the cloſe of the year 1759. France was the principal and firſt mover; for as it was her ambition which had made the war ſo general, and her revenue which in a great meaſure ſupported it; the former being now humbled by a ſeries of unfortunate events, and the latter reduced by moſt enor-

mous expences, she began at length to relent, and apparently to desire peace in earnest. The other members of the grand alliance could not decently, nor safely, oppose these dispositions of France. The court of Sweden in particular was given to understand, that the exhausted condition of France was the true motive of her moderation; that in fact, she was not able any longer to furnish the stipulated subsidies, nor to adhere to the letter of her engagements with her allies. These circumstances, which she was neither able, nor seemed disposed to conceal, formed the surest guaranty of her sincerity.

The five parties to the war on that side, made as many declarations, which were signed at Paris, on the 25th of March, and delivered at London on the 31st of the same month. The counter declaration of Great Britain and Prussia, appeared on the 3d of April. Augsburg, as the situation most commodious for the powers at war, was appointed for the congress.

Lord Egremont, Lord Stormont ambassador in Poland, and general Yorke our ambassador in Holland, were nominated as the English plenipotentiaries. On the part of France, the count de Choiseul was appointed. Augsburg now became the center of attention to all Europe, and each court prepared every thing towards this important meeting which it could furnish of splendor for the display of its dignity, and of ability for the support of its interest. The public conversation was for a while diverted from scenes of horror, bloodshed, and pillage, and every mind was employed more agreeably on the public scene of magnificence, and the private game of policy, which was to ensue.

In the first place, it was unanimously agreed, in order that a negotiation, in itself sufficiently intricate, should be the less embarrassed, to admit to the treaty none but the parties principally concerned, together with their allies.

Although this exclusion of the neutral interests tended greatly to disembarrass and simplify the negotiation, yet such was the variety of separate and independent matters, which still remained to be discussed, that it became adviseable to make a further separation, if they hoped to treat upon them with any tolerable ease, or with any prospect of coming to a speedy decision.

For this purpose it was necessary to bring back the motives to the war to their first principles; and to disengage those several interests which originally and in their own nature had no connection, from that mass, in which mutual injuries and a common animosity had blended and confounded them. This proposition came first from France, and it was an early and happy omen of her inclination to peace.

The war, which was truly and originally German, evidently had but a single, though this a very difficult object, to determine the fate of the king of Prussia. So many powers were concerned in this determination, and their views of aggrandizement, indemnification, and revenge, so various and difficult to be reconciled, that this alone seemed matter enough for a separate and very arduous negotiation. In effect, all the powers of the north were concerned in it. For this reason the other great object of the general

general war, the limits of America, which by that ſtrange chain of hoſtile connections, which even unites the various independent quarrels and enmities of Europe, had been mixed with the German diſputes, was again ſet upon its proper and peculiar baſis; and whilſt the truly German intereſts were handled at Augſburg, it was propoſed to treat on this head ſeparately in London, and in Paris. For this purpoſe miniſters were mutually ſent from thoſe courts; Mr. Stanley on the part of England; and Mr. Buſſy on that of France.

This propoſition was alſo exceeding prudent: for there is no doubt that if theſe potentates could ſettle their claims to their mutual ſatisfaction, and ſhould carry to Augſburg the ſame candour and good faith, and the ſame ſincere deſire of peace, their influence muſt neceſſarily tend to inſpire principles of moderation into the reſt, and muſt contribute largely to accelerate the great work of pacification.

Things were thus ſet upon the beſt footing poſſible, and the negotiation ſeemed to be in the happieſt train that could be wiſhed. But unfortunately the plan and diſpoſition of the treaty was much more eaſily adjuſted, than the matter and the ſubſtance. It was very obvious that France, if ſhe was willing even to pretend to a deſire of peace, could ſcarce avoid making conceſſions, which to her were ſufficiently mortifying. The moment her proper quarrel came to be ſeparated from the general cauſe, ſhe had every diſadvantage in the negotiation, becauſe ſhe had ſuffered every diſaſter in the war. On the ſide of Germany indeed ſhe had acted with ſucceſs; but even there the advantages ſhe had acquired were ſtill precarious, as the chance of war was ſtill open: no propoſition for a ceſſation of arms having been admitted. As ſhe knew therefore, that great ſacrifices might be expected from her, ſhe did not ſo finally reſt her hopes upon the negotiation, as not to look out for another reſource; and this rendered on her part the whole proceeding leſs effective and leſs ſincere.

The reſource ſhe ſought was in Spain, who ſhe hoped could not look with indifference on the humiliation of the principal branch of the houſe of Bourbon. Hitherto indeed the king of Spain had obſerved a tolerable exact neutrality in his conduct, and in his declarations had ſpared no expreſſions of good will and friendſhip to our court. He ſeemed to be wholly intent on the internal œconomy of his dominions, on the improvement of their long neglected police, on the advancement of their commerce, and the regulation of the finances. But notwithſtanding theſe domeſtic attentions, the French miniſtry did not deſpair of drawing his regards abroad. They thought that the offers which France in her preſent circumſtances would find herſelf obliged to make, muſt extremely alarm all good Spaniards, who could not ſee without the moſt ſerious apprehenſions, the French power wholly annihilated in America. By this event, their colonies, though ſo much ſuperior to all others in opulence and extent, muſt in a manner lie at the mercy of England: no power being in any ſort able to afford them aſſiſtance, or to hold the balance between them and the power of England. At this time indeed the French court had not abſolutely ſucceeded in her de-

ſigns at Madrid; but ſhe was in hopes, that every ſtep ſhe took in the treaty, and every conceſſion ſhe ſhould make, would prove a freſh incentive to the jealouſies and apprehenſions of Spain. Thus in effect all the motions which France ſeemingly made towards peace were in reality ſo many ſteps towards a new war; and whilſt at London ſhe breathed nothing but moderation, and the moſt earneſt deſire of putting a period to the calamities of Europe, at Madrid ſhe was taking the moſt vigorous meaſures for ſpreading them further, and continuing them longer.

On the ſide of England, though there was far more good faith in the public procedure, there were alſo, it muſt be admitted, many circumſtances which co-operated to retard the peace. The great and almoſt unparalleled ſucceſs which attended our arms in this war, had raiſed a proportionable expectation, and inſpired very high thoughts into the minds of the people. They thought it unreaſonable to make almoſt any conceſſions to a nation whoſe ambition and violence they had always found to correſpond with its power, and whom they now conſidered as lying at their mercy. That this was the time for reducing France, which if we let paſs, we could never hope again to recover. In theſe ſentiments it muſt have fared ill with that adminiſtration, who ſhould make a ſacrifice of any of thoſe objects on which the people had ſet their hearts.

On the other hand, it could not have eſcaped them, that the ſituation of affairs in Germany, however they might be artificially ſeparated in the diſcuſſion, muſt neceſſarily have an influence on the final determination of the treaty. They ſaw, that after a ſevere ſtruggle of five years, the affairs of our neareſt allies were only not ruined. To ſay nothing of the condition of the king of Pruſſia, the whole country of Heſſe was in the actual poſſeſſion of France: they likewiſe held the county of Hanau; and by their occupation of Gottingen, the Hanoverian territory lay open to their arms. If this quarrel ſhould be conſidered as a cauſe not ſtrictly Engliſh (though the French in their memorials contended it was), yet certainly the Heſſians, and principally the Hanoverians, were allies of ſo near a connection, and had done and ſuffered ſo much in the common cauſe, that it muſt have appeared ſhocking to all Europe, if, ſolely attentive to our own peculiar advantages, we ſhould patch up a peace without any proviſion in their favour; and it was very evident, that this proviſion could not be made in the ſituation in which the laſt campaign had left them, unleſs our government purchaſed it at a price that would be very grudgingly paid by the Engliſh ſubjects.

The miniſtry, perplexed between the natural expectations of their country, and the reaſonable expectations of their allies, muſt have found it not a little difficult to know what part they ought to take. In order to reconcile, as much as poſſible, theſe contradictory deſires, the only ſolution which could be found was to puſh the war with the utmoſt vigour; and in the mean time not to hurry the negotiation, in hopes that during its progreſs things might take ſuch a turn, as to enable them to purchaſe peace for their allies, out of the acquiſitions they ſhould have made

after

after the commencement of the treaty, and without being obliged to have recourſe to their conqueſts, previous to that æra. On this footing they propoſed to ſatisfy the demands of the public faith, and at the ſame time to preſerve the reputation which was ſo neceſſary to their affairs at home. Accordingly the duke of Brunſwick was to proſecute with the utmoſt vigour, the operations which he had begun in the depth of winter; and an expedition, the object of which was then ſecret, was prepared with equal diligence in England.

In theſe equivocal diſpoſitions, and in this odd mixture of hoſtile and pacific meaſures, began the year 1761, a year more remarkable, perhaps, than any of thoſe we have hitherto deſcribed, for events which will be radically deciſive of the future proſperity or miſery of Europe, but leſs for thoſe matters by which the imagination of the reader is commonly affected. Having in this chapter laid down, as far as we can conjecture, the political motives for the uncommon effort which was made in Germany, in our next chapter we ſhall give an account of the military plan of this effort, the execution, and the ſucceſs of it.

CHAP. II.

Prince Ferdinand's plan. Allies enter into Heſſe and Thuringia. French retire. Hereditary prince repulſed at Fritzlar. Fritzlar taken. Several magazines taken. Blockade of Marpurg and Ziegenhayn. Siege of Caſſel. Battle of Langenſaltze. Broglio reinforced from the Lower Rhine. Hereditary Prince defeated at Stangerode. Siege of Caſſel, &c. raiſed. Allies retire behind the Dymel.

AT the cloſe of the laſt campaign, the French had the entire and undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the whole territory of Heſſe: a country tolerably provided, and which contains many tenable places. Some of theſe they had ſtrengthened with additional works; and they had amaſſed immenſe magazines in the moſt convenient ſituations. This was their condition in the front of their winter cantonments. On their left they had driven the allies from the Lower Rhine, where they kept a conſiderable body of troops, which ſtreightened our quarters, and checked our efforts on that ſide. On their right they poſſeſſed the town of Gottingen, in which they had placed a very ſtrong garriſon; and thus they ſhut us up on this quarter alſo, whilſt the king's German dominions lay entirely open to their enterprizes.

If we conſider the ſituation of the French armies, they will preſent us with the idea of an immenſe creſcent, the two advanced points of which were at Gottingen and Weſel, and the body extended in Heſſe: ſo that being perfectly well provided with magazines, and maſters of all the proper communications neceſſary for their current ſubſiſtence, with ſtrong places in their rear, and in both their flanks, in the next campaign they had only to advance their ſeveral poſts in a manner to encloſe the allied army, which, without ſome ſignal ſucceſs (from their numbers and ſituation, hardly to be expected) would find itſelf

entirely incapable of making any ſtand againſt them.

Prince Ferdinand was very ſenſible of theſe inconveniencies of his ſituation, and of the advantages the enemy had over him. It was extremely difficult to ſettle a plan for action; but no action could be attended with much worſe conſequences, than inactivity in a bad condition. He knew from experience, that the French were ill qualified for winter operations in Germany, and that his own ſoldiers, beſides their ſuperior hardineſs, and their being inured to the rigour of the climate, could ſuffer but little more from field ſervice, eſpecially if attended with ſucceſs, than they muſt endure from the badneſs of their winter quarters. It is true that there was ſomething diſcouraging in the attack of a very ſuperior body of the enemy, poſſeſſed of every advantage againſt him: but it was clear that this ſuperiority and theſe advantages would not leſſen as the ſummer approached. It was clear, that every ſtep the enemy gained on him, would render his defence weaker and his reſources more ſcanty; and that if the enemy found themſelves in a condition to commence this campaign where they had concluded the laſt, and that nothing ſhould hinder their proceeding in the earlieſt ſeaſon, he could never reaſonably hope to protract the war to another year. For to ſpeak the truth, this was the utmoſt, which in his circumſtances he could promiſe himſelf from the moſt judicious ſcheme of conduct.

Having therefore reſolved to act, he loſt no time to act with vigour. He appointed three places of rendezvous on the Dymel, the Rhume, and in Saverland. His army aſſembled on the 9th of February, without ſuffering the enemy to have any previous notice of their intentions. The next day the troops halted, and the duke communicated to his generals the diſpoſition he had made for the motions of the whole.

The center was led by his ſerene highneſs in perſon; it penetrated directly into Heſſe, and marching by Zierenberg and Durenberg, made its way towards Caſſel. The right and left of the army were each at a very conſiderable diſtance from this body; but they were ſo diſpoſed as fully to co-operate in the general plan of operation, which was very extenſive. The hereditary prince commanded on the right: he marched by Stadbergen for Mengeringhauſen; and leaving the country of Heſſe to the Eaſtward, as the alarm was to be as ſudden, and as wiſely diffuſed as poſſible, he puſhed forward with the utmoſt expedition into the heart of the French quarters. Gen. Sporken commanded a corps at a greater diſtance to the left, and penetrated into Thuringia, by Duderſtadt and Heligenſtadt. The deſign of this movement was to break the communication of the French with the army of the empire, to open one for ourſelves with the Pruſſians, and to cut off all intercourſe between the grand army of the enemy, and their garriſon at Gottingen.

By this ſudden, extenſive, and vigorous attack, the French were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation: they retreated, or rather fled upon every ſide. It could ſcarcely have been imagined, that this was the ſame army which had but juſt cloſed the campaign with ſo much

ſucceſs. Such has been the ſport of fortune in this war, even beyond all former examples of her caprice, that the inſtances are numerous of inferior and beaten armies, without any apparent change in their circumſtances, driving the conquerors before them. So remarkable was the revolution of fortune at this time, that it is highly credible, if the French had had their quarters in an open country, their army had been totally deſtroyed: but happily for them, they had very ſufficient means of ſecuring their retreat. For as the allies advanced, they were obliged to leave Caſſel and Gottingen at their backs; into the former of which the enemy had thrown a garriſon equal to a moderate army; and in the latter they had ſeven or eight thouſand men. Beyond theſe again were Fritzlar, Ziegenhayn, and Marpurg, places of a tolerable degree of ſtrength and well garriſoned, beſides ſome other inferior poſts.

The hereditary prince, whoſe party was the moſt advanced, ſtruck the firſt blow, by an attempt to ſurprize Fritzlar. He had received advice that it was not prepared to receive him. He accordingly took only a few battalions and no cannon, in hopes of being able to carry that place at once, But unfortunately he was deceived in his intelligence. The garriſon was prepared and reſolute, and though the hereditary prince attacked it with his uſual ſpirit, he was obliged for that time to deſiſt, and to draw off with no inconſiderable loſs.

About this time, Marpurg was attempted in the ſame manner, and with no better ſucceſs. General Briedenback, an Hanoverian officer, of great bravery, experience and reputation, who commanded there, loſt his life in the attack. Theſe two ſevere checks at the entrance into action, did not, however, diſcourage either the parties that ſuffered them, or the reſt of the army. They advanced as expeditiouſly, and with more caution. Cannon and mortars were brought before Fritzlar, which, after a defence that was rather made for the credit of the commander than from any hope of ſaving the place, 15 Feb. ſurrendered on honourable terms. A large magazine was found here. The marquis of Granby was employed with ſucceſs in reducing the forts and caſtles in this neighbourhood. The allied army reſolutely advanced, and as they advanced, the French continually retired, abandoning poſt after poſt, and fell back almoſt to the Maine. They fired their magazines as they retreated; but the allies purſued with ſo much rapidity, that thay ſaved five capital ſtores; one of which contained no leſs than eighty thouſand ſacks of meal, fifty thouſand ſacks of oats, and a million of rations of hay, a very ſmall part of which had been deſtroyed. Theſe were acquiſitions of the utmoſt advantage, as they wonderfully facilitated the progreſs of the army; which as it advanced, ſtill found its ſubſiſtence; proviſion was alſo thereby made for the cavalry, which otherwiſe it could never have been ſupplied with in ſuch a ſeaſon, and and at ſuch a vaſt diſtance from our original quarters.

Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs in front, it was not here the grand object of our operations lay. Caſſel was to be reduced. The French had in that town a garriſon of

ſeventeen

ſeventeen battalions, beſides ſome other corps, under the command of the count de Broglio; and there was no doubt, that he would defend the place to the utmoſt. The fortifications of Caſſel are moſtly in the old manner; they conſiſt of very high but ſtrong walls. Some works indeed had been newly added; but the great hope of the enemy was in the ſtrength of the garriſon and the rigour of the ſeaſon. The ſiege of this place was not to be delayed; however it was neceſſary previouſly to clear all the adjacent country of the enemy, and to cut off the communication of the garriſon with their grand army.

Therefore when marſhal Broglio had been driven quite out of Heſſe, and had retreated towards Frankfort, prince Ferdinand ceaſed to advance; and having ordered two bodies to the blockade of Marpurg and Ziegenhayn, which ſtill obſtinately held out, he formed that part of the army which was with him, into a chain of cantonments, making a front towards the enemy which extended from the river Lahn to the rive Ohm, and from the Ohm to the Fulda; thus he propoſed to watch the motions of marſhal Broglio's army, to cover the ſiege of Caſſel, and the blockades of the two fortreſſes juſt mentioned. The ſiege of Caſſel was carried on by the count of Lippe Schaumburgh, a ſovereign prince of the empire, reputed one of the ableſt engineers in Europe. His management of the artillery at Thornhauſen was a principal cauſe in the acquiſition of that great victory; and it was not doubted that his abilities would be exerted as effectively at Caſſel. Trenches were opened on the firſt of March. All eyes were now directed to this point; for on the ſucceſs of this ſtroke depended the whole fortune of the campaign. It was very apparent that if Caſſel and its garriſon ſhould fall into the hands of the allies, Gottingen and the inferior places muſt inevitably fall along with it: and this misfortune would be more than equivalent to the loſs of a great battle.

Whilſt the war was thus carried on in Heſſe, M. Sporken, who commanded the detachment to the left, on the ſide of Saxony, advanced with an intrepidity equal to the reſt; he was ſoon joined by a corps of Pruſſians, and the united army loſt no time to clear the Werra and the Unſtrut of the bodies of French and Saxons which occupied the moſt important poſts upon theſe rivers. As theſe bodies were advantageouſly poſted, and could be ſupported on one ſide by the garriſon of Gottingen, and on the other, as they promiſed themſelves, by the army of the empire, they maintained their ground, and this ſoon brought on a ſharp action. The allies attacked a large body, advantageouſly poſted at Langenſaltze upon the Unſtrut; the event was entirely favourable. Three whole battalions of Saxons were made priſoners by the Pruſſians; M. de Sporken took two battalions. The enemy's loſs was computed at five thouſand men; ſeveral pieces of cannon were alſo taken, and a large magazine was abandoned. This blow was well followed; one body of the combined army puſhed to Eiſenach and Gotha, whilſt another by forced marches got forward to Fulda; the French gave way on their right, and the army of the empire on the left; the latter fell back to 14 Feb.

Bamberg,

Bamberg, totally abandoning a very large tract of country.

Hitherto the affairs of the allies proceeded almoſt in an uninterrupted courſe of proſperity. It was indeed a degree of proſperity altogether aſtoniſhing, and which as at firſt it could ſcarcely have been expected, ſo there was no reaſon to imagine it would have any long continuance. For the allies on the ſide of Saxony, where M. Sporken acted, in proportion as their activity and ſucceſs carried them forward, left the countries on their rear more and more uncovered and expoſed, without any, or with a very inſufficient defence, to the attempts of the powerful garriſon of Gottingen. The count de Vaux, who commanded that garriſon, is a very able and enterprizing officer. And he no ſooner perceived, that the allies were wholly intent upon driving their enemies from the Werra and Unſtrut, and on puſhing the advantages they had acquired to the utmoſt, than he marched out of Gottingen with a ſtrong detachment, attacked and routed an Hanoverian convoy, fell upon the town of Duderſtadt with the utmoſt violence; and though he failed in his firſt attempt, he repeated it with ſo much ſpirit, that at length he carried that town, and afterward ſome of the moſt conſiderable places near it. By theſe ſucceſſes he prevented M. de Sporken's corps from returning by the way they had advanced, and indeed abſolutely diſqualified them from acting ſeparately from their main army; to which, ſoon after theſe events, they were obliged to join themſelves. This junction now became neceſſary on another account.

Marſhal Broglio, toward the cloſe of the laſt campaign, had been obliged, by the enterpriſes of the hereditary prince, to detach from his army in Heſſe a large body to the Lower Rhine. He now found it equally proper to recal this body, together with further re-inforcements, in order to maintain his ground in the country northward of the Maine, where he was cloſely preſſed by the allies, and which he muſt be compelled ſhamefully to relinquiſh, if Caſſel was not relieved in time. Senſible of this, with whatever difficulty, he called in his moſt diſtant poſts, embodied his army, inſpired them with new ſpirit, and made them capable, by a more exact order in their diſcipline, and a great ſuperiority in their numbers, of attempting ſomething conſiderable.

On the other hand, the hopes of the allies depended on the effect of their firſt impreſſion; they were obliged to attempt too many objects at the ſame time, and theſe too arduous for the number of which their army conſiſted. For it was neceſſary that they ſhould keep one army, and that no ſmall one, employed on the ſiege of Caſſel; another was occupied in the blockade of Ziegenhayn; a third was employed to the eaſtward of the Fulda; and ſtill a fourth was neceſſary to cover and ſuſtain all theſe various operations, and to oppoſe itſelf to the attempts of marſhal Broglio. It was but too plain, that when the whole of the French force was collected in one point, it could never be reſiſted by a part only of the allied army; if they ſhould attempt to draw away any of the ſeparate corps from the critical ſervice upon which it was employed, the entire

purpoſe

purpose of their labours was given up. In a word, prince Ferdinand had three strong posts of the enemy on his rear, and their grand army now perfectly united on his front, and his situation, which was far from advantageous, obliged him to call in M. Sporken's body, which had effected its purpose, and could best be spared. However the prince kept his position as long as possible; and the siege was carried on with as much vigour as a winter operation, and the spirited defence of a great garrison ably commanded, would admit.

But marshal Broglio, as soon as he had collected his army, advanced without delay. He caused the troops under the hereditary prince to be attacked near the village of Stangerode, in the neighbourhood of Grunberg, where he was advanced in front of the before-mentioned line of the allied army. The attack was made by the enemies dragoons, the very first shock of which broke the whole foot, consisting of nine regiments, Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickers. The French on this occasion made two thousand prisoners, and possessed themselves of several trophies of victory; few were killed or wounded on either side.

After this blow the allied army could no longer think of making head against the French, or of maintaining their ground in Hesse. They broke up the blockade of Ziegenhayn; and soon after raised the siege of Cassel, after twenty-seven days open trenches. They evacuated the whole country of Hesse, retiring behind the Dymel, and falling back nearly to the quarters they possessed before this undertaking.

Thus ended an expedition which was carried on against many difficulties, with much spirit, and which at first excited great hopes. It failed indeed in some of its objects; but it produced its effect in the total of the operations of the year. The French, by the destruction or seizure of so many of their principal magazines, were for a long time disabled from taking any advantage of their successes in the preceding campaign, or from their late victory. It was not until the season was a good deal advanced that they were in a condition to act. This cessation was not dearly bought even by the loss we sustained at Stangerode, and the extreme hardships the troops had endured during the whole service; for circumstanced as both armies were at their quitting the field, without this seasonable check, it is probable we should have at this day no footing in Germany. Both armies, as it were by consent, lay quiet in their winter-quarters. During their inaction, the negotiation at London and Paris, whose commencement we have related in the first chapter, was pursued without interruption.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The negotiation continued. Propoſition of uti poſſidetis. *Debate concerning the periods. Belleiſle deſcribed. Engliſh repulſed at Lochmaria bay. They make good their landing. Palais beſieged. Town abandoned. Citadel capitulates.*

IT muſt be obſerved, that after the judicious ſeparations which had been made of the intereſts of the ſeveral powers at war, there ſtill remained a ſufficient fund of intricacy and altercation in each particular diſcuſſion. In order therefore to make the way to peace as ſmooth as poſſible, it was reſolved previouſly to eſtabliſh ſome certain and ſimple points that might ſerve to direct and keep ſteady the whole negotiation. Theſe points were but two; indeed they were ſo inſeparably connected with each other, that they ſeem rather members of the ſame propoſition than ſeparate articles. The firſt was, "*that the two crowns ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of what they have conquered one from the other.*" The ſecond imported that "*the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand at certain periods, ſhall be the poſition to ſerve as a baſis for the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers.*"

As France was known to have had the worſt in the war, a propoſition of *ſtatu quo*, coming from her, muſt have appeared an inſtance of moderation, altogether ſurpriſing to our miniſters. It is certain, that had peace been concluded at that inſtant, and upon the ſole foundation of this article, England would then have poſſeſſed all the conqueſts ſhe had made, every one of which was in a very high degree advantageous to her commerce, and her power, and none of which could be conſidered as a ſubject of future diſcuſſion. On the other hand, France, continuing in poſſeſſion of the places ſhe had conquered, would have acquired no advantage that could at all countervail the expence of keeping them; at the ſame time that ſhe would be expoſed to endleſs altercations, and would afford matter of the higheſt jealouſy, indignation, and diſcontent, even to her neareſt allies. This baſis being therefore ſettled, although it was evident, that the treaty could not reſt upon this baſis ſolely, England had certainly a great ſuperiority in the negotiation, and might rationally expect (when they ſhould come to talk of reſtitutions) to purchaſe the evacuation of the French conqueſts in Germany, at a much ſmaller price than their apparent magnitude might ſeem to demand. However theſe were ſtill a matter of ſo much anxiety, and the nature of the preciſe ſtipulations were ſtill ſo uncertain, that the negotiation, though it proceeded with ſtrong appearance of a deſire for peace, met with very frequent checks and delays. Both parties were indeed unanimous in the article of *uti poſſidetis*: than which, it muſt be admitted, there could not be a better ground to treat upon. But as the war ſtill continued, and whilſt it continued might make a daily alteration in the fortune of the contracting powers, it was neceſſary to fix upon ſome epochas to which this poſſeſſory article ſhould refer.

The

The French on this head propoſed, *that the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand on the* firſt of September, in the year 1761, *in the Eaſt Indies, on the* firſt of July in the ſame year *in the Weſt Indies, and in Africa, and on* the firſt of May following *in Europe, ſhould be the poſition, which ſhould ſerve as a baſis to the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers.* They added further, that as theſe epochas might ſeem too near or too diſtant for the intereſt of Great Britain, they were extremely willing to enter into a negotiation upon that object.

The Engliſh miniſtry received this propoſition with leſs ſatisfaction than its apparent fairneſs deſerved. They entirely rejected the French epochas; and declared that they could not admit, without prejudice to themſelves, any other epochas than thoſe which *have reference to the day of ſigning the treaty of peace.* Had this reſolution been ſtrictly adhered to, it was evident that the negotiation was that moment at an end. For though what was aſſerted in the French memorial in reply to this declaration, *(that the baſis of the propoſition of* uti poſſidetis *was neceſſarily connected with the particular epochas propoſed)* is by no means to be admitted; it is on the other hand not eaſy to deny the validity of their ſubſequent aſſertion, "that if not theſe, at leaſt *ſome* certain periods during the war, ought to be fixed; and that the *uti poſſidetis* could not reaſonably have reference only to the time of ſigning the treaty of peace." For if the contrary principle were once admitted, it would become difficult to know, or even with probability to gueſs at the nature or the value of the poſſeſſions which by ſuch an article ſhould be mutually given away. And if theſe difficulties occurred in the ſimplicity of a poſſeſſory article, they muſt be increaſed tenfold upon every other, and muſt come to ſuch an height as to preclude all poſſibility of negotiation on things of ſo intricate a nature as exchanges and equivalents. The French in their memorial inſiſted ſo ſtrongly on the propriety of eſtabliſhing theſe periods, that they threatened to recall the whole propoſition, if they were not agreed to.

It muſt doubtleſs appear at firſt view ſurpriſing, to ſee France, whoſe actual ſituation was very indifferent, contending for a near period, and England, whoſe affairs were at that time apparently in a proſperous ſituation, poſtponing the *uti poſſidetis* to one more remote. But the truth is, that in that particular neither party conſulted their preſent condition. They acted wholly on foreſight. For though the Engliſh, on the 25th of March, when this propoſition was made, were carrying on the ſiege of Caſſel, and the other ſtrong places in Heſſe, and the enemy had no army in that country to oppoſe them, it was notwithſtanding evident, that from the ſlow progreſs of thoſe ſieges, and from the alacrity of marſhal Broglio in collecting his troops, they muſt be ſhortly obliged to abandon the enterpriſe; it was evident that France muſt be reinſtated in the abſolute poſſeſſion of her former conqueſts long before the epocha of the firſt of May, the period which they fixed for Europe. Both courts were fully ap-

apprized of this. It was therefore the intereſt of France to offer, and of England to reject this near period; eſpecially as the fate of the deſign on the coaſt of France was then depending, and our adminiſtration ſeemed to have conceived no mean hopes of its ſucceſs, and no ſmall opinion of its importance in the negotiation.

The fleet employed in this expedition ſailed from Spithead on the 29th of March, and it was ſoon diſcovered that Belleiſle was the object.

Belleiſle, the largeſt of all the European iſlands belonging to the French king, is between 12 and 13 leagues in circumference.

The iſland originally belonged to the earl of Cornouaille, but has been ſince yielded to the king: it contains only one little city, called Le Palais, three country-towns, 103 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants.

The town of Palais takes its name from a caſtle belonging to the duke de Belleiſle, in its neighbourhood, which is now converted into a citadel, which is a regular and ſtrong fortification, fronting the ſea, compoſed principally of horn-work, and is provided with two dry ditches, the one next the counterſcarp, and the other ſo contrived as to ſecure the interior fortifications. This citadel is divided from the largeſt part of the town by an inlet of the ſea, over which there is a bridge of communication; from the other part of the town, and which is moſt inhabited, it is only divided by its own fortifications, and a glacis. There are three nominal harbours in this iſland, Palais, Sauzon, and Goulfard. Every one of which labours under ſome capital defect, either in being expoſed, ſhallow, or dangerous at the entrance. The only branch of trade carried on here is the curing pilchards.

From this ſtate of the iſland, poor in itſelf, capable of little improvement, and ſo ill circumſtanced in point of harbours, a ſort of a diſlike to the expedition began to ariſe. Several did not ſee of what conſiderable ſervice ſuch a conqueſt could be of to England in time of peace, or of what prejudice to the enemy in time of war. They foreſaw that it could not be taken without conſiderable loſs, or kept without conſiderable expence; and on the whole they apprehended that when exchanges came to be made, France would lay no great ſtreſs upon it. On the other hand it was urged, that though the harbours were bad, yet ſmall privateers might iſſue from thence, greatly to the moleſtation of the French coaſting trade; and that the fleet of England might ride between it and the continent in a well protected road. They imagined the poſſeſſion of this iſland, if not of great detriment to the intereſt of France, would be a grievous wound to her pride; and that thoſe circumſtances which had formerly induced her to expend money on the fortifications here, and on the apprehenſion of an invaſion to fill them with a powerful garriſon, would likewiſe perſuade her to ſet a value on the place when it came to be eſtimated in the treaty.

Whilſt they reaſoned in this manner in England, the fleet under the command of commodore Keppel, and the land forces under general Hodgſon, arrived before Belleiſle

on the ſeventh of April, and on the eighth agreed to attempt a landing on the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland in a ſandy bay, near Lochmaria point. Here the enemy were in poſſeſſion of a little fort; they had moreover intrenched themſelves on an hill exceſſively ſteep, and the foot of which was ſcarped away. The attempt was made in three places with great reſolution; a few grenadiers got on ſhore, and formed themſelves; but as they were not ſupported, they were for the greater part made priſoners. The reſt of the army, after ſeveral very brave and repeated efforts, being wholly unable to force the enemies lines, or make good their landing, were obliged to retire with loſs; what added to the diſaſter was, that ſeveral of the flat bottomed veſſels were deſtroyed or damaged in a hard gale, which followed on our retiring from the ſhore. This made the proſpect of any future attempt more unpleaſing even than the firſt. In this attack we loſt in killed, wounded, and priſoners, near five hundred men.

Neither commanders nor ſoldiers were however diſpirited by this mortifying repulſe. They reſolved, if poſſible, not to return without effect, and then determined diligently to ſearch the whole coaſt, in order to find a place more favourable for another attack. The view indeed was not encouraging. The iſland is naturally a fortification; and what nature had left undone to make it ſuch, had been amply ſupplied by art.

It was a long time after this firſt failure before the weather would give our commanders an opportunity of a ſecond trial; however they perſiſted with the utmoſt ſteadineſs, and found at length a convenient ſituation. Not that it was a part of the coaſt leſs ſtrong than the reſt; on the contrary, they built their principal hopes on the exceſſive ſteepneſs and difficulty of the rocks, which had rendered the enemy rather leſs attentive on this quarter. This arduous attempt was made at a bold rocky ſhore, near the abovementioned point of Lochmaria. Beſides the principal attack, two feints were made at the ſame time to diſtract the enemy, whilſt the men of war directed their fire with great judgment and effect on the hills. Theſe manœuvres gave brigadier general Lambert, with an handful of men, an opportunity of climbing up a very ſteep rock without moleſtation. This little body having thus proſperouſly gained the top of the hill, formed themſelves in good order, and without delay. They were immediately attacked by three hundred of the French, but they maintained their advantage with reſolution until the whole corps of brigadier Lambert, which now had aſcended in the ſame manner, arrived to their aſſiſtance, and repulſed the enemy. April 25.

The landing of all the forces was made good in a ſhort time after. The loſs in this daring and ſucceſsful attempt was inconſiderable. In one or two places the enemy ſeemed diſpoſed to make ſome ſtand; but the body of light horſe, which was embarked in this expedition, ſoon drove them to the town, and laid all quite open to the intrenchments before it. The great difficulty

difficulty now consisted in bringing forward the cannon, which were first to be dragged up the rocks, and afterwards, for two leagues along a very rugged and broken road. This necessarily took up some time. However, the siege was commenced with vigour; and the garrison, commanded by the chevalier de St. Croix, a brave and experienced officer, threatened on their side a long and obstinate defence. Nothing, in fact, was deficient on their part. The enemy made some sallies; one of them with considerable effect. Major-general Crawford was made prisoner on this occasion: but our troops were only animated by these checks. A furious attack was made upon the enemies lines which covered the town; and they were carried without much loss; principally by the uncommon intrepidity of a corps of marines which had been but newly raised. No action of greater spirit and gallantry had been performed during the whole war.

The town was now entirely abandoned, and the defence confined to the citadel. It was obvious, that, as our fleet prevented all communication with the continent, and thereby cut off all hope of relief, the place must necessarily be reduced; but the chevalier de St. Croix was resolved to provide for his own honour, when he could not for the preservation of the place entrusted to him; and, since he could not maintain it, to sell it as dear as possible. Accordingly, there was no mention of yielding, until the seventh of June, when there was no longer the slightest prospect of succour, and the place was by no means safely tenable. Then he capitulated, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war.

Thus was the island of Belleisle reduced under the English government, after a defence of two months. In this expedition we had about eighteen hundred men killed and wounded. The loss most regretted was that of Sir W. Peere Williams, a young gentleman of great talents and expectations, and who had made a distinguished figure in parliament. He had but newly entered into the service. He was shot in the night, by having carelessly approached too near a centinel of the enemy. He was the third gentleman of fashion whom, in this war, the love of enterprize had brought to an honourable death in these expeditions to the coast of France.

Whatever difference of opinion might have been entertained concerning the value of this conquest, or the price which was paid for it, the rejoicing in London was great and sincere. The general, and the land and sea officers employed in the expedition, were the subject of very just applause, who, with so noble a perseverance, had struggled with, and had overcome such great difficulties, and who had the spirit, after such a disaster on their outset, to renew an attack under circumstances nearly as unfavourable as those by which they had been at first foiled. The city of London addressed the king on the occasion; and it was generally expected, that this new proof of our superiority must influence the negotiation in our favour. Some, however, were of opinion, that it would rather exasperate

exaſperate the French, and irritate their pride to renew thoſe efforts which their misfortunes had ſlackened, when they ſaw us in the midſt of a treaty, making attempts and carrying places in Old France, and as it were in the preſence of that haughty court. However, as there was nothing done that was not ſtrictly juſtifiable, no complaint was made; and the treaty proceeded, to all appearance, with as much good humour, as before.

CHAP. IV.

England and France agree to treat of a ſeparate peace. Epochas propoſed by England. Court of Vienna agrees. Objects of the negociation. Propoſals of France with regard to Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. French memorial concerning Spain. Indignation of the Engliſh miniſter. Engliſh anſwer to the French memorial.

IT muſt be obſerved, that, though the courts of London and Verſailles treated ſeparately, it was hitherto by no means propoſed, that this ſeparate diſcuſſion ſhould lead to a ſeparate peace. It was no more than a previous arrangement for the removal of thoſe difficulties, which might prevent the peace of France with England from being united with the general peace of Europe. But, in proportion as the treaty advanced, it became obvious that the ſettling of any terms which had no reference to the ſignature of ſomething obligatory between the two crowns, could at beſt be only void and illuſory, and might in the end even prove the ſource of dangerous and captious altercations. The Engliſh miniſter therefore, before he would agree to treat definitively upon any point, and particularly upon the epochas, inſiſted upon two preliminary conditions.

Firſt, that every thing, which ſhould be happily adjuſted between the two crowns, in relation to their particular war, ſhall be made obligatory, final, and concluſive, independent of the fate of the negotiation of Augſburg.

Secondly, that the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, or preliminary articles to that end, ſhall be ſigned and ratified between the date of that memorial and the firſt of the following Auguſt.

If theſe conditions were accepted, then England, on her part, conſented to name determinate epochas to which the *uti poſſidetis* ſhould refer; the firſt of July for Europe; the firſt of September for Africa and America; and the firſt of November for the Eaſt Indies. The French miniſtry, without conteſting the epochas themſelves, complained of the conditions; of the firſt, becauſe they ſaid it departed from the letter and ſpirit of the memorial of the twenty-ſixth of March, which was the foundation of the whole treaty; of the ſecond, on account of the extreme ſhortneſs of the time allotted for the diſcuſſion of ſuch difficult and momentous points; and the adjuſtment of matters which regarded a war extended over the four quarters

ters of the globe; for the memorial which contained thoſe conditions, was dated on the ſeventeenth, and was not received at Paris until the end of June; ſo that little more than a month was left to obtain the conſent of the court of Vienna to a ſeparate treaty, to ſettle the terms of this treaty, and finally, to ratify it.

If a very uncommon good underſtanding had not ſubſiſted between her imperial majeſty and the king of France, it muſt have been very difficult to have received this conſent, But in fact it was immediately received, and upon one very ſhort and apparently reaſonable condition, "That nothing might be ſtipulated to the prejudice of the houſe of Auſtria." But when this condition came to be explained, as we ſhall ſee preſently, it was ſo far from facilitating, that it created new obſtacles to the peace. However, this acquieſcence of the principal of her allies enabled France to accept of the firſt condition without reſerve; and to the laſt ſhe verbally, though not in the cleareſt terms, agreed alſo.

Things ſeemed, for the preſent, in the beſt ſituation, which in this ſtage of the treaty could be expected. The baſis of the negotiation was ſolidly eſtabliſhed. The article *uti poſſidetis*, ſince the taking Belleiſle, was a matter of leſs difficulty, and the epochas were in general ſettled in ſuch a manner, as to coincide with the deſigns and deſires of both parties. The treaty was confined to the two powers, and it was to be perfectly definitive as to them. A time for concluding it was alſo in a great meaſure ſettled; a circumſtance which, if it did not admit ſufficient leiſure for accurate diſcuſſion, cut off however the opportunities of chicane, and ſeemed to be the moſt ſuitable to a candid proceeding, and a ſincere deſire of peace.

The foundation being thus laid, the ſuperſtructure was the next conſideration. This ſuperſtructure conſiſted in the adjuſtment of thoſe compenſations which were to be made for the reciprocal conqueſts (and here the difficulty lay) of the two powers; a puctilio of honour might have intervened at the very firſt ſetting out, extremely pernicious to the ſalutary work in hand; from which party the firſt propoſition ſhould proceed? But in this reſpect France gave way, and that conceſſion afforded no inconſiderable proof of her pacific intentions.

We muſt apprize the reader that we do not mean to enter exactly into the whole detail of this negotiation, nor undertake preciſely to deſcribe all the turns that were taken in it. This, we imagine, would prove a tedious and unacceptable performance. We ſhall attach ourſelves to the capital objects which were contended for in this game of policy: we ſhall endeavour to point out the matters which firſt obſtructed, and then finally broke off the treaty; and we ſhall reſt on theſe things in ſuch a manner, as ſeems to us fitteſt for marking out the true ſpirit of the negotiating powers. Our own obſervations ſhall be very ſparingly interpoſed. We are hiſtorians and not advocates.

The *uti poſſidetis* being ſettled as the baſis of the treaty, nothing could reaſonably be claimed by either party, that was not to be counterpoiſed by ſome equivalent from the other; and conſequently

it was neceſſary to adjuſt and value their ſeveral poſſeſſions, pretenſions, and demands. There were ſix principal objects in this negotiation. Firſt, the limits of the two crowns in North America. Secondly, the conqueſts of Great Britain in the Weſt Indies, together with the neutral iſlands there. Thirdly, our conqueſts in Africa and in India. Fourthly, the adjuſtment of the particular affair between the Engliſh and French in Germany. Fifthly, the conduct which the two crowns were to hold with regard to their reſpective allies in Germany. And, laſtly, the reſtitution of the captures made by England, previous to the declaration of war.

On the firſt of theſe articles, France propoſed to cede and guaranty all Canada to England; ſtipulating only that the free and public exerciſe of the Roman Catholick religion ſhould be permitted under the Engliſh government, and that thoſe of the old French coloniſts who choſe to retire might have leave to tranſport themſelves from thence, and take away or diſpoſe of their effects. In compenſation for this, they required a confirmation of the privilege of what fiſhing they enjoyed on the coaſt of Newfoundland, under the treaty of Utrecht; and, that this fiſhery, might be carried on with advantage, they likewiſe required the reſtitution of the iſle of Cape Breton, excluding themſelves in return from erecting on that iſland any kind of fortification whatſoever.

The affairs in the Weſt Indies, which make the ſecond capital object, they propoſed to ſettle in this manner: they offered to exchange Minorca for Guadaloupe and Marigalante; and as to the four Neutral Iſlands, they inſiſted that two of them, Dominica and St. Vincent, were held by their natural inhabitants the Carribees under the protection of France, and that they ought ſtill to remain in the ſame condition. With regard to the two others, they propoſed to make a fair diviſion; that St. Lucia ſhould remain to France, and that England ſhould enter into poſſeſſion of Tobago. On this head it is ſufficient to obſerve, that, in the opinion of ſome people, our miniſtry did not, in this treaty, ſet the juſt value on the acquiſition they had made; when they looked upon Canada as the great and leading object, and only conſidered Guadaloupe and Marigalante in a ſecondary and ſubordinate light. This is a queſtion of difficulty, and has been much agitated. Thoſe who dread a freſh American war from the ambition of France, and were ſtruck with the idea of extended empire, preferred the former conqueſt; theſe who ſolely conſidered our intereſt as a commercial people, were generally in favour of the latter.

On the ſide of Africa, France ſatisfied herſelf with demanding either the ſettlement at Senegal, or the iſle of Goree: for which (together with the reſtoration of Belleiſle) they conſented to evacuate Gottingen, Heſſe and Hanau, and to draw off their army to the Maine and the Rhine. This was certainly a full equivalent. But, with regard to the Eaſt Indies, they had no tolerable equivalent to offer. They expatiated much in their memorial upon the diſadvantages which muſt ariſe to the companies of the two nations, from their entertaining

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views of conquests, so contrary to the true spirit, and the real interest of these trading establishments; and they concluded by proposing the treaty, formerly settled between the sieurs Godeheau and Saunders, as a basis for the re-establishment of peace in Asia. It must be remarked, that this treaty had been concluded at a time when the affairs of France in the East Indies made a figure very different from their present situation; and therefore it seemed unfair to make this treaty a standard under circumstances altogether inapplicable.

The war, which has been so long, with so much bloodshed, and so fruitlessly carried on in Westphalia, the French strenuously contended, was from the time of (what they called) the breach of capitulation of Closter-seven, a war purely English; and therefore that their conquests in that part of Germany, formed a proper compensation for the English conquests in the other quarters of the world. Our ministers did not attempt formally to refute this assertion; they rather seemed to admit it; and they agreed accordingly to receive the evacuation of these places as an equivalent for cessions to be made on the footing we have already mentioned. On this point there was little difficulty.

The intricate and knotty part was on what we have stated as the fifth object; the conduct of the two crowns with regard to their allies. Here was a real, a capital difficulty. From the beginning of the negotiation, England had declared that they would inviolably preserve their faith to the king of Prussia, and would act strenuously in his support. This piqued the French ministers; who, in their turn, thought themselves bound to make a declaration equally strong in favor of the empress; and they had, moreover, recently conditioned with the court of Vienna, to admit nothing in the treaty to her disadvantage; words of great latitude. However, in this difficulty, they found out a solution, which, it must be confessed, had a very fair and captivating appearance. They proposed that both armies in Germany should observe an exact neutrality; and should be reciprocally bound to afford no sort of assistance, nor to give no sort of offence to the allies of either of the parties. And they proposed further, that as armies in this state of inert neutrality must be a dead and useless expence to the power who maintains them, the French king, from the time his Britannic majesty recalled the English forces from Germany, would cause double the number of French forces from the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine to return into France; and that no French troops should remain in Germany, but in proportion to those which the king of England should keep in his pay. It might certainly be urged in confirmation of the propriety of this offer, that in reality these armies, whilst they continued in action, though they worried each other abundantly, afforded no kind of assistance to their allies, and therefore, when they came mutually to entertain pacific sentiments concerning their own particular quarrel, and were to give an example of moderation to the rest of Europe, there seemed to be no reason why they should make efforts in favour of any ally which they had not made, or been able to

make in the hotteſt time of hoſtility.

The laſt article had its difficulties alſo. The French inſiſted, as a point from which they were reſolved never to recede, upon the reſtitution of the captures made before the declaration of war. This demand, they were of opinion, was grounded on the cleareſt principles of the law of nations, and the moſt expreſs ſtipulation of treaties. Without entering into thoſe various arguments with which this poſition might be maintained and attacked, it appeared to many, that the honour of both nations was almoſt equally concerned, the one to claim, the other as reſolutely to refuſe this reſtitution.

On the whole, theſe propoſals, which the French ſent to London in a memorial of the 15th of July, formed, though in ſome reſpects undoubtedly exceptionable, a very agreeable plan for a treaty of peace. A better could not have been expected in the firſt project of an enemy, and it might be hoped that a negotiation thus favourably begun, could not fail of adjuſting eaſily whatever appeared wrong, or ſupplying whatever was defective in this firſt draught of the propoſitions. But fatally for the repoſe of mankind, in the very inſtant that this fair propoſal was made, at the very moment when theſe ſtrong demonſtrations were given, an act was done which blew up, at one exploſion, the whole baſis of the treaty that had been long and carefully laying, ſcattered the materials which had been ſo induſtriouſly collected, and ſo cautiouſly arranged, and inſtead of extinguiſhing, ſpread the flames of war more widely, and made them rage with new fury. From this time forward all the tranſaction was full of animoſity, reſentment and miſtruſt. The reader has been apprized of the meaſures which France had been invariably purſuing at the court of Madrid, and the arguments ſhe employed to infuſe a jealouſy into that court. Hitherto, however, there was no appearance that theſe meaſures had any effect; but to the infinite ſurprize and indignation of the Britiſh miniſter, together with the memorial which contained the above recited propoſitions, Mr. Buſſy, the French agent, delivered a private memorial, ſignifying, that in order to eſtabliſh the peace upon ſolid foundations, not to be ſhaken by the conteſted intereſts of a third power, the king of Spain might be invited to accede to guaranty the treaty, and that to prevent the differences which ſubſiſted between Great Britain and this monarchy from being a means of producing a freſh war in Europe, with the conſent and communication of his Catholic majeſty, he propoſes, that in this negotiation, the three points which had been diſputed between the crowns of England and Spain, might be finally ſettled. Firſt, the reſtitution of ſome captures made upon the Spaniſh flag. Secondly, the privileges of the Spaniſh nation to fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland. Thirdly, the demolition of the Engliſh ſettlements made on the Spaniſh territories in the bay of Honduras.

It may be eaſily imagined, from the character of the then ſecretary of ſtate, in what manner he received theſe propoſals; he rejected with the utmoſt ſcorn the offer of negotiating through an enemy humbled, and almoſt at his feet, the diſputes

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of his nation, with a power actually in friendſhip with us. He called upon the Spaniſh miniſter to diſavow the propoſitions, which had been ſaid to be made with the knowledge of his court. He returned as wholly inadmiſſible this offenſive memorial, declaring, that it would be looked upon as an affront to the dignity of his maſter, and incompatible with the ſincerity of the negotiation, to make any further mention of ſuch a circumſtance.

And now he prepared, without delay, an anſwer to the principal memorial, in a ſtile rather dictated by the circumſtances which accompanied that paper, and which ſufficiently indicated the deſigns of France, than what the propoſitions themſelves ſtrictly deſerved. Indeed, as he had by this time conceived an incurable ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of France in the whole proceeding, it would not have been prudent to have made thoſe advances, which on a ſuppoſition of good faith and pacific intentions, might poſſibly have been adviſeable; for though both powers had over and over declared, that their reſpective propoſitions, if the treaty ſhould by any accident be broken off, would be conſidered as retracted, or never made, yet it is certain, that things once ſettled and agreed to, unavoidably ſtamp their own impreſſion upon any future negotiation, relative to the ſame ſubject.

Mr. Pitt's anſwer, which is dated on the 29th of July, agrees to the reſtitution of Guadaloupe, Marigalante and Belleiſle, on the compenſations propoſed by France. It agrees alſo to receive Canada, but without any new limits, or any exception whatſoever; and it adds to the French offer of all Canada' "its appurtenances." It admits the propoſal of the partition of the Neutral Iſlands. It rejects the French demand of Cape Breton, or of any other iſland in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence; or of any power of fiſhing in that river, in that gulph, or on thoſe coaſts; and it allows the privilege of fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, only on conſideration of the demolition of Dunkirk. But the propoſed reſtitution either of Senegal or Goree is utterly refuſed. The German neutrality is rejected with diſdain; and it is declared that Great Britain is unalterably reſolved to ſupport the king of Pruſſia with efficacy and good faith. In addition to the offer made to evacuate Heſſe, &c. it is inſiſted that the French ſhall make a general evacuation of all her conqueſts in Weſtphalia, and all its countries, including its conqueſts from the King of Pruſſia on the Rhine, though France had before declared, that they were conquered for the queen of Hungary, that they were actually governed in her name, and that ſhe could not, conſiſtently with good faith, agree to deliver them to the king of Pruſſia. The treaty between Saunders and Godeheau was not admitted as a proper baſis for a treaty relative to the Eaſt Indies. But it was agreed, that the two companies ſhould negotiate concerning their reſpective intereſts, as the king of Great Britain could not diſpoſe of the rights of the Engliſh Eaſt India company without their conſent. As to the reſtitution of the captures before the war, this was moſt poſitively refuſed.

In this period we leave the ne-

gotiation to follow the motions of the armies in Germany. It is certain, that the diſpoſitions of the two courts grew daily more unfavourable: their confidence in each other, and their mutual good-will wore away; and it was to be feared, that this negotiation, if it broke off in an unſatisfactory manner, muſt leave impreſſions on the minds of the two nations of ſuch a nature, as might cauſe them to wiſh they had never engaged in it.

CHAP. V.

Motions of the French and allied armies. General Sporken attacked. French paſs the Dymel. Skirmiſhes. Poſition of prince Ferdinand. Junction of Broglio and Soubiſe. Battle of Kirch Denkern. French defeated. French threaten Hanover. Prince Henry of Brunſwick killed. Taking of Dorſten. Various movements of the armies. Deſtruction of Schartsfelts caſtle. Prince Xavier of Saxony takes Wolfenbuttle, and inveſts Brunſwick. Detachments from Prince Soubiſe take and abandon Emden. Attempt on Bremen. Sufferings of Lower Weſtphalia.

ALthough the great purpoſe of the early and ſtrenuous effort made by the allies was not fully anſwered, it nevertheleſs produced, as we have before obſerved, a very conſiderable and uſeful effect. The deſtruction of the French magazines retarded their operations in ſuch a manner, that the greateſt part of the month of June was ſpent before their armies found themſelves in a condition to act. But as ſoon as they had taken proper meaſures for their ſubſiſtence, the prince of Soubiſe cauſed his troops to paſs the Rhine, and to advance on the ſide of Munſter, not far from which city the hereditary prince of Brunſwick was poſted to oppoſe him. Marſhal Broglio aſſembled the forces under his command at Caſſel, and moved towards the Dymel, in order to effect a junction with the body under the prince of Soubiſe. They made no doubt that their conjoined ſtrength would ſoon attain a decided ſuperiority over the allies, who had ended their late enterpriſe with a loſs which was conſiderable, and which in their circumſtances, they could not well bear, nor eaſily ſupply.

Theſe hopes were ſupported by the ſucceſs of their firſt encounter. General Sporken, with a ſtrong detachment, had been poſted in an advantageous ſituation on the Dymel; and in the front of the allied army. On the approach of Marſhal Broglio, he attempted to retire with all that expedition which his inferiority made neceſſary. But the French came upon him with ſuch rapidity, that they overtook and attacked his rear, which was inſtantly routed; they took eight hundred priſoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, four hundred horſes, and upwards of an hundred and ſeventy waggons. The ſame day they paſſed the Dymel; and whilſt prince Ferdinand, diſcouraged by this check, fell back to the Lippe, they made themſelves maſters of Warburgh, Dringleburg and Paderborn. 29th June. 2d July.

The allies, however, ſoon recovered their ſpirit; and the main body

body of their army being well ſecured, they ſent out ſeveral detachments. Their ſmall bodies were conducted by general Luckner, and other able partiſans, who undertook ſeveral bold and very diſtant enterprizes, attacked the enemy where they were leaſt upon their guard, routed their convoys, deſtroyed ſeveral of their magazines, carriages, and horſes, and carried off their prey even from the gates of Caſſel. Theſe lively actions ſeemed a prelude to ſome more important and deciſive attempt.

The French became ſenſible that a ſtroke of ſome importance was expected from the greatneſs of their force, and that it was not for the credit of their arms only, but for their ſecurity from the minute, but continual and galling attempts of parties from the allied army.

For ſome time prince Ferdinand had been poſted to the ſouth of the Lippe, between Ham and Lipſtadt. This poſition he took, in all probability, becauſe M. Broglio had, by occupying the places on the Dymel, got between him and Hanover. Therefore he judged it expedient for him in his turn to get between the prince de Soubiſe and the Rhine. In this ſituation, if the enemy attempted any movement towards the king's dominions, he was ready to fall directly on the places they occupied by that river, which, in the preſent circumſtances, were full as important to them as the Hanoverian territory was to us. Thus whilſt he ſeemed to retire from that territory, and in a manner to abandon it, he in reality provided with the greater effect for its ſecurity.

Marſhal Broglio, when he had reſolved on the attack of the allied army, united his troops to thoſe of the prince de Soubiſe, at a place called Soeſe, between Lipſtadt and Ham. On the other hand, as ſoon as the general of the allies was apprized of their intention, he poſted his army in a very ſtrong and advantageous manner.

The river Aeſt runs, for a conſiderable way, almoſt parallel to the Lippe, from which it is not diſtant, in ſome places, much more than half a mile. The high road from Lipſtadt to Ham paſſes between theſe rivers; and it was of the utmoſt moment to prince Ferdinand to ſecure that important communication, by which alone he could hope an advantageous retreat, or in any degree propoſe to command the adjacent country. With a view therefore to protect that communication, he eſtabliſhed his left wing on the iſthmus between the rivers. The left extremity of that wing under general Wutgeneau, leaning to the Lippe, by which it was perfectly ſecured, as the right was ſupported by the village of Kirch Denkern, ſituated immediately on the Aeſt. The marquis of Granby commanded in that wing, with the aſſiſtance of lieutenant-general Howard and the prince of Anhalt, who were poſted towards the abovementioned village.

At that village another river called the Saltzbach, ſmall, but very deep, joins the Aeſt almoſt in a right angle. Behind this river, on a conſiderable eminence, was placed the center, commanded by general Conway; and on a continuation of the ſame eminence, the right wing, under the hereditary prince, ſtretched out towards the village of Werle, and it was well defended on the flank by rugged,

rugged, bushy, and almost impracticable ground. Nothing could be more advantageous than this disposition of the army, by which the whole center and right wing were covered in front by a river, and the left supported by rivers on both its flanks. In the left indeed, was the strength and flower of the army; the count of Lippe had placed also in this wing, the greatest part of the artillery, as he knew that it defended the most important situation, was the most exposed in front, and consequently would be the object of the enemy's most considerable efforts.

He was not mistaken in his conjecture. On the 15th of July in the evening, a very furious attack was made on lord Granby's posts, which was sustained for a long time with all the intrepidity and firmness which British troops always exert, and which that gallant officer knows so well how to inspire. The disposition we have just mentioned, was not then completed; so that they had the whole torrent of that impetuosity, which distinguishes the French in the first attacks, to resist for some hours, until Wutgeneau, according to the plan originally projected, arrived to their assistance, and then with efforts united and redoubled in a long and obstinate combat, which continued until it was quite dark, they repulsed the French, and drove them into the woods.

July 16th. By the next morning, the disposition of the allies was perfected; and it was evident that the French, far from being dismayed by their misfortune, were prepared for a more general and better sustained attack than the former. M. Broglio commanded against our left, which, as on the preceding day, was the principal object of the enemy. The prince de Soubise led their center and their left. The engagement began at three in the morning, and it was a severe and continued fire for upwards of five hours, before the least effect could be perceived on either side. The weight of the attack this day lay on Wutgeneau's corps, which supported it with a degree of bravery that rivalled the stand which had been lately made by the British forces. But about nine, the prince discovered that the enemy were preparing to erect batteries on an eminence, in the front of the marquis of Granby's camp, which he had not been able to enclose within his lines. Sensible of the pressing necessity there was of preventing the enemy from seizing on an eminence, from whence they might cruelly gall his army, he called in a reserve, which had been placed at the other side of the Lippe under general Sporken. Strengthened by this supply, and encouraged by the irresolution which now began to appear in the motions of the enemy, he commanded the troops which were nearest at hand to advance upon them.

This movement was decisive, the enemy gave way, fell into disorder, and retired with precipitation. Their center and left, which had not been able to pass the Saltzbach, after a long and ineffectual cannonade, retired with the rest, and covered their retreat; so that favoured by this circumstance, and the closeness of the country, which was full of hedges, they marched off in tolerable order, and were pursued but a little way. However, thir loss was considerable:

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the regiment of Rouge, consisting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours, was entirely taken by the single battalion of Maxwell. Their whole loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, has been estimated at five thousand. The allies had about three hundred killed, a thousand wounded, and about two hundred prisoners. This action was the climax of the campaign of 1761, in Westphalia: it did the greatest honour to the wisdom of the accomplished commander in the disposition, and to the bravery of the troops in the combat; but it was far from decisive. Notwithstanding the loss the French suffered, they were still much superior in their numbers. On this misfortune, the old ill understanding between Soubise and Broglio broke out with fresh animosity. Narratives, memorials, and replies, conceived with great bitterness, were mutually remitted from both marshals to their court. Marshal Broglio alledged, that his misfortune was owing to the prince de Soubise's delay, who did not begin the attack till it was too late for him to continue it: the prince de Soubise, on the other hand, suggested, that Broglio began his attack earlier than the time that had been fixed, in hopes of forcing the allies without Soubise's assistance; and when he found that point lost, obliged Soubise to retreat, that he might not have the honour of recovering it.

The allies after this battle kept their ground for some time, whilst the French retreated. It is impossible regularly to account for all the unexpected turns which have happened, perhaps, more in this campaign than in any of the former. It is enough to know, that the original superiority of the French, together with their opportunity of continual reinforcement, may very tolerably explain the reason of the advantages which they so often obtained after very considerable defeats. This is a point which it is necessary the reader should continually keep in his mind during the whole narration of this strange war. After their late loss and retreat, the French soon advanced again. The party under the prince de Soubise passed the Lippe, and made dispositions for the siege of Munster, whilst marshal Broglio's army turned off on the other side, crossed the Weser, and threatened to fall in upon Hanover.

This division of the enemy compelled prince Ferdinand, though little in a condition for it, to divide his army also. The hereditary prince posted himself to cover Munster; whilst prince Ferdinand continued in the country towards the Weser, to observe the motions of marshal Broglio.

Whilst these various positions were mutually taken, as the armies were continually moving near each other, a number of very sharp skirmishes ensued. Marshal Broglio cautiously avoided a battle whenever he saw that the duke of Brunswick, by calling together his troops, had prepared for, and was desirous of it; so that there was no way left, but, if possible, to check his motions, and wear down his force by reiterated lesser actions. These actions were almost always to the advantage of our troops. In one of them, however, the young prince Henry of Brunswick was mortally wounded; and the whole army saw with regret, the disappointment of such great July 20th.

great hopes as were formed from the riſing gallantry of a prince, who ſo nobly ſupported the martial ſpirit of his family, and had fallen whilſt he was emulating the heroic actions of his brother the hereditary prince and his uncle Ferdinand.

On the ſide of Weſtphalia, the prince de Soubiſe perſevered, notwithſtanding ſome checks, in his deſign of laying ſiege to Munſter; there was great reaſon to apprehend that he might ſucceed in that enterprize, as it was always in marſhal Broglio's power, by taking ſome ſteps on the ſide of Hanover, to make it neceſſary to draw away the greateſt part of the force deſtined to the ſuccour of Munſter. He therefore began to make the previous arrangements at Dorſten. The hereditary prince, who knew that he was continually liable to be called off, took the firſt opportunity of attacking this place.
Aug. 30th. A battalion of French troops formed its garriſon, and made a brave defence; but it was aſſaulted with ſo much reſolution and perſeverance, that they were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. The prince totally deſtroyed the ovens which were eſtabliſhed here; and by this means not only fruſtrated their deſign of beſieging Munſter, but compelled them for a time to retire from the Lippe.

As to prince Ferdinand, he ſaw clearly, that the intentions of marſhal Broglio were to make himſelf maſter of his majeſty's and the duke of Brunſwick's territories. To attempt to follow him, and to beat him from thence, would only be irrecoverably to transfer the ſeat of war into thoſe countries, and wholly to abandon Weſtphalia to the enemy. Diverſion, therefore, and not direct oppoſition, became his object. He reſolved, that as often as he perceived marſhal Broglio making any progreſs on the ſuſpected quarter, he ſhould throw himſelf as far into Heſſe as the enemy had advanced towards Hanover, and, by ſtopping their ſubſiſtence, oblige them to quit their enterprize. This plan at firſt ſucceeded to his wiſhes, and drew back marſhal Broglio into Heſſe; upon whoſe approach, prince Ferdinand retired to his old quarters at Paderborn, and was ready for a new movement as ſoon as 19th Oct. Broglio ſhould return to the execution of his former deſign.

Accordingly he ſoon returned to the Weſer. Then the hereditary prince, who had by this time rejoined the grand army, advanced into Heſſe, and puſhed to the fartheſt extremities of that country, even as far as Fritzlar; but though he ſucceeded ſo far in his attempts as to deſtroy all the leſſer magazines which he found in the open country; yet as all the fortreſſes were in the hands of the enemy, as the garriſons had been newly reinforced, and the grand magazines were well ſecured in thoſe places, he kept his ground in his advanced poſition.

It was on this occaſion principally that prince Ferdinand found the diſadvantage of not being able to form two armies, which might act ſeparately. For on one hand, marſhal Broglio, when he had perfectly ſecured his poſts in Heſſe, took a ſituation in which he watched all the motions of prince Ferdinand, and kept himſelf in readineſs to fall back into Heſſe, or to advance into Hanover, as might beſt agree with his deſigns. From hence he

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ſent out ſome powerful detachments which acted with great effect. One of theſe detachments entered the Harts Foreſt, (the remains of the great Hercynian, ſo famous among the antients) and beſieged the ſtrong caſtle of Schartsfelts, which they took and demoliſhed. Then they laid the whole tract of country under ſevere contribution. Another, and ſtill more powerful detachment under prince Xavier of Saxony appeared before Wolfenbuttle, a conſiderable city, and ſtrongly ſituated, as it is wholly ſurrounded by the Ocker. But the French, as they knew that the town is moſtly built of wood, commenced their operations with a very fierce bombardment. This had ſuch an effect, that the reſiſtance of the place was not proportioned to its ſtrength; in five days it ſurrendered, and was ſubject, like the reſt, to a grievous contribution.

Oct. 5th.

Fluſhed with this ſucceſs, the French followed their blow, and advanced, keeping ſtill the courſe of the Ocker, to Brunſwick; and began alſo to inveſt that city. The reigning prince, unable to protect his ſubjects, or to ſecure his perſon in his dominions, fled to Hamburg, where he met the landgrave of Heſſe, whom the rage of war had in the ſame manner driven from his territories. This free city now became a place of general refuge, and enriched itſelf by the calamities, as it had in better times done by the proſperity of Germany. It was lately computed, that the ſtrangers there had increaſed to forty thouſand, amongſt whom they could reckon two ſovereign princes, and ſeveral other perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

This rapid and unreſiſted progreſs of the French to the eaſtward of the Weſer, was to the higheſt degree alarming. Prince Ferdinand with all the expedition in his power, detached the hereditary prince to the relief of Brunſwick. This meaſure fortunately ſaved that very important place. This active commander compelled the enemy not only to raiſe the ſiege of Brunſwick, but to abandon Wolfenbuttle, and to make a precipitate retreat with the loſs of ſome of their cannon, and upwards of a thouſand men.

Whilſt Broglio's detachments proceeded thus in diſtreſſing the country to the eaſtward of the Weſer, the prince of Soubiſe, who by the removal of the hereditary prince of Brunſwick to another quarter, ſaw no longer any thing capable of oppoſing him, ſpread his army by detachments over all Weſtphalia, and ravaged it in the moſt cruel manner. They took Oſnaburg; and becauſe the contributions were not immediately paid, they gave up the place to be pillaged by their troops, who rifled the miſerable inhabitants without mercy. Another body puſhed as far as Emden. This important town was immediately ſurrendered by the garriſon (two Engliſh companies of invalids) at the deſire of the timid inhabitants, and the promiſe of favourable treatment: notwithſtanding this capitulation, and the merit of ſo eaſy a ſurrender, the town, as well as the whole country of Eaſt Frieſland, was laid under a ruinous contribution. But their exorbitancies grew to ſuch an extremity, that the boors were at length compelled to riſe, and with ſuch arms as a ſudden rage ſupplied

plied them, to drive these oppressors out of their country.

A more considerable corps, commanded by the prince de Conde, laid siege to Meppen, a Oct. 3d. place on the Ems of some consequence, and where we had some magazines. In three days it was reduced, and the garrison of five hundred men were made prisoners of war.

The city of Bremen was defended by a weak garrison. This was a place of far greater moment than Meppen, the allies having amassed there immense magazines, as it was a great and trading town, advantageously situated on the river Weser; and the possession of this place must undoubtedly have given to the French the command of that river, through which the allies derived all their subsistence. If the English had lost Bremen, they must have seen themselves invested and locked up in a barren country, in the heart of Germany, surrounded by their enemies, and deprived of every resource. Fortunately the inhabitants of this city proved as brave as those of Emden were timid. They were exasperated by the example of the French rigour, which they had seen on every side of them. They therefore joined the garrison, instead of discouraging them, in the defence of the place. The French were obliged to retire precipitately; and a strong reinforcement was thrown into Bremen, to secure that very important city from the like enterprizes for the future.

Whilst the two French armies in this manner ravaged all the country held by the allies, prince Ferdinand, who saw the rage of war spread all around him, with his usual firmness, kept that central position which he had taken soon after the battle of Kirch Denkern; no movements of the enemy could terrify or allure him from it. He had settled his head quarters at Buhne, and his army extended from thence towards Hammelen. Posted in this manner, he secured the course of the Weser, by preventing the enemy from making themselves masters either of Hammelen or Minden; he lay in the best situation in which it was possible to place a single army, that was to act against two; and knowing that he could not follow their movements with the body of his army without hazarding the king's electoral dominions, and indeed every object of the war, he contented himself with sending out such detachments as he could spare, successively to the relief of the places which were attacked. He saw that the winter approached, which had always been a circumstance favourable to him; and it was evident, that whilst he continued with his main body immoveably fixed as it was, and his detachments active on every side, it was impossible for the enemy to keep any of those places, they had seized in their incursions.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Condition of the king of Prussia. His inaction. Motions of the Russians and of Laudohn. Breslau cannonaded. Tottleben removed. Colberg besieged. Russian magazines in Poland destroyed. War transferred to Pomerania. King of Prussia quits his strong camp. Schweidnitz taken by a coup de main. General Platen repulsed. General Knoblock made prisoner at Treptow. Prince Wurtenburg retreats. Colberg taken. Russians winter in Pomerania.

UNTIL this year the operations of the Prussian armies took the lead in interest and importance before all the other events of the war. The firmness and activity of their illustrious monarch, the number and animosity of his enemies, the blows that he gave and those that he suffered, his distressing and terrible falls, his amazing and almost miraculous recoveries, kept all eyes fixed on his motions, as the great center of public attention. Undoubtedly nothing that has ever been acted on the scene of human affairs, attracted the minds of men to it with greater justice; none perhaps afforded at once more entertainment to the imagination, and furnished more copious materials for political and military instruction; and probably, therefore, this part of all our modern history, will be the more carefully studied by posterity, when it comes to be properly known, and worthily written.

To judge of the importance of this branch of the general war, it will be proper to recollect, that, besides a number of sieges which were prosecuted, together with innumerable and bloody skirmishes, no less than nineteen pitched battles, or capital actions, have been fought on his part since the close of the year 1756, when the king of Prussia first seized upon Saxony, and made an irruption into Bohemia. In eleven of these battles, the king or his generals were defeated. He was victorious only in eight. Ten of them were fought under his own command; and seven out of the eight victories which were gained, were obtained by himself in person; of the eleven defeats he was present only at three.

From these circumstances some judgment may be formed of the active and enterprizing character of this monarch, and of the amazing resources he had prepared, or formed, or seized, and in some instances, one may say, almost created. We have observed that the last campaign had ended more to his advantage, than the one preceding had done; for those two great victories of Lignitz, and Torgau, with which he then ended his operations, had not only rescued his affairs in Silesia and Saxony from impending destruction, but had enlarged his field for recruiting, and prepared him, to all appearance, for more early and vigorous action, than could have been expected in most of the preceding campaigns. But every one was surprized to observe, that this year he had totally altered the system of his conduct. An inactivity and languor was diffused over all his proceedings. He seemed to have adopted the caution and slowness which had been so long opposed to his

his vivacity by M. Daun. The ſummer was almoſt wholly ſpent, and the king of Pruſſia had ſcarcely been mentioned.

It was not ſuſpected that the propoſed negociation at Augſburg could have had much if any influence upon his method of proceeding. No particular propoſals had been made concerning his affairs, nor indeed any other marks of a pacific diſpoſition towards him ſhewn, except what were contained in thoſe general declarations, which a regard to common decency had exacted. It muſt have added to the anxiety of his ſituation, that Great Britain and France were at that time engaged in a ſeparate treaty, in which the latter power was in a condition to make ſo many flattering offers in relation to Germany, that he might well have dreaded the withdrawing of that aſſiſtance which had hitherto been his great ſupport againſt all attacks, and his final reſource in all his diſtreſſes. Perhaps he was well aſſured, that the faith of Great Britain was proof againſt every offer however alluring; in fact it proved to be ſo; for in rejecting the German neutrality, which the French propoſed in the late negotiation, our country afforded as convincing a proof of an unſhaken public faith, as any people had ever given to their allies.

However, whilſt this point remained in any degree of ſuſpence, it would have appeared natural, that the king of Pruſſia ſhould make ſome uncommon exertions to confirm the faith of his allies, as well as to put himſelf upon a more reſpectable footing at the enſuing congreſs. It is notwithſtanding certain, that he contented himſelf with acting ſolely upon the defenſive; a conduct which, perhaps, his circumſtances had rendered abſolutely unavoidable. Prince Henry commanded an army in Saxony, which entrenched itſelf ſtrongly under Leipſic. M. Daun continued near Dreſden; and theſe two armies did no more than watch each other during the campaign. The king was alſo entrenched in a very ſtrong poſition in Upper Sileſia, not far from Schweidnitz, whilſt the fortreſſes in the lower part of that country were filled with ſuch garriſons, as put them out of the reach of any ſudden inſult.

This poſition was pointed out by the motions and apparent deſigns of his enemies. The Ruſſian army was this year, as well as in the former, divided into two ſtrong bodies; one of which, led by Tottleben, directed its march towards Pomerania; and the other, under M. Butterlin, entered into the Upper Sileſia, advancing towards Breſlau. Baron Laudohn entered that province in the part oppoſite to them, and they propoſed to unite their armies, in order to attack the king, or to take Breſlau or Schweidnitz in his preſence. The remarkable drought in the beginning of the ſeaſon, which had greatly lowered the Oder, facilitated their junction. The Ruſſians ſpread themſelves over all the open country of Sileſia, and exacted heavy contributions. A body of them appeared before Breſlau, and began to cannonade the town from ſeven batteries. Laudohn exerted the whole of his ſkill to draw the king from his poſt, and to engage him in a diſadvantageous action. Sometimes he advanced, as if he meant to join the Ruſſians: Sometimes his motions indicated

Aug. 1.

indicated a design on Schweidnitz; these attempts failing, he turned off and made a feint as if he proposed to fall upon the Lower Silesia, in hopes that he might at least oblige the king of Prussia to detach and divide his forces; but the king continued immovable in his post.

Whilst these various movements were making with little effect, on the side of Silesia, the other grand division of the Russians advanced without opposition into Pomerania; and it was expected that their proceedings would be attended with greater effect since the removal of Tottleben, and the appointment of general Romanzow to that command. Tottleben had been long suspected, and, it is said, at length convicted, of a secret correspondence with the king of Prussia. The situation of this monarch obliged him to fight with every sort of weapon; and Tottleben, a soldier of fortune, without any national attachment or particular allegiance, was a fit object for the king of Prussia's pecuniary stratagems. He did not succeed so well in the attempts of the same kind which he is said to have made upon Laudohn. Every circumstance concurred to render the method of corruption less successful in that quarter.

Colberg, regularly besieged, or closely straitened every campaign, since the Muscovites made themselves masters of the kingdom of Prussia, was now assaulted, with greater and more determined force than ever. A strong fleet, consisting of forty sail of all kinds, blockaded it by sea, whilst the army of general Romanzow formed the siege by land. On the other hand, the place threatened a defence worthy of its former efforts. This city was from the beginning of the war of greater strength than it had commonly been represented; every attempt of the Russians, by demonstrating where any weakness lay, taught the Prussians, who were fully sensible of its importance, in what part and in what manner it was necessary to add to its works; and they had omitted no opportunity. In addition to this defence, the prince of Wurtenburg was strongly entrenched under the cannon of the town, with a body of six or seven thousand men.

The king of Prussia was extremely alarmed at the danger of this momentous post, the key of his dominions to the north, from the relief of which he was removed, and, as it were, chained down, at such an immense distance. Though Laudohn and Butterlin found abundant employment for all his forces, he resolved to send a considerable detachment under General Platen, to the assistance of Colberg. The fertility of his genius proposed two ends for this single expedient. He ordered Platen to direct his march through Poland, and to destroy the Russian magazines, which had been amassed on the frontiers of that kingdom, and from which their army in Silesia drew its whole subsistence. This service might, he hoped, be performed without any considerable interruption to the progress of the detachment towards Colberg. The event was entirely answerable to his wishes. General Platen ruined three principal magazines of the enemy. He attacked a great convoy of their waggons; destroyed 500, and burned or dispersed the provisions they carried. Four thousand men who protected this convoy were, for the greater

part, killed or made priſoners. General Platen, after this uſeful and brilliant exploit, purſued his march with the utmoſt diligence to Pomerania.

Intelligence of this blow was no ſooner received by the Ruſſians in Sileſia, than they were ſtruck with the utmoſt conſternation. They had lately effected one of their purpoſes by their junction with the Auſtrians; but this ſtroke compelled them at once to ſever this union, ſo lately and with ſuch difficulty compaſſed, to drop all their deſigns upon Breſlau, to repaſs the Oder, and to retire without delay into Poland, leſt their remaining magazines ſhould ſhare the ſame fate with the three above-mentioned, and their future ſubſiſtence be thereby rendered wholly precarious.

Aug. 25th.

So unfortunately circumſtanced were the affairs of the king of Pruſſia, that his wiſeſt ſchemes and happieſt ſucceſſes could hardly anſwer any other end than to vary the ſcene of his diſtreſs. The ſtorm which had been diverted from Sileſia by general Platen's expedition, was only removed from thence to be diſcharged with irreſiſtible fury on Colberg. The Ruſſians, when they ſaw that the meaſures the king had taken rendered the completion of both their deſigns impracticable, reſolved at all adventures to ſecure one of them. Colberg was the object of their choice, not only as the place furtheſt from ſuccour, but as the poſſeſſion of it would be an advantage fitteſt for anſwering thoſe ends which were more nearly and properly Ruſſian. M. Butterlin, therefore, as ſoon as he had eſtabliſhed his convoys, directed his courſe towards Pomerania, and being maſter of Lanſperg, he ſent detachments from thence, that cruelly waſted all the adjoining Marche of Brandenburg, without at the ſame time diverting himſelf by theſe ravages from his main intention.

A force of Ruſſians was by this time aſſembled in Pomerania, to which it was impoſſible for the king of Pruſſia to oppoſe any thing that was in any degree able to contend with them in the field; of courſe he could not promiſe himſelf that the immediate raiſing the ſiege could be the effects of theſe ſuccours. All he could do was to ſend another detachment to that part, under general Knoblock; and hoped that by the union of theſe ſeveral ſmall corps, and by their intercepting or at leaſt diſtreſſing the Ruſſian convoys of proviſion, the place might be enabled to hold out, until the ſevere ſetting in of winter ſhould render the operations of a ſiege impracticable.

He was providing in this manner, and ſtudying new methods for the relief of Colberg, to the danger of which place his whole attention was drawn, when an event happened juſt by him, and, as it were, under his eye, almoſt as diſtreſſing as the taking of Colberg would have proved, and ſo much the more diſtreſſing, as it was entirely unexpected.

On the retreat of the Ruſſians under Butterlin, the king of Pruſſia imagined himſelf at liberty. He found a want of proviſions in his ſtrong camp near Schweidnitz, and to be the more eaſily ſupplied, he approached nearer to the Oder. He was ſo little in fear of the enemy, that on making this movement, he draſted 4000 men from the garriſon of Schweidnitz: he thought that the preparations neceſſary to a

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ſiege would give him ſufficient notice, and ſufficient leiſure to provide for the ſafety of that important place, from which after all, he had removed but to a very ſmall diſtance. Laudohn, who through the whole campaign had watched the king with a moſt diligent and penetrating aſſiduity, and hitherto had found no part open and unguarded, thought in this inſtant he perceived an advantage. It was indeed an advantage which would never have appeared as ſuch, but to a general as reſolute as ſagacious. He reſolved to attempt this ſtrong place, by a *coup de main*. On the 1ſt of October at three in the morning, the aſſault began. An attack was made at the ſame time on all the four outworks, which the troops, ordered on this important enterprize, approached with ſo much precaution, that they were not perceived by the garriſon. They ſcaled all the four at the ſame time, and the troops which defended them had ſcarce time to fire a few cannon ſhot. On the ſide of the aſſailants, not a gun was diſcharged: but in one of thoſe out-works the fire of the ſmall arms ſet fire to a powder magazine, which blew up, and on this occaſion about 300 of the Auſtrians, and about the ſame number of the Pruſſians were killed. As ſoon as the outworks were carried, they prepared to aſſault the body of the place, which they entered by burſting open the gates, and at day-break they found themſelves maſters of the town, after firing a few ſhot. Five battalions, making about 3000 men, and lieutenant general Zaſtrow, governor of the fortreſs, were made priſoners. The conquerors found here a great number of cannon, and a large magazine of meal. Their loſs in the whole of this bold and fortunate undertaking, amounted, by their accounts, to no more than 600 men.

In a manner ſo unexpected, and, conſidering the nature of the fortifications, ſo unprecedented, Schweidnitz fell for a ſecond time in this war into the hands of the Auſtrians; and that city, which in the year 1758 had coſt the Pruſſians a blockade of ſome months, and a ſiege of thirteen days open trenches to recover it, was again loſt in a few hours, and with a very inconſiderable damage to thoſe who undertook this daring enterprize.

The king of Pruſſia felt this grievous blow to the quick. By their poſſeſſion of Schweidnitz he ſaw the Auſtrians enabled to winter in Sileſia; he ſaw that, whilſt they held this place, he could poſſibly make no motion for the relief of any other part of his dominions without expoſing Breſlau, and along with it the whole of Upper Sileſia, to a certain and irrecoverable conqueſt. In the firſt agitations produced by ſo extraordinary and affecting a diſaſter, he was diſpoſed to attribute this misfortune to the treachery of the governor, but he was too generous to harbour ſuch a ſuſpicion, for any time, againſt an officer who had hitherto ſerved him with fidelity, and who might have been ſurprized with an attack of ſo uncommon a nature, and which the king himſelf had as little ſuſpected as the governor. He immediately recovered his temper, and ſaid with a ſmile, "It is a "fatal blow; we muſt endeavour to "remedy it." He wrote to general Zaſtrow who commanded there, "We may now ſay, what Francis "I. of France wrote to his mother "after the battle of Pavia. *We have*

 "*loſt*

" *loſt all except our honour.* As I " cannot comprehend what hath " happened to you, I ſhall ſuſpend " my judgment; the thing is very " extraordinary."

Schweidnitz was loſt ſuddenly, but Colberg made a moſt obſtinate and noble defence. At length, however, the garriſon began to be ſorely diſtreſſed for proviſions. General Platen quitted the entrenchments, which he had maintained in conjunction with the prince of Wurtenburg, in order to cover the reinforcements, which the numerous and ſtrong detachments of the Ruſſians, who overſpread the whole country, had hitherto kept at a diſtance. But he had the misfortune to meet an infinitely ſuperior body of the enemy, to be beaten, and to loſe part of his convoy; and it was with difficulty he eſcaped with the remainder to Stetin.

The other (general Knoblock) had eſtabliſhed himſelf at Treptow, which was to ſerve as a reſting-place for the convoys; but as general Platen had been repulſed, in the manner we have juſt ſeen, Romanzow advanced with a large force to Treptow. Knoblock, hopeleſs of aſſiſtance in a town which had ſcarcely any walls, and inveſted by a body ſo vaſtly ſuperior, yet made a vigorous and gallant defence for five days; he was at length compelled to ſurrender himſelf and his body of about 2000 men priſoners of war.

Theſe ſucceſſive diſaſters were occaſioned by the neceſſity there was for revictualling Colberg, coſt what it would, and, for that end, of diſperſing the Pruſſian troops in the face of a Ruſſian army of 50,000 men. This revictualling in theſe circumſtances could not be effected without a ſingular piece of good fortune; and, in order to get into the way of this good fortune, every riſk was to be run.

Theſe advantages over Platen and Knoblock raiſed the ſpirits of the Ruſſians, and enabled them to contend with the extreme rigour of the ſeaſon in that northern latitude; they puſhed the ſiege with redoubled efforts. All hope of a ſupply from the land was abſolutely at an end; and though the Ruſſian fleet had been by a violent ſtorm driven off the coaſt, the ſuccour from the ſea was too precarious to be depended on. In this deſperate ſituation the prince of Wurtenburg became apprehenſive, leſt his army, which had been unable to relieve the town, by delaying any longer under its walls would only ſhare its fate, and that famine might alſo oblige him to a ſurrender. He therefore reſolved, whilſt his men retained their vigour, to break through a part of the Ruſſian army, and to leave Colberg to make the beſt terms its circumſtances would admit. This deſign he accompliſhed happily, and with little or no loſs.

And now Colberg, Dec. 16th. hopeleſs of all relief, the garriſon exhauſted, proviſion low, the fortifications in many places battered to pieces, after a ſiege of near ſix months, ſurrendered to the Ruſſians. The governor and the garriſon were made priſoners of war. This place was defended by the gallant *Heyde*, who to this time had maintained it ſucceſsfully againſt all the efforts of the Ruſſians during the war; and as he was diſtinguiſhed by the king his maſter for his merit in the ſucceſsful defence of it, he had likewiſe as full aſſurances of his favours after having on the late occaſion conducted himſelf with his former bravery, though it was not

not with the former good fortune.

The loſs of two ſuch places as Schweidnitz and Colberg, at the two extremities of his dominions, were deciſive againſt the king of Pruſſia. It was now impoſſible for him to make any movement by which the enemy could not profit to his almoſt certain deſtruction. To form ſieges with an army like his, inferior in the field, was impoſſible. The Ruſſians, by poſſeſſing Colberg, poſſeſſed every thing. They were maſters of the Baltick; and they now acquired a port, by which their armies could be well provided, without the neceſſity of tedious, uncertain, and expenſive convoys from Poland. The road lay almoſt open into the heart of Brandenburg. Stetin alone ſtood in their way; but it was obvious that nothing but the advanced ſeaſon could ſave Stetin from the fate of Colberg. The Moſcovites now, for the firſt time, took up their winter quarters in Pomerania.

It is remarkable, that this whole year paſſed without a regular battle between the king of Pruſſia and any of his enemies; yet none of the moſt unfortunate of his campaigns had been ſo ruinous to him. He had ſuffered four terrible defeats, without having balanced them with a ſingle advantage of conſequence in the campaign of 1759. Yet in theſe circumſtances it is almoſt incredible how little he really loſt. He was able to take the field again the enſuing year in a very reſpectable manner, and to make head againſt his enemies. In that year he loſt a whole army near Landſhut; ſtill he was far from broken. Afterwards, in that ſame campaign, he gave his enemies two ſignal defeats, and ended his operations advantageouſly, and with great glory. But in the year of which we now write, without ſuffering any conſiderable blow in the field, without any ſtriking efforts on any ſide, his power has gradually crumbled away.—The moſt calamitous defeats could not ſink him lower. And in the ſituation in which he ſtood after the taking of Colberg, we may ſafely ſay, that there was ſcarcely a poſſibility that he could be preſerved from deſtruction by any thing that lay within the reach of human endeavours.

CHAP. VII.

The negotiation reſumed. French conceſſions. Difference concerning the German alliance. Difference concerning the captures antecedent to the declaration of war. Treaty breaks off. Meſſieurs Stanley and Buſſy recalled.

AFTER having been ſo long detained on the theatre of war, it is time we ſhould return to take a view of the negotiation for putting an end to the miſeries it occaſioned. In reality the view, even of this ſcene, was very gloomy and unpromiſing. The confidence and good humour of the two courts being ſubverted, all that followed was rather an altercation than a treaty. It is true, that papers paſſed backward and forward; and the pretenſions of each party, the points they agreed to cede, and thoſe which they were determined to adhere to, grew more diſtinct and explicit. But all that cordiality was

vaniſhed which is ſo neceſſary towards ſmoothing and clearing a road, which a long hoſtility had broken up, and ſo many intricate topics had contributed to embarraſs.

Without involving ourſelves in the detail of the ſeveral memorials which were delivered in, and without referring numerically to the ſeveral articles, it will be ſufficient that we briefly ſtate thoſe points which were, or ſeemed to be, in a fair way of adjuſtment between England and France; and afterwards thoſe on which it ſhould appear that the negotiation broke off.

After ſome diſcuſſions concerning its proper limits, it was agreed, that all Canada ſhould be ceded to the Engliſh. This ceſſion comprehended, on one ſide, all the iſlands and countries adjoining to the gulph of St. Lawrence. On the other, it took in all the great lakes, and the whole courſe of the Ohio, to its diſcharge into the Miſſiſippi. A territory ſufficient for the baſis of a great empire.

In drawing this line of diviſion, another queſtion aroſe concerning the bounds of Louiſiana; and the ſtate of the intermediate Indian nations between the lakes and the Miſſiſippi, who inhabit, or are rather ſcattered over an immenſe country, that lies along the back of our colonies all the way from Penſylvania to Georgia. It was therefore very proper that ſomething definitive ſhould be ſettled on this article, as it might otherwiſe eaſily be made productive of a new war. England propoſed, that all thoſe nations ſhould continue, as ſhe contended they had heretofore been, under the protection of Great Britain, without ſaying any thing preciſe as to the dominion of the ſoil.

France controverted this propoſition: ſhe on her part propoſed to divide theſe nations; that thoſe to the northward of the line drawn to aſcertain the limits of Canada ſhould be independent, under the protection of England, but that thoſe who were to the ſouthward, ſhould enjoy the ſame independence, under the protection of France. Nothing was perfectly ſettled in relation to this point; but it does not ſeem as if there could have been any material diſagreement upon it, had the other matters in debate been adjuſted to their mutual ſatisfaction.

The African conteſt ſeemed to have been attended with ſtill leſs difficulty. The French conſented to give up both Senegal and Goree, provided Anamaboo and Acra were guarantied to them.

The momentous queſtion of the fiſhery was likewiſe determined. The French gave up their claim to Cape Breton and St. John's, and were ſatisfied to receive the little Iſland of St. Pierre, on the coaſt of Newfoundland; but even this they were to receive on conditions ſufficiently humiliating. They were to erect no ſort of fortification, nor to keep up any military eſtabliſhment there. An Engliſh commiſſary was to reſide on the iſland, in order to ſee that theſe ſtipulations were adhered to. As to the reſt, the French were to have the ſame privileges on the coaſt of Newfoundland, checked with the ſame reſtrictions, which before the war they had enjoyed under the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht. In conformity to another article of that treaty, and in compenſation for the privilege of the fiſhery, they conſented that Dunkirk ſhould be demoliſhed.

Con-

Concerning the iſland of Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Minorca, and Belleiſle, no great controverſy had ſubſiſted from the beginning. It had all along been agreed, that theſe conqueſts ſhould be reciprocally reſtored. Neither did the French ſcruple to adopt our propoſal concerning the affairs of the Eaſt Indies, nor to make ſatisfactory declarations concerning Oſtend and Nieuport.

So many delicate and intereſting points were ſettled, that it does not at firſt appear what it was that could have retarded the peace. A diſcuſſion of the ſeparate intereſts of two powers only that are in earneſt to agree, may be ſettled without any very conſiderable difficulty. The hard and almoſt inextricable part of the knot, is that wherein the croſs concerns and intereſts of allies intervene. There were two points upon which, if we may form a judgment from appearances, this negotiation unfortunately broke off. The firſt was upon the manner in which England and France might be at liberty to aſſiſt their reſpective allies; and on the reſtitution of Weſel, Gueldres, and ſuch other places, as the French had conquered from his Pruſſian majeſty.

On the firſt member of this principal point, the repeated propoſals of France for a neutrality in Germany, had been uniformly and poſitively rejected by our adminiſtration. They conſidered this as ſo many attacks upon national integrity. This ſcheme therefore not being admitted, they would or could come to no agreement, and ſcarcely to an intelligible explanation either of the mode or the quantity of the aſſiſtance which they ſhould be at liberty mutually to impart to their German allies, or of the place in which ſuch ſuccours ſhould be employed. As to Weſel and Gueldres, the French obſtinately refuſed to reſtore thoſe places. They declared that ſuch a ceſſion would be directly againſt the faith by which they were bound to the empreſs queen of Hungary, for whom they inſiſted that theſe places had been conquered, and in whoſe name alone they were governed, though they had been reduced by the French arms, and were at that moment held by French garriſons.

As to the ſecond point, namely, the reſtitution of the captures made previous to the declaration of war, the negotiating powers were equally poſitive, the one to demand, the other to refuſe it. The Engliſh argued, that this claim had no ſort of foundation in the law of nations, neither was it grounded on any particular convention. That the right of all hoſtile operations reſults, not from a formal declaration of war, but from the hoſtilities which the aggreſſor has firſt offered; that the contrary of this propoſition is at leaſt extremely conteſtible; and ſince it can by no means be clearly eſtabliſhed, it follows that the detainment of thoſe captures muſt be conſidered on the ſide of England, as part of the *uti poſſidetis*, originally propoſed as the baſis of this treaty.

France, on the other hand, ſeemed as fully convinced of the juſtice of her pretenſions, and ſhe deemed the arguments with which ſhe ſupported them to be ſo unanſwerable, that ſhe offered to ſubmit them to the juſtice of the Engliſh tribunals. They urged that this claim of reſtitution was founded on the law of

nations, and upon particular conventions; on particular conventions by the 19th article of the peace of Utrecht, and by the second article of the treaty of commerce; and that this was ſtrengthened by the 3d article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which renews and confirms thoſe articles in the preceding treaties.

By theſe articles a protection is allowed to the reſpective ſubjects who may have ſhips in the ports of either of the powers, becauſe having no opportunity of knowing that a rupture is fallen out, they ſailed under the ſecurity of peace, and under the faith of treaties. By a parity of reaſoning, the ſhips not actually in thoſe ports, ought to enjoy the ſame ſecurity; elſe, as they are included in the ſame parity of circumſtances, it would follow, contrary to the principles of humanity and right reaſon, that the ſovereigns had provided for the preſervation of one part of their ſubjects from the miſeries of a ſudden rupture, to which they expoſe the reſt. The particular conventions of theſe treaties, they ſaid, had their foundation in general equity, and the law of nations: ſince, as it is impracticable for belligerent ſtates to agree amongſt themſelves which is the aggreſſor, it is proper that the ſubjects ſhould receive previous notice of the rupture, in order that they may be able diſtinctly to know when they are, or are not in ſecurity, or when they may, or may not rely on the treaties which ſubſiſt between their ſovereigns.

Theſe topics were, as uſual, bandied to and fro with great heat and little effect; and as in ſuch diſcuſſions the arguments on both ſides are plauſible, and there can be no authoriſed judge, the weight of the ſeveral pretenſions commonly depends upon the power of the parties to enforce them. On theſe two points, therefore, the renunciation of German alliances, and the reſtitution of captures, the negotiation from the beginning was at a ſtand; and on theſe, at length, to all appearance, it finally broke off.

Not but we are fully ſatisfied that the diſagreement even on theſe points might have been only the oſtenſible cauſe of the rupture. The true cauſe of the breach ſeems to have been the unſeaſonable interpoſition of the Spaniſh claims. For could France be ſuppoſed in good earneſt to deſire peace, that is, to deſire ſuch a reaſonable peace as her circumſtances might demand, when ſhe officiouſly mingled with our particular debate the affairs of a foreign and neutral power, which had not the ſmalleſt connection with thoſe that were at this time properly under deliberation. It was ridiculous to urge, that this was done from a prudent foreſight, and to prevent a future war, which theſe diſputes might poſſibly occaſion. The buſineſs was to put an end to the war, which then actually ſubſiſted; and nothing could be farther from aſſiſting this deſign than to increaſe the ſubjects of debate. France muſt be ſenſible of the weight of this argument, who herſelf propoſed in the very beginning of this treaty, as a means almoſt neceſſary for carrying it on with effect, that their particular diſpute ſhould be ſeparated from thoſe of their German allies, with which it certainly had a more natural connection than with thoſe that ſubſiſted between England and Spain: as all the former parties were then engaged directly

rectly or indirectly in the war, to which Spain had then no manner of relation.

The Engliſh miniſtry finding the French immoveable on the two capital points above mentioned, and having no opinion of the ſincerity of their procedure, ſent directions to Mr. Stanley to return to England, and to deſire that M. Buſſy ſhould, on the part of his court, receive the ſame orders. 20th Sept. An end was thus put to this negotiation (from which Europe had conceived ſuch ſanguine hopes of the alleviation of her miſeries) after it had continued near ſix months. So far indeed was it from producing the happy effects that were propoſed from it, ſo far was it from appeaſing the animoſities, of the powers originally engaged, or from extinguiſhing the old war, that the parties ſeparated with intentions more hoſtile, and opinions more adverſe than ever; and the war was ſoon ſpread to a much greater extent by the taking in of a new party, and may poſſibly ſpread, ſtill more widely, by laying open new ſources of contention which may gradually draw in other powers, and finally involve every part of Europe. It was alſo a means of producing changes in England, which at a time of leſs tranquillity, and in circumſtances of leſs internal ſtrength, might have been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences. But theſe matters are reſerved for the ſubject of the enſuing chapter.

The leading negotiation in London and Paris being thus broken off, that which was propoſed at Augſburg never took place.

CHAP. VIII.

Conduct of Spain during the negotiation. Spaniſh miniſter's memorial. Treaty between France and Spain. Difference in the Engliſh miniſtry. Mr. Pitt reſigns. Mr. Pitt's letter. Diſputes concerning the reſignation. Addreſſes. Parliament meets. The German war continued.

AS nothing could have been more unprecedented, ſo nothing was more alarming than the proceeding of the court of Spain in the negotiation. It was altogether extraordinary to ſee a propoſal for accommodating diſputes that ſubſiſted between friends, coming thro' the channel of an enemy. It was extremely ſingular to ſee points of ſuch conſequence formally communicated and propoſed for deliberation by a French agent, commiſſioned only to negotiate a particular and diſtinct buſineſs, when the Spaniards had an ambaſſador reſiding in London, from whom no ſort of intimation had been previouſly received of ſuch a deſign.

That propoſal not only marked out a want of ſincerity on the part of France, but it manifeſted ſo ſtrange and irregular a partiality on the part of Spain, that it would very little have become the dignity of the king of Great Britain, or his attention to the ſafety of his ſubjects, to let it paſs without a full and ſatisfactory explanation. Accordingly the Spaniſh ambaſſador was called upon to diſavow this irregular procedure; but he returned a ver-

a verbal, and ſoon after was authorized by his court to return a written anſwer, in which he openly avowed and juſtified the ſtep taken by the French agent, as entirely agreeable to the ſentiments of his maſter. He declared that the kings of France and Spain were united not only by the ties of blood, but by a mutual intereſt. He applauded the humanity and greatneſs of mind which his moſt chriſtian majeſty demonſtrated in the propoſition that was complained of. He inſiſted much on the ſincere deſire of peace, the only motive which influenced the conduct of the two monarchs; and he added, haughtily, that if his maſter had been governed by any other principles, "his Catholic majeſty giving full ſcope to his greatneſs, would have ſpoken from himſelf, and as became his dignity."

It appeared evidently from the whole of this paper, that the court of Spain was regularly, as a ſort of party, appriſed of every ſtep that was taken in the negotiation; that her judgment was appealed to upon every point, and her authority called in aid to force the acceptance of the terms which were offered by France; in a word, that there was a perfect union of affections, intereſts, and councils between theſe two courts, and the miniſter of the former, ſo far from denying or palliating this conduct, ſeemed to glory in it.

Mr. Pitt, who then took the lead in the miniſtry, was fully ſatisfied the intentions of Spain were by no means equivocal, and that this partiality, which they ſtrongly avowed not only by declarations, but by facts, would drive them into all the meaſures of France. That a war on that account was abſolutely inevitable; and if, for the preſent moment, the Spaniards rather delayed their declaration of war than laid aſide their hoſtile intentions, it was in order to ſtrike the blow at their own time, and with the greater effect; that therefore their reaſons for delaying to act were the very motives which ought to induce us to act with the utmoſt ſpeed, and utmoſt vigour. That we ought to conſider the evaſions of that court as a refuſal of ſatisfaction, and that refuſal, as a declaration of war. That we ought from prudence as well as from ſpirit to ſecure to ourſelves the firſt blow; and to be practically convinced that the early and effective meaſures, which had ſo large a ſhare in reducing France to this dependence upon Spain, would alſo be the fitteſt for detering or diſabling Spain from affording any protection to France. That, to carry on this war with vigour, it was only neceſſary to continue our preſent efforts; no new armament would be neceſſary; and that, if any war could provide its own reſources, it muſt be a war with Spain. That their flota had not yet arrived, and that the taking of it, would at once diſable theirs and ſtrengthen our hands. This procedure, ſo ſuited to the dignity of the nation, and the inſults it had received, would be a leſſon to Spain, and to every other power, how they ſhould preſume to dictate in our affairs, and to intermeddle with a menacing mediation, and an officiouſneſs as inſidious, as it was audacious. That he would allow our enemies, whether ſecret or declared, no time to think and recollect themſelves.

Theſe ſentiments, ſo agreeable to the reſolute and enterprizing character

racter of this miniſter, appeared ſhocking to almoſt all the reſt of his collegues. They admitted that we ought not to be terrified from the aſſertion of our juſt demands, by the menaces of any power. They owned that Spain had taken a very extraordinary and very unjuſtifiable ſtep; but that we ought to admit, and even towiſh for, an explanation; this court upon a ſober, yet ſpirited remonſtrance, might recall that raſh propoſal into which they had been perhaps unwarily ſeduced by the artifices of France; that to ſhun war upon a juſt occaſion was cowardice, but to provoke or court it was madneſs. And, if to court a war was not in general a very wiſe meaſure, to deſire it with Spain, if poſſibly it could be avoided, was to overturn the moſt fundamental principles of the policy of both nations. That this deſire of adding war to war, and enemy to enemy, whilſt we had our hands already as full as they could hold, and whilſt all our faculties were ſtrained to the utmoſt pitch, was ill to calculate the national ſtrength of our country, which, however great, had its limits, and was not able to contend with all the world; that whilſt we were calling for new enemies, no mention was made of new allies, nor indeed of any new reſource whatſoever. To plunge into ſuch meaſures, in the manner propoſed, and upon no better grounds, could not fail to ſcandalize and to alarm all Europe; and we could poſſibly derive no advantage from this precipitate conduct, which would not be more than counter-balanced by the jealouſy and terror it would neceſſarily create in every nation near us. As to the ſeizure of the flota, it was not to be reckoned upon, as at the very time of that deliberation it might be expected to be ſafe in its harbour; and perhaps if we could ſucceed in ſeizing it, we might perform a ſervice not very agreeable to neutral nations, and as little advantageous to our own commerce. If Spain, blind to her true intereſts, and miſled by French councils, ſhould give in a more deciſive manner into the deſigns of that court, and obſtinately refuſe a reaſonable ſatisfaction, it would be then the true time to declare war, when all the neighbouring and impartial powers were convinced that we acted with as much temper as reſolution, and when every thinkingman, at home ſhould be ſatisfied that he was not hurried into the hazards and expences of war, from an idea of chimerical heroiſm, but from inevitable neceſſity; and that in ſuch a caſe we might depend upon the utmoſt ſupport which the nation could give to an adminiſtration that depended upon its ſtrength, and yet dreaded to waſte it wantonly, or to employ it unjuſtly. The miniſter, warmed by this oppoſition, declared that, "This was the time for "humbling the whole houſe of "Bourbon; that if this opportu-"nity were let ſlip, it might never "be recovered; and if he could "not prevail in this inſtance, he "was reſolved that this was the "laſt time he ſhould ſit in that "council. He thanked the mini-"ſters of the late king for their "ſupport; ſaid he was himſelf "called to the miniſtry by the "voice of the people, to whom he "conſidered himſelf as account-"able for his conduct; and that "he would no longer remain in a "ſituation which made him re-"ſponſible for meaſures he was no "longer allowed to guide."

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The noble lord, who preſided in this council, to whom years have added the wiſdom of experience, without abating the vigour and fire of youth; and who was himſelf as bold a miniſter as ever directed the affairs of this nation, made him this reply: "I find the gentleman is "determined to leave us, nor can "I ſay I am ſorry for it, ſince he "would otherwiſe have certainly "compelled us to leave him; but, "if he be reſolved to aſſume the "right of adviſing his majeſty, and "directing the operations of the "war, to what purpoſe are we "called to this council? When he "talks of being reſponſible to the "people, he talks the language of "the houſe of commons, and for-"gets, that at this board, he is "only reſponſible to the king. "However, tho' he may poſſibly "have convinced himſelf of his "infallibility, ſtill it remains that "we ſhould be equally convinced "before we can reſign our under-"ſtandings to his direction, or "join with him in the meaſure he "propoſes."

On the diviſion, the miniſter himſelf and a noble lord cloſely connected with him, were the only voices in favour of the immediate declaration of war; the reſt of the board were unanimouſly againſt it.

The reader will obſerve, that together with thoſe matters, which have been publiſhed, relative to this very important deliberation, with ſome appearance of authenticity, we have added ſuch arguments as have been agitated among the people; a liberty neceſſary to place the matter in its full light.

Mr. Pitt and lord Temple, adhering to their firſt opinion, and having delivered their reaſons in writing, reſigned their employments. This reſignation ſeemed equal to a revolution in the ſtate. An univerſal alarm was ſpread; a thouſand rumours flew abroad, and the firſt ſuggeſtions were, that this great miniſter, endeavouring to avail himſelf by his firmneſs in negotiation of the advantages he had acquired by his vigour in war, was oppoſed by the whole council, who were reſolved to have a peace at any rate, and that this oppoſition had driven him to reſign the ſeals. But the true cauſe of the reſignation very ſoon came out; and on this point a violent conflict enſued, in which the popular cauſe was worſe ſuſtained, and the miniſterial better, (that is, with greater effect) than is uſual on ſuch diſcuſſions. Some circumſtances contributed not a little to this ſucceſs.

When Mr. Pitt reſigned the ſeals, the great perſon to whom they were delivered, received them with eaſe and firmneſs, without requeſting that he ſhould reſume his office. His majeſty expreſſed his concern for the loſs of ſo able a ſervant; and to ſhew the favourable ſenſe he entertained of his ſervices, he made him a moſt gracious and unlimited offer of any rewards in the power of the crown to beſtow. His majeſty at the ſame time expreſſed himſelf not only ſatisfied with the opinion of the majority of his council, but declared he would have found himſelf under the greateſt difficulty how to have acted, had that council concurred as fully in ſupporting the meaſure propoſed by Mr. Pitt, as they had done in rejecting it. A ſentiment (in the light in which his majeſty conſidered this meaſure) grounded upon the firmeſt principles of integrity and honour, and which muſt raiſe the higheſt veneration for his

his royal character not only among his own ſubjects, but amongſt all nations, when they ſee a power which has ſo little to fear from any human effort, ſo very fearful of the leaſt infringement of the ſtricteſt and moſt critical rules of juſtice.

Mr. Pitt was ſenſibly touched with the grandeur and condeſcenſion of this proceeding. 'I confeſs, Sir, I had but too much reaſon to expect your majeſty's diſpleaſure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodneſs. Pardon me, Sir,—it overpowers, it oppreſſes me.' He burſt into tears.

We are far from an attempt to add any colouring to ſo exquiſitely affecting a picture. We are indeed far from being able to do juſtice to perhaps one of the moſt pathetic and elevated ſcenes which could poſſibly be diſplayed, the parting of ſuch a prince, and ſuch a miniſter.

The next day a penſion of three thouſand pounds a year was ſettled on Mr. Pitt for three lives, and at the ſame time a title was conferred upon his lady and her iſſue; a penſion the beſt beſtowed, and a nobility the moſt honourably acquired, and moſt truly merited. Immediately the Gazette gave notice to the public of all theſe tranſactions. The reſignation made the firſt article; the honours and rewards the next; and they were followed by a letter from our ambaſſador in Spain, containing an account of the favourable and pacific language of that court, and of the ſtrong aſſurance they gave of a deſire to accommodate all differences in an amicable manner.

It muſt be owned that this manœuvre was very ſkilfully executed. For it at once gave the people to underſtand the true motive to the reſignation; the inſufficiency of that motive, and the graciouſneſs of the K. notwithſtanding the abrupt departure of his miniſter. If after this the late miniſter ſhould chuſe to enter into oppoſition, he muſt go into it loaded and oppreſſed with the imputation of the blackeſt ingratitude: if on the other hand he ſhould retire from buſineſs, or ſhould concur in ſupport of that adminiſtration which he had left, becauſe he diſapproved its meaſures, his acquieſcence would be attributed by the multitude to a bargain for his forſaking the public, and that the title and his penſion were the conſiderations.

Theſe were the barriers that were oppoſed againſt that torrent of popular rage, which it was apprehended would proceed from this reſignation. And the truth is, they anſwered their end perfectly; this torrent for ſome time was beaten back, almoſt diverted into an oppoſite courſe; and when afterwards it returned to thoſe objects, againſt which it was originally directed, and where it was moſt dreaded, it was no longer that impetuous and irreſiſtible tide, which in the year 1757 had borne down every thing before it; it was weakened, divided, and ineffective.

On this occaſion the clamorous and inferior members of each party went lengths, which undoubtedly were neither authoriſed nor approved by their leaders. The friends of Mr. Pitt raiſed the moſt violent clamours for diſplacing a miniſter, whoſe meaſures had raiſed the nation from the moſt abject ſtate, to the higheſt pinacle of glory. They ſaid, that "he was in "fact diſplaced, when he was com-

"pelled

" pelled to reſign, by not being " ſuffered to carry into execution " thoſe meaſures which he knew to " be neceſſary to the honour and " ſafety of his country. That the " check which this miniſter had " received, would moſt unſeaſon- " ably revive the drooping hopes " of France, ſunk by the vigour of " our military operations, and the " firmneſs of our councils under his " adminiſtration, and would ſhew " Spain with what impunity ſhe " might inſult the honour of the " Britiſh crown, and violate the " property of its ſubjects. They " reckoned up the diſgraces which " the nation had ſuffered before " Mr. Pitt had entered into the " management of affairs, and the " victories and conqueſts which " were the fruit of his councils."

In conſequence of theſe reaſonings, addreſſes, reſolutions and inſtructions were ſet on foot in the great corporations; and it was believed, that the example would be followed, as on a former occaſion of the ſame kind, by all the other cities and boroughs of the kingdom. But the progreſs of this meaſure, though commenced with much alacrity, was ſlow and languid; a few only of the corporations entered into it; and ſome even of thoſe few in a manner leſs warm than was expected. A ſtrenuous defence was made on the part of the remaining miniſtry.

" Was it ever heard, ſaid they, " that a ſovereign has been cen- " ſured for liſtening to the whole " body of his council, in prefer- " ence to the particular opinions of " a ſingle man? On the contrary, " this uncontrouled ſway of a ſingle " miniſter has been often thought " dangerous, and was always odious " in our free conſtitution; and is " the more juſtly to be diſliked, as " perhaps inconſiſtent with the true " ſpirit, either of abſolute monar- " chy, or of limited government. " Let the merit of this miniſter be " what it will, ſhall his maſter " therefore be forced to receive him " upon any terms? Muſt his prince " to gratify his ambitious views, " or, if you pleaſe, his virtuous " intentions, diſmiſs his whole " council, and annihilate his pre- " rogative as a king, his reaſon " and judgment as a man? Was it " ever heard before that a coun- " ſellor has profeſſed, without any " reſerve or any maſk, that becauſe " he could not guide in a govern- " ment, he would not co-operate? " This has unqueſtionably been the " true motive for the conduct of " many miniſters, but never was " the avowed motive until this oc- " caſion. Mr. Pitt has had the " freeſt ſcope for the exertion of " his genius; he was, perhaps, the " only Engliſh miniſter that never " met with the ſlighteſt oppoſition; " he has had the treaſures and the " forces of the nation at his moſt " abſolute command: let him, in " his turn, do that juſtice that has " been done to him; let him, if " the favours of the crown conſti- " tute no obligation, be bound at " leaſt by the rules of equity; and " if he will not partake in the con- " duct of the preſent moſt intricate " and difficult buſineſs of adminiſ- " tration, let him not render it ſtill " more intricate and more difficult " by his oppoſition; and let him " not ſtudy to find a juſtification of " his meaſures, from the ill ſucceſs " of thoſe whom he has left, when " that ill ſucceſs will be owing to " his own devices."

Thus far the points ſeem to have been urged with propriety and weight.

weight. A torrent, however, of low and illiberal abuſe, was alſo poured out on this occaſion. His whole life, public and private, was ſcrutinized with the utmoſt malignity, to furniſh matter of calumny againſt him. The ſucceſſes of his adminiſtration were depreciated; his faults were monſtrouſly exaggerated; and the reward and honours ſo juſtly conferred on him by his ſovereign, were by every trick of wit, ridicule, and buffoonery, converted into matter of degradation and diſgrace.

Without preſuming to take any part in a controverſy, which (however unequally) divided the royal council, or without entering into the ſentiments of any faction, which we have always ſhunned, we may affirm with truth and impartiality, that no man was ever better fitted than Mr. Pitt, to be the miniſter in a great and powerful nation, or better qualified to carry that power and greatneſs to their utmoſt limits. There was in all his deſigns a magnitude, and even a vaſtneſs, which was not eaſily comprehended by every mind, and which nothing but ſucceſs could have made to appear reaſonable. If he was ſometimes incorrect, he was never vulgar.

His power, as it was not acquired, ſo neither was it exerciſed in an ordinary manner. With very little parliamentary, and with leſs court influence, he ſwayed both at court and in parliament with an authority unknown before to the beſt ſupported miniſters. He was called to the miniſtry by the voice of the people; and what is more rare, he held it with that approbation; and under him for the firſt time, adminiſtration and popularity were ſeen united. Under him Great Britain carried on the moſt important war, in which ſhe ever was engaged, alone, and unaſſiſted, with greater ſplendour, and with more ſucceſs, than ſhe had ever enjoyed at the head of the moſt powerful alliances. Alone this iſland ſeemed to balance the reſt of Europe.

In the conduct of the war he never ſuffered the enemy to breathe, but overwhelmed them with reiterated blows, and kept up the alarm in every quarter. If one of his expeditions was not ſo well calculated or ſo ſucceſsfully executed, amends was made by another, and by a third. The ſpirit of the nation once rouſed, was not ſuffered for a moment to ſubſide; and the French, dazzled as it were, by the multitude and celerity of his enterprizes, ſeemed to have loſt all power of reſiſtance. In ſhort, he revived the military genius of our people; he ſupported our allies; he extended our trade; he raiſed our reputation; he augmented our dominions; and on his departure from adminiſtration, left the nation in no other danger than that which ever muſt attend exorbitant power, and the temptation which may be, to the invidious exertion of it. Happy it had been for him, for his ſovereign, and his country, if a temper leſs auſtere, and a diſpoſition more practicable, more compliant, and conciliating, had been joined to his other great virtues. The want of theſe qualities diſabled him from acting any otherwiſe than alone: it prevented our enjoying the joint fruit of the wiſdom of many able men, who might mutually have tempered, and mutually forwarded each other; and finally, which was not the meaneſt loſs, it deprived us of his own immediate ſervices.

Thoſe

Thoſe who cenſured his political conduct the moſt ſeverely, could raiſe but few exceptions to it; none of them ſingly, and perhaps, the whole united, of no great weight againſt a perſon long engaged in ſo great a ſcene of action.

Whether the part, which under his adminiſtration we rather continued to act than newly took, with regard to the affairs of Germany, be for the real intereſt of Great Britain, is a queſtion of the utmoſt difficulty, and which perhaps will never admit a ſatisfactory ſolution. To condemn him on this head, we muſt be ſure of this ſolution. It has been obſerved in favour of that conteſted meaſure, that France demonſtrated, through the whole progreſs of the late treaty, the moſt earneſt deſire that we ſhould abandon that German connection; no trifling argument, that our enemy did not look upon it to be extremely prejudicial to our intereſts. If he has carried on that war at a vaſt expence, a prodigious ſtand has been made againſt the entire power of France; had leſs been expended, the whole expence might have been loſt. How far this part of his conduct was agreeable to his former declarations, is a diſcuſſion which can avail but little. He found the nation engaged in theſe affairs; it was more eaſy to puſh them forward, than to extricate himſelf from them; as he proceeded, he diſcovered by experience the advantages of that plan of action, and his opinion was changed.

But even admitting, that, to attain the ends of oppoſition, he had once fallen upon popular topics, which even then he knew were not tenable, it can form but a very ſmall blemiſh in a public character, however wrong it may be by application to the ſtrict rules of morality. Ill would it fare with ſtateſmen, if this ſort of conſiſtency were to be expected from the moſt conſiſtent of them.

With regard to the penſion and title, it is a ſhame that any defence ſhould be neceſſary. What eye cannot diſtinguiſh, at the firſt glance, the difference between this and the exceptionable caſe of titles and penſions? What Briton, with the ſmalleſt ſenſe of honour and gratitude, but muſt bluſh for his country, if ſuch a man retired unrewarded from the public ſervice, let the motives to that retirement be what they would? It was not poſſible that his ſovereign could let his eminent ſervices paſs unrequited; the ſum that was given was undoubtedly inadequate to his merits; and the quantum was rather regulated by the moderation of the great mind that received it, than by the liberality of that which beſtowed it.

The conduct of Mr. Pitt when the parliament met, in which he made his own juſtification, without impeaching the conduct of any of his collegues, or taking one meaſure that might ſeem to ariſe from diſguſt or oppoſition, has ſet a ſeal upon his character.

Lord Egremont was appointed to ſucceed him as ſecretary for the ſouthern department.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Diſpute with Spain. Repreſentation of the earl of Briſtol. Diſpoſition of the court of Madrid. Treaty between France and Spain. England deſires a communication. Court of Spain refuſes. The Miniſters mutually withdraw. A rupture.

THE unfortunate intervention of Spain in the late negotiation raiſed ſo many difficulties, and created ſo much miſchief both abroad and at home, that it becomes an æra in this hiſtory, and it is neceſſary we ſhould purſue that object from the point at which we left it, to its final and fatal determination.

The anſwer which had been received from the Spaniſh miniſter in London was far from being ſatisfactory to our court. Orders were immediately given to the earl of Briſtol, our ambaſſador in Spain, to remonſtrate with energy and firmneſs on ſo extraordinary a proceeding; to adhere to the negative put upon the Spaniſh pretenſions to fiſh at Newfoundland; to reſt the article of diſputed captures on the juſtice of our tribunals; to continue the former profeſſions of our deſire of an amicable adjuſtment of the log-wood diſpute; and of our willingneſs to cauſe the ſettlements on the coaſt of Honduras to be evacuated, as ſoon as ever his Catholick majeſty ſhould ſuggeſt a method for our enjoyment of that traffic, to which we had a right by treaty, and which was further confirmed to us by repeated promiſes from that court.

At the ſame time that the earl of Briſtol was authorized to proceed with that ſpirit, which the offended dignity of our court required, and to bring Spain to a categorical and ſatisfactory declaration, concerning her final intentions; yet if he perceived on her part any intention to diſavow or even to explain away this offenſive tranſaction, he was readily to accept it, and to afford to that court as handſome a retreat as poſſible. The letter which conveyed theſe inſtructions was written by Mr. Pitt, and dated on the 28th of July, a few days after the fatal memorial had been delivered by Mr. Buſſy.

The earl of Briſtol punctually obeyed thoſe orders. He found general Wall, the Spaniſh miniſter, much in cold blood, and in very equivocal diſpoſitions. He heard with great patience the proper and energetic repreſentation that had been very ably made by the earl of Briſtol. He applauded the king of Great-Britain's magnanimity in not ſuffering France as a tribunal, to be appealed to in his diſputes with Spain; and declared, that in the propoſition which had been made with the conſent of his court, things were not conſidered in that light; aſked whether it could be imagined in England, that the Catholic king was ſeeking to provoke us in our preſent moſt flouriſhing and moſt exalted ſituation, and after ſuch a ſeries of proſperous events as no ſingle nation had ever met with? He valued, and reciprocally returned, our frequent profeſſions of friendſhip, and our deſire of amicable adjuſtment. But theſe favourable demonſtrations were accompanied with ſome circumſtances, that had a very menac-

ing appearance. For, in the firſt place, he declared, that at that time the utmoſt harmony ſubſiſted between the courts of France and Spain; that in conſequence of their perfect agreement, there was a mutual unreſerved communication of every ſtep taken in their ſeveral negotiations with England; that France had even offered to aſſiſt Spain, in caſe the diſcuſſions ſhe had with us ſhould grow into a rupture; and that this offer was conſidered in a friendly light. Such an intimate union of a third power with one of the parties at war, forebodes no long duration to its friendſhip, or even to its neutrality with the other. If Spain juſtified the proceedings of France, and owned herſelf concerned in them, it was but one, and that a ſhort ſtep to a junction with her.

As to the three matters in diſpute, the Spaniſh miniſter reſolutely adhered to them all; and as to the laſt (that of the logwood) he obſerved, that Great-Britain had offered them nothing, but what they had long ſince been tired of, treaty and negotiation; that this matter had been already fully diſcuſſed; and that on this head Spain had given the moſt convincing proofs of her deſire to be on the beſt terms with England; for in the beginning of this war, before England had grown terrible by her ſucceſſes, when their American governors had endeavoured to diſlodge the Engliſh from ſome new eſtabliſhments on the coaſt of Honduras, they had at the complaint of our court, in order to take away all cauſe of miſtruſt, ordered the governors to deſiſt from ſo juſtifiable an enterprize. That on the offer of England on this occaſion to ſettle matters in an amicable manner, they chearfully agreed to that method. But that ſix years had elapſed without their receiving the leaſt ſatisfaction. They even alledged that the Engliſh encroachments on their coaſts in that time increaſed.

In this manner the Spaniards vindicated the form and the matter of their proceeding: they ſhewed no ſort of diſpoſition to relax from their claims; but at the ſame time they no longer inſiſted on blending together the ſeveral diſcuſſions; and they profeſſed, in general, though not in very warm terms, a deſire of continuing in amity with us. With regard to the matters in diſpute, the pretenſions of both powers ſtood in this poſture throughout this whole diſcuſſion; except that they were urged with more or leſs aſperity, according to the fluctuating diſpoſition of the court of Spain, which ſeemed to reſt upon no ſure and ſettled principles. There were probably two factions in her councils, who, as they alternately prevailed, changed the language and countenance of the Spaniſh miniſter. However, for ſome time the aſpect of things continued on the whole to be rather favourable, and even an expreſs declaration was at length made, that Spain had been, at no time, more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with us. But ſtill the French intereſt ſilently gained ground at Madrid; the confidential communications of that court with Spain, her affected moderation in the treaty; the dangerous greatneſs of England; the common intereſt of the houſe of Bourbon, every part of which muſt ſuffer, both in its dignity and ſafety, by allowing the principal of its branches to be pruned to the quick; theſe points were urged with continual ſollicitation;

tation; and they assured the Spaniards that even the signing an alliance between the sovereigns of the two nations, would intimidate England, already exhausted by the war, and apprehensive of losing the valuable commerce she carried on with Spain.

These arguments and suggestions at length prevailed, and a treaty was signed between the two courts, the purport of which was to preserve from oppression, and to maintain the interests of the house of Bourbon. This alliance was of a nature the more dangerous, as it turned upon family, not national interests, and because not stating exactly its objects, it might be made just of what extent they pleased. We make no mention of any other treaty than this, of itself sufficiently alarming, because whatever suspicions may be entertained, there is no certainty that any other has been concluded between those powers.

France had obtained in this treaty almost all that she aimed at; by it she entered into the closest connection with Spain; this connection did not indeed seem directly, and of necessity, to include a breach with England; it led to it, however, almost inevitably. At first the whole transaction was kept a profound secret; the inferiority of the marine of Spain, and the precariousness of their supplies from America, in case they came to a present rupture with England, obliged them to this temporary reserve. France took care that this treaty should not transpire until the negotiation was broken off, and Spain, whilst she was under these apprehensions, exhibited those occasional proofs of a pacific disposition, which we have just now seen.

But as soon as France had lost all hopes of concluding the negotiation in the manner she had wished, and had failed in the use she made of the intervention of the claims of Spain, she circulated with great industry a report, that Spain would immediately declare against Great Britain, in consequnence of a treaty lately concluded among the Bourbon courts.

England found that those boasts of the French were too confidently made, and too generally believed, to be altogether without foundation. In consequence of these apprehensions, orders were sent to Spain, to demand in the most moderate terms, but in a manner not to be evaded, a communication of this treaty, or at least a disavowal that it contained any thing to the prejudice of Great Britain. But before these orders could reach Spain, lord Bristol had himself received intelligence of the treaty, and of the hopes, which the French made no secret of their deriving from that source. He therefore thought himself under a necessity of desiring satisfaction from the Spanish secretary of state concerning it.

Upon this application there appeared on a sudden such a change in the countenance, language, and sentiments of that minister, as indicated but too fully the justness of the suspicions that were entertained. The Spanish flota was now safely arrived with a very rich cargo; the French arms had made a considerable progress in the king's electoral dominions; the success of the imperial arms was no less striking; the reasons for their former shew of moderation no longer existed. They therefore gave a loose to those movements which they had hitherto concealed. M. Wall, evading a

direct anſwer, entered into a long and bitter complaint, not only of the treatment which Spain had received from us, but of the haughtineſs of our late proceedings with France: that it was time for them to open their eyes, and not to ſuffer a neighbour, an ally, a relation, and a friend, any longer to run the riſque of receiving ſuch rigid laws as were preſcribed by an inſulting conqueror; that we were intoxicated with our ſucceſſes; and a continued ſeries of victories had elated us ſo far, as to make us reject the reaſonable conditions offered by France. This refuſal made it evident, that our deſign in ruining the French power, was the more eaſily to cruſh Spain; that we propoſed entirely to chaſe the French from all their colonies in America, to have the eaſier taſk in ſeizing on the Spaniſh dominions in thoſe parts, thereby to ſatisfy to the utmoſt our ambition, and to gratify our boundleſs thirſt of conqueſt; therefore he would himſelf be the man to adviſe the king of Spain, that ſince his dominions were to be overwhelmed, at leaſt that they ſhould be ſeized with arms in his ſubjects hands, and not to continue the paſſive victim he had hitherto appeared in the eyes of the world.

The Engliſh ambaſſador, though aſtoniſhed at ſo extraordinary a change of ſtyle, replied with coolneſs to the invectives, and with firmneſs to the menaces of the Spaniſh miniſter; he obviated the objections which had been made, and ſupported our pretenſions; after anſwering in the beſt manner to what Wall had urged, he returned to his firſt demand, an explanation concerning the treaty; as often as a direct anſwer was evaded, the ſame queſtion was again put; and at length the only reply was, that the king of Spain had thought proper to *renew his family compacts*; and then Mr. Wall, as if he had gone farther than he was authoriſed, ſuddenly turned the diſcourſe, and no farther ſatisfaction could be obtained.

This revolution in the appearances of things in Spain, was too intereſting not to be immediately communicated. Our miniſtry ſaw evidently, that the moderation they had hitherto diſplayed, might be attributed to fear, and that the language of the court of Spain would permit no doubt of their hoſtile intentions. Orders were therefore given to the earl of Briſtol, conformable to the dignity of the nation, and the juſtice of our claim. He was ordered to renew his inſtances concerning the treaty; to demand an explanation with a proper firmneſs, but without the mixture of any thing which might irritate; and to ſignify, that a peremptory refuſal to communicate the treaty, or to diſavow an intention to take part with our enemies, would be conſidered as an aggreſſion on the part of Spain, and an abſolute declaration of war.

Things were now brought to a a ſingle and preciſe point. The demand was made in the terms of the order. Then it was that the pride of Spain entirely threw off the remainder of that maſk, which her policy had perſuaded her to aſſume; the ſecretary, M. Wall, replied, "That the ſpirit of "haughtineſs and of "diſcord, which dic- Dec. 10th. "tated this inconſiderate ſtep, and "which for the misfortune of "mankind ſtill reigns ſo much in "the

" the Britiſh government, is what " has made the declaration of war, " and attacked the king's dignity; " and that the earl of Briſtol might " return when and in what manner " was convenient to him."

The earl of Briſtol parted from Madrid the 17th of December; and thus was brought on a rupture which has prodigiouſly extended the operations, and conſequently the miſeries of war, and threatens to protract them to a very long duration. Europe unfortunately found herſelf plunged into the gulph of a new war, at the time ſhe hoped to emerge from the old one, and by the very means which were uſed to draw her out of it. A point of honour alone ſeemed to have been the laſt and immediate cauſe of the breach; but whoever has diligently attended to the Spaniſh affairs from the memorial preſented by Buſſy to the final anſwer delivered by Wall, will ſee that the motives were, however ill underſtood, of a much more ſerious and important nature.

As the two powers had now come to extremities, and the Engliſh ambaſſador had departed from Madrid, the Spaniſh miniſter alſo quitted London; but before his departure he left a paper, in the nature of a manifeſto, of very little importance in point of argument, but filled with invectives, charging the war on the haughtineſs of the late Engliſh miniſter, and on the little management with which his court had been treated, both during the adminiſtration of that miniſter, and ſince his reſignation. That had the purport of the treaty been deſired in a manner leſs offenſive to the dignity of his maſter, it might as eaſily have been obtained, as it could have been juſtified; for the treaty, which was believed to have been ſigned on the 15th of Auguſt, contained only a reciprocal guaranty of the dominions of the ſeveral branches of the houſe of Bourbon; but with this particular reſtriction, that it ſhould only extend to the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the preſent war.

It muſt be remarked, that this paper, whilſt it pretends to ſet forth the purport of a treaty, dated the 15th of Auguſt, does not deny the exiſtence of any other treaty which might more offenſively concern the intereſts of Great Britain. It was however anſwered in every article with the utmoſt moderation, perſpicuity, and force, in a memorial of lord Egremont. Here we cloſe the Spaniſh tranſaction; as this is the whole of what belongs properly to the year we treat of. All that remains to fulfil our annual taſk is, to touch upon the affairs of the Eaſt Indies and America.

CHAP. X.

Blockade of Pondicherry. Diſtreſs of the French. Fleet diſperſed in a ſtorm. Fleet returns. Town ſurrenders. Mahie taken. Enterpriſes of Mr. Law. Mogul army defeated by Major Carnac. Nabob of Bengal depoſed. Coaſt of Sumatra ravaged by the count d'Eſtaign. Dominica taken by lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas.

AFTER the defeat of the French near Wandewaſh, the taking of the city of Arcot, and the reduction of the fortreſſes of Chitteput and Carrical, Pondicherry was the only place of conſequence which remained to our enemies in India. This town, beautifully built, ſtrongly fortified, and four leagues in circuit, ſeems rather the capital of a kingdom, than a trading eſtabliſhment. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Malabar, about forty miles from our ſettlement at Madraſs, which in the days of its proſperity it rivalled, if not exceeded, in trade, opulence, and ſplendor; and it ſtill remained the depoſitary of whatever wealth was left to the French, after the reverſe of their fortune in war.

As ſoon as the fortreſſes adjacent to this important place had been reduced, and the inland country brought perfectly to our intereſts by the total expulſion of the French, the blockade of Pondicherry was commenced by the land forces under colonel Coote, and the marine under admiral Stevens. A regular ſiege was at that time impracticable, on account of the periodical rains, which were daily expected; and even under more favourable circumſtances it would have proved a taſk of infinite difficulty to attempt by any army that could be ſupported in India, the taking of a place ſo ſtrongly fortified, defended by a good garriſon, and by an officer able and reſolute, and whoſe pride and obſtinacy, ſo prejudicial on all other occaſions, would have made him, as in effect they did make him, perſevere to the very laſt moment in the defence of the laſt ſtake which the French had left in India.

The blockade being therefore choſen as the moſt eligible for the time, was continued with the beſt diſpoſitions and the moſt extraordinary patience on both ſides, for full ſeven months. In this time the garriſon and inhabitants ſuffered ſorely by famine. Col. Coote, in order to augment their diſtreſs, erected batteries at a diſtance, not with a view of ruining the walls, but to haraſs the enemy by an increaſe of garriſon duty.

At length, when the weather appeared ſettled, four batteries were raiſed at ſome diſtance to enfilade the ſtreets of Pondicherry, whilſt others were advanced nearer, in order to play upon the works. Theſe operations, though the ſiege was not yet formally undertaken, commenced on the 26th of November, 1760; but as the ſeaſon of the rains and winds was not yet quite over, much was ſuffered from ſtorms, which ruined the batteries and approaches. They were, however, always repaired with the utmoſt alacrity and ſpeed, and the ſiege ſuffered no intermiſſion. So that the beſieged, who eagerly expected the arrival of their fleet to their relief,

were

were reduced to the moſt extreme diſtreſs. They lived on camels, elephants, dogs and cats. The extreme ſcarcity and dearneſs even of this wretched proviſion, increaſed their miſery. Sixteen roupies (half-crowns) had been paid for the fleſh of a dog.

In the midſt of this diſtreſs their hopes were ſuddenly revived, and thoſe of the beſiegers, notwithſtanding the progreſs they had made, almoſt totally depreſſed. On the firſt of January 1761, one of thoſe terrible ſtorms, ſo frequent in the Indian ſea, and ſo ruinous, drove the Engliſh ſquadron from before Pondicherry. Two ſhips of the line were wrecked, and their crews, with the exception of two or three men, entirely periſhed. Two others of the ſame claſs were driven aſhore, and beat to pieces. The men fortunately eſcaped. The real damage which our fleet ſuſtained on this occaſion, together with the idea of a far greater, ſuggeſted by their own deſires, and juſtified by the violence of the ſtorm, elevated to the higheſt pitch the ſpirits of the garriſon, ſunk by diſeaſe, famine, fatigue, and an uninterrupted train of adverſe fortune. General Lally ſeeing the port clear, ſent an expreſs without delay to the French agent in the neighbouring neutral ſettlements, that this was the time to throw in ſuccours; he ſeemed ſanguine, and full of vigour. The letter, which was intercepted, is printed below *, as it may tend to furniſh ſome idea of the character of this ſingular man.

But admiral Stevens, and thoſe who commanded under him, exerted themſelves with unparalleled diligence and celerity, appeared again before Pondicherry in leſs than four days after the ſtorm, with eleven ſhips of the line and one frigate, and the blockade was as complete as ever. No ſuccours had been thrown in; and admiral Stevens, in order to prevent the ill impreſſion which the late diſaſter might have occaſioned, ſent a meſſage to the neighbouring Dutch and Daniſh ſettlements, of the good condition and ſtrength of the remainder of his fleet, and aſſured them he would make prize of ſuch veſſels as he found infringing the neutrality by attempting to ſupply the enemy.

* Tranſlation of an intercepted letter from general Lally to M. Raymond, French reſident at Pullicat, dated Pondicherry the 2d of January 1761.

"Mr. RAYMOND,

"The Engliſh ſquadron is no more, Sir; out of the twelve ſhips they had in our road, ſeven are loſt, crews and all; the four others diſmaſted; and it appears there is no more than one frigate that hath eſcaped; therefore don't loſe an inſtant to ſend us chelingoes upon chelingoes loaded with rice: the Dutch have nothing to fear now; beſides (according to the law of nations), they are only to ſend us no proviſions themſelves, and we are no more blocked up by ſea.

"The ſaving of Pondicherry hath been in your power once already; if you miſs the preſent opportunity, it will be entirely your fault: do not forget alſo ſome ſmall chelingoes; offer great rewards; I expect ſeventeen thouſand Morattoes within theſe four days. In ſhort, riſque all, attempt all, force all, and ſend us ſome rice, ſhould it be but half a garſe at a time.

"Signed, LALLY."

Notwithstanding this mortifying disappointment, M. Lally made no proposal to surrender. The siege was carried on with redoubled alacrity; and at length a large battery being advanced within four hundred and fifty yards of the rampart, a breach being effected, and not more than one day's provision of any kind remaining, a signal was made for a cessation; the principal of the jesuits, together with two civilians, came out, and offered terms of capitulation. The governor preserving all his haughtiness, which neither his errors nor misfortunes could in the least abate, declined to offer any terms; he sent out a paper full of invectives against the English, for the breach of treaties relative to India; he alledged that those breaches disqualified him from proposing any terms; and in consequence he rather suffered our troops to take possession of the place, than formally surrendered it. As the governor refused to capitulate, the proposal of the inhabitants was little regarded, and the city of Pondicherry, with a garrison of about fourteen hundred European soldiers, a vast quantity of military stores, and great riches, was given up at discretion to our victorious arms.

Jan. 15th.

Nothing can be said too highly of the conduct, perseverance, and unanimity of the land and sea services, during a tedious siege and blockade of eight months, in a climate so unfavourable to all military operations. Colonel Coote gave the final blow to the French power in India: he was now undisputed master of the rich coast of Coromandel; the French power was wholly extirpated; the neutral nations were contemptible; the princes of the country considered us with an awful regard, and nothing but a little French settlement on the coast of Malabar, called Mahie, (and which was soon after reduced) opposed our commanding the whole trade of the vast peninsula of India, from the Ganges to the Indus, the most extensive and profitable sphere of commerce in the world.

Whilst every thing was giving way to our arms in the southern parts of this peninsula, the affairs of France, which in Bengal had been to all appearance totally suppressed, rose up again for a moment from a quarter, and in a manner, which was little expected. After the taking of Chandenagore by admiral Watson, in the year 1757, Mr. Law (nephew to that Law who had made himself so well known by the Missisippi scheme) put himself at the head of a party of French fugitives, which was augmented from time to time to about two hundred men. With this small party he threw himself into the heart of the country, and joining himself sometimes to one, sometimes to another of the native princes, as his interest led him, he rendered himself considerable by several striking services, and supported the credit of his little corps with a very high reputation.

The Great Mogul having some time since been deposed by an irruption of the Marattas, and dying soon after, one of his sons, Sha Zaddah, assumed the title, and was supported by some of the provinces of that extensive and disunited empire: he was opposed by others; and though he was at the head of a royal army of his native subjects, such is the state of the military in that part of the world, that he considered

ſidered an handful of European fugitives, as an acquiſition of the greateſt importance, and ſuch as might turn the balance againſt any weight of Indians which might be thrown into the oppoſite ſcale. In fact, it was to Mr. Law he attributed the reduction of ſeveral conſiderable provinces to his obedience.

Elated with theſe ſucceſſes, Law perſuaded him to turn his arms againſt Bengal, which had not acknowledged him; it was a rich and flouriſhing country, and the poſſeſſion of it would undoubtedly contribute more than all the reſt to ſet him on the throne of the Moguls. Here, unfortunately for him, the evil genius of Law impelled him to encounter again with thoſe arms, by which the intereſt of his country had been before ruined in this part of the world, and which indeed were thoſe only, from which he had a great deal to fear. Sha Zaddah entered the kingdom of Bengal, at the head of an army of 80,000 Indians, and ſomething more than 200 French.

The French ſupport was more prejudicial to his title in the eyes of the Engliſh, than any other objection, and as they were now become the arbiters of crowns in the Eaſt, they joined the Nabob of Bengal to oppoſe his progreſs. About 20,000 blacks, ſupported by 500 Engliſh ſoldiers, formed the army againſt him. A major (major Carnac) commanded that body, which engaged, and totally routed an army of fourſcore thouſand men, commanded by the Mogul in perſon. That prince was taken priſoner; Mr. Law was alſo taken, and the party of French adventurers diſperſed for ever. It is not yet known with certainty, in what manner they mean to diſpoſe of their captive monarch. It was ſome heightening to the ſatisfaction of this great event, that it happened on the ſame day in which the French agreed to the ſurrender of Pondicherry.

A little before this, Jaffiar Ali Cawn, the Nabob who, in 1757, had been placed in that dignity by Gen. Clive, notwithſtanding the terrifying example of his predeceſſor, by his weakneſs and miſ-government, drew on himſelf the hatred of his ſubjects, and loſt the protection of the Engliſh. But as his ambition was the feebleſt of his paſſions, he conſented quietly to quit the throne. The revolution was effected without bloodſhed, his ſon-in-law was appointed in his room; and as the whole tranſaction was with the conſent and co-operation of the Engliſh governor Vanſittart, the old privileges of the company were confirmed, and new were acquired: the Engliſh in Bengal were become neceſſary to the government of that country, and every change produces ſomething to their advantage.

It is certain, that the period of this war in the Eaſt Indies, has been marked by as many ſtriking events, uncommon circumſtances, and ſingular reverſes of fortune, as any that have happened from the time of our knowledge of this part of the world. We are ſorry that the accounts we have hitherto had are ſo broken and imperfect, that it is impoſſible to treat of them in a manner in the leaſt ſuitable to their dignity and importance. Here we only touch them ſlightly.

It can hardly be ſaid, that this ſeries of proſperity was interrupted by

by the ſucceſsful attempts of the count d'Eſtaign. This lively adventurer, with the command of no more than two ordinary frigates, had, in October 1759, taken and deſtroyed the Engliſh ſettlement of Bender-Abaſſi, on the Perſian gulph; he then ſtruck over to the iſland of Sumatra, where we carry on our moſt conſiderable commerce in pepper; and before the end of the following April, reduced Bencoolen, the principal ſettlement, and all the reſt of our forts and factories on that iſland, which made a defence altogether as unworthy of the reſt of our conduct in India, as that of the count d'Eſtaign was ſuperior to the efforts of his countrymen in that quarter. This bold adventurer, however, could not derive ſo much honour from the vigour of his enterprize, as diſgrace from having made them againſt the moſt ſacred laws of arms: if what is ſaid is true, that he was at the very time a priſoner upon parole.

In America the iſland of Dominica, one of thoſe iſlands called Neutral, but which the French had fortified and ſettled, was reduced by a ſmall armament under lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas. North America was perfectly quieted by a peace with the Cherokees. Colonel Grant reduced them to this neceſſity, by penetrating with great courage and perſeverance into their country, and deſtroying fifteen of their towns, and almoſt their whole harveſt.

THE

THE CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. THE London bill of mortality for last year, by the society of parish-clerks, comes pretty near the calculation of thirteen males to twelve females, the numbers being 7778 males, and 7173 females; an observation long since made by Dr. Davenant, Sir William Petty, and other political arithmeticians.

Christenings in Stockholm last year, 2120. Burials, 3378. Weddings, 804.

Births in the city of Cassel last year, 567. Burials, 806.

Christenings at Francfort last year, 816. Burials, 1781. Weddings, 240.

Births at Koningsbergh last year, 1649. Burials, 2014. Marriages, 726. Ships arrived there, 478. Ships sailed from thence, 515.

It has been computed by the French that the number of their ships taken by us last year, amounted to 944; and the number of our ships taken by them, to 2539.

During last year the following ships arrived at Cadiz, viz. 157 Spanish, 26 of which were men of war; 11 Neapolitan; 9 French; 19 Portugueze; 29 Swedes, 13 of which were ships of war; 6 Genoese; 8 Imperial; 2 Venetian; 6 Ragusan; 6 Maltese; 42 Danes; 103 Dutch, 16 of which were men of war; 100 English, 18 of which were ships of war, and 3 English prizes.

During last year 370 sail of ships of several nations arrived at Gottenburg, and 355 sailed from thence carrying away 8866 ship-pound of iron, 1118 ship-pound of steel, 1436 barrels of tar, 320 barrels of pitch, 102,525 barrels of herrings: and goods, the product of the East Indies, to the value of 2,554,961 dollars.

According to an account taken in Holland, the number of vessels which were lost by storms from Michaelmas last, to the first of Jan. amounted to upwards of 300.

There are now in and near London, a breed of bulls and cows, brought from some of the countries bordering on the gulph of Persia, whose stature, although at their full growth, is inferior to a Lincolnshire sheep. They have a large camel-like protuberance of fat on the top of their shoulders.

5th. The learned and ingenious Stephen Hales, D.D. F.R.S. clerk of the closet to the princess dowager of Wales, departed this life. See a short character of this excellent man in our article under that title for this year, p. 46.

Letters from the East Indies, by the way of Holland, advise that

that Goa, the capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in that quarter of the world, had been attacked and taken by the Blacks, who inhabit the circumjacent countries. —It was this affair which gave riſe to the ſtory about the Jeſuits making themſelves maſters of it, which was currently reported ſome time ago.

A contagious diſtemper having broke out at the town of Sarlatta, in the iſland of Cephalonia, and the quarantine upon ſhips coming from the iſlands of the Levant, ſubject to Venice, having thereupon been increaſed to forty days :—it was ordered in council, that the quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting upon all ſhips and veſſels coming from thoſe parts, and from, or through the Mediterranean, be duly and punctually complied with.

6th. His majeſty went to the chapel Royal, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincenſe, as uſual. On account of the mourning, there was no playing at hazard at night, nor any ball.

The wind having ſhifted to the eaſt, upwards of 450 ſail of ſhips, outward bound, which had been detained by the weſterly winds many weeks, ſailed from the Downs.

8th. Sailed from Spithead, the Sea-horſe frigate, capt. Smith, for Bencoolen, with the aſtronomers, named by the Royal Society, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus over the ſun. See our laſt volume, P. 143.

Leeds, Jan. 6. On Thurſday night laſt the wind blew a perfect hurricane at N. N. E. by which a great number of our chimnies, corn and hay-ſtacks, were blown down, and ſlates torn off houſes; but the greateſt damage was done to ſtraw-thatch'd buildings. A poor man at Holbeck in this pariſh, finding his houſe ready to fall, immediately ſtept out of bed, and ſetting his ſhoulder to the beam that ſolely ſupported the roof, held up the houſe till his wife and children crept out between his legs (having no other way) and he had but juſt time to get off himſelf before the whole fabric fell to the ground.

10th. This day died the right hon. Edward Boſcawen, a lord of the admiralty, admiral of the blue, general of marines, &c.

A man being lately detected in cutting people's cloaths in the gallery of Covent-garden playhouſe, was taken before a magiſtrate, and obliged to pay ſeventeen guineas for the damage he had done ſeveral women who appeared againſt him.

The following inſtance of a ſeries of repeated acts of compaſſion and benevolence reflects great honour on every perſon concerned in it.——The wife of an honeſt tar, whoſe huſband was on board the late intended expedition, being obliged to take her leave of him at Portſmouth, on the ſuppoſition of their immediate ſailing (no woman being allowed to go with them) came up to London, in order to proceed from thence to Northamptonſhire, where her friends reſided.——Being reduced very low, and not in a condition to walk it, ſhe applied to the maſter of the Northampton ſtage, which ſets out from the Bull in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, intreating him to give her credit for an outſide paſſage, till ſhe could get down to her friends, and be enabled to repay him. Perceiving her to be very big with child, he made her an offer of an inſide place in the coach, gratis,

gratis, which was to set out the next day. —— That very night, however, the poor woman who lay at the inn, was delivered of a fine child —Thus disappointed of her passage, and in this critical circumstance, her distress was much greater than before; but the affair coming to the ears of some gentlemen who happened then to be in the inn, they formed a collection among them to the amount of between 13 and 14l. Not satisfied with this, they sent for the churchwardens of the parish, who contributed 40s. towards conveying the mother and child home.—Added to this; two worthy sailors, who happened to come into the inn, hearing that the wife of a brother tar was in distress, threw in their mite of all they had about them, which amounted to about 3s. 6d. ——This money having been deposited in the landlord's hands, every necessary both for the woman and infant were with discretion and œconomy purchased out of it; her lodging for the whole time was bestowed on her by the house; the master of the coach scorned to withdraw his former promise; and with a sum of money in her pocket, she and her child set out on Monday morning last at free cost for her own country.

The regulations that have been lately made in that miserable mansion of misery, Newgate in Bristol, must sensibly affect every breast with pleasure that has the least spark of humanity unextinguished in it. Filth, stench, and wickedness, that have so long infested these doleful regions, have, by the unprecedented diligence of the present keeper, been entirely eradicated; even the very *pit*, where the felons are confined at night, may vie with the decency and cleanliness that is preserved in a gentleman's house; no fighting or brawling, no lewdness or drunkenness is now permitted to add to the crimes of the unfortunate inhabitants; nay, idleness itself, the usual concomitant of these vices, is likewise banished, nor is the want of tools or materials made any excuse to indulge it, as they are provided partly by the keeper at a very moderate profit; partly by the alms occasionally given, and which are divided with the utmost prudence and impartiality; the greatest care is also taken in their religious concerns, nor are they ever permitted to infringe the duties of the sabbath.

In an address lately presented to the king of Sweden, by the speaker of the house of Peasants, assembled in diet, we find the following passage: "A sincere and substantial proof of your majesty's love to your subjects, and of your majesty's zeal to promote their happiness, for which we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude, is to see the northern countries, which have lain hitherto wild, uncultivated and uninhabited, known by the name of the Lapmarcken, wear at present a quite different face. They are now covered with dwellings, the lands are cultivated, and, for the first time since the creation of the world, this new people appear in the diet with us, by their representatives. How agreeable would it be to us, how would it rejoice our hearts to see our dear country extend its bounds more and more, by the draining of morasses and other lands covered with water, and the peopling of deserts."

13th. The

13th. The young prince, ſon to the prince of Naſſau Weilbourg, was baptized with the utmoſt magnificence in the great church at the Hague, by the name of George William Belgicus. The ſponſors were, Gen. Yorke for the king, and count Bentinck for the princeſs dowager of Orange; the princeſs Stadtholder and the prince of Naſſau Weilbourg were repreſented by the deputies of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, and Groninguen.

14th. The committee of city lands contracted with Mr. Blagden, the carpenter, (who lately purchaſed ſeveral of the city gates) for the ground from Moorgate, on the ſouth ſide of Foreſtreet, to Cripplegate, 1000 feet in length, at 7 s. per foot, on which he is to build an uniform row of houſes, the fronts to ſtand 9 feet backwarder than the fronts of the preſent houſes; and he is to give 10,000 l. ſecurity, to complete the ſame in four years from Midſummer next.

A few days ago Mr. Thornley, a wealthy farmer, near Cerne Abbey, in Dorſetſhire, was cut a fourth time for the ſtone, and is likely to do well.

Extract of a letter from Nottingham, Jan. 9.

On Tueſday ſe'nnight Mr. Hall's ſervant of Beckingham, returning from market, and finding the boat at Gainſborough putting off from ſhore, full of people, was ſo raſh and imprudent, (to ſay no worſe of it) as to leap his horſe into the boat, and with the violence of the fall, drove the poor people and their horſes to the farther ſide, which inſtantly carried the boat into the middle of the ſtream, and overſet it.

Imagine you ſee the unfortunate ſufferers all plunging in a deep and rapid river, calling out for help, and ſtruggling for life. 'Twas all horror and confuſion; and during this ſituation the firſt account was diſpatched, which aſſured us, that out of eighty ſouls, only five or ſix were ſaved. By a ſecond account we are told, that there were only thirty on board, but that out of thoſe above twenty had been drowned. This was for ſome time believed to be the trueſt account; but I have the pleaſure to hear by a third account, that many of thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be loſt, have been taken up alive; ſome of them at a great diſtance from the ferry, and that no more than ſix are miſſing, though numbers were brought to life with difficulty. It was happy for them that ſo many horſes were on board, as all who had time to lay hold of a ſtirrup, or a horſe's tail, were brought ſafe to ſhore. A poor man, who had a large baſket of fowls on his arm, was providentially buoyed up till aſſiſtance could be had, and he, after many fruitleſs attempts, was at laſt taken up alive, though ſenſeleſs, at the diſtance of four hundred yards from the ferry. A poor woman who had bought a pig, and had tied one end of a ſtring round its foot, and the other round her wriſt, was dragged to land in this providential manner.

All countries have their empiricks, who vend their pernicious noſtrums under ſwelling titles.—In Holland, a perſon of condition, about the age of forty, and grievouſly tormented with the gout, had recourſe to what is called the duke of Mirandola's powder, and eſcaped having any fit for more than a year.

year. He was then seized with a difficulty in breathing, with other symptoms, which induced the professor Gaubius to think he had a dropsy in the stomach, or breast; but the gentleman dying suddenly, the professor caused his body to be opened, when it appeared two thirds of his lungs were vitiated, and full of little tubercles, of the size of small peas, filled with a glutinous substance, which was in some converted into a kind of lime, or chalk; which plainly shewed, that the gout being repelled, had seated itself there.

15th. Mr. Richard Dixon, and Mr. John Spencer, agreed with the committee for building the bridge from Black-Friars, to perform the carpenter's work for 21,612l. 5 s. 7 d.

About one this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Baker's, bookseller, at Tunbridge-Wells, which consumed the house, furniture, and circulating library.

In a letter from Scotland, we have the agreeable news, that there is the greatest herring fishing that ever was seen in the highlands since the memory of man, in a loch called Loch-Slapan, near Kilmorie, in Strath, in the isle of Sky; but that there were not vessels, salt, or casks to cure them, which would be a general loss to the country.

16th. The right hon. Robert Henley, baron of Grange, lord keeper of the great seal of Great Britain, having this day delivered to his majesty, in council, the great seal of Great Britain, his majesty was graciously pleased to restore the said seal to him again, with the title of lord high chancellor of Great Britain; whereupon his lordship took the oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, as also the oath of lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

His majesty has been pleased by an order in council to declare and signify his pleasure, that his servants shall have and enjoy all ancient liberties, rights, and privileges; and that none of his servants in ordinary, with fee, shall be obliged to bear any public office, serve on juries or inquests, or be subjected to any mulct or fine for not submitting thereunto; agreeable to the practice of his majesty's royal predecessors.

'Tis said, that by the death of a Scots nobleman, who died lately a Roman Catholick priest, the title descends to a man cook, that lived with a general officer in England, who, in regard to his cook's present dignity, could not think of employing him any longer in that station, but very generously raised a subscription for his support; and that on the affair being represented to his majesty, he had ordered him a pension of 200l. per annum.

Last Wednesday the following threatening letter was sent to the master of the Red Cow, in Cow-lane, West-Smithfield, viz.

'Mr. Bray, London, Jan. 16, 1761.

You are hereby desired to dispatch yourself; I have heard a very good character of you, and therefore leave it to yourself whether you will die by dagger, sword, or poison; if you outlive this order above one hour, I have given directions to put you to death by torture. From your friend,

J. LANGDON."

Newcastle,

Newcaſtle, January 10. Tueſday a boy, about ſix years old, fell off a key in the cloſe into the river, and was got out without any hopes of recovery; but on laying him upon a barrel, and rolling it, a great quantity of water ran from him, and ſome ſigns of life appeared; on which farther aſſiſtance was got, and he happily recovered.

17th. Admiralty-Office. Lieut. John Symons, of his majeſty's ſhip the Unicorn, of 28 guns and 200 men, gives an account in a letter dated at Plymouth the 11th inſtant, that on the 8th, Captain Hunt, his predeceſſor in the command of that ſhip, being cruizing off the Penmarks, diſcovered at eight in the morning a ſail to the northward; to which he gave chace, and found to be a French frigate. At half paſt ten, the Unicorn came up with, and began to engage her, and continued in cloſe action with her, till near half paſt twelve; at which time the enemy ſtruck, and proved to be the Veſtal, a frigate of the French king's, commanded by M. Boiſbertelot, mounting 26 twelve and nine pounders upon her lower deck, and 4 ſix pounders on the quarter deck and forecaſtle, with 220 men. She eſcaped (as the priſoners declared) from the river Villaine on the 2d inſtant, under cover of a very thick fog, in company with two ſhips of 64, le Grand of 34, and Calypſo of 16 guns, and was bound to Breſt.

Capt. Hunt received a gun-ſhot wound the third broadſide, in his right thigh, of which he died an hour after the action was over.

The Veſtal had many killed and wounded; and among the latter M. Boiſbertelot, who loſt his leg, and died of the wound next day.

The Unicorn had five men killed and ten wounded, ſix of whom dangerouſly.

Lieut. Symons adds, that the day after the action, he ſaw a ſail to windward which had greatly the appearance of a French ſhip, and bore down upon him for about half an hour, then hauled her wind, and ſtood in for the land. That on the 10th in the morning, he ſaw two ſhips engaging, which proved to be his majeſty's ſhip Sea-horſe and the le Grand frigate abovementioned, the latter of which made all the ſail ſhe could from the other, upon the Unicorn's coming within two gun-ſhot of them, and eſcaped, notwithſtanding he chaſed her till evening, having greatly the advantage in ſailing, the Unicorn having got a mizen top-maſt up for a fore top-maſt, to eaſe the fore-maſt; and a main-top-gallant-maſt for a mizen top-maſt, and her ſails and rigging much damaged in the action with the Veſtal.

Capt. James Smith, of his majeſty's ſhip Sea-horſe of 20 guns and 160 men, by letter dated at Plymouth the 11th inſtant, gives the following account of the abovementioned action with the le Grand frigate, which happened 34 leagues S.W. from the Start, viz, That he ſaw her in the morning, about eight o'clock, in the S.W. quarter, crowding down upon him; that he continued his courſe and prepared to engage. At a quarter before eleven the enemy came within piſtol ſhot, and an action began, which laſted an hour and a quarter, with great warmth, during which the ſhips were board and board three different times, which occaſioned great

ſlaughter

ſlaughter on both ſides. The enemy then left the Sea-horſe (as before-mentioned in Mr. Symons's letter) notwithſtanding his utmoſt endeavours to bring her to action a ſecond time.

The Sea-horſe had 11 men killed, and 38 wounded, many of the latter, Capt. Smith fears, cannot recover.

Lieut. Symons is preferred to the command of the Mortar ſloop.

And another captain is appointed to the Sea-horſe (which is to proceed, the moment ſhe is refitted, on her outward bound voyage) that Capt. Smith may be at home, in the way to be preferred the firſt opportunity.

Both theſe gentlemen give the officers and ſeamen of their reſpective ſhips, the greateſt encomiums for their bravery during the above engagements.

18th. The arch-duke Charles, ſecond ſon of their imperial majeſties, died at Vienna, aged ſixteen years.

19th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when two perſons convicted of forgery, and one of a highway robbery, received ſentence of death: twenty-one were ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation, one for fourteen years, two were burnt in the hand, and three ordered to be whipped.

20th. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to

An act for granting to his majeſty an additional duty upon ſtrong beer and ale, and for raiſing 12 millions by way of annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the ſaid duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of ſtrong beer and ale.

An act for regulating his majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

By the above beer act, which takes place the 24th inſtant, an additional duty of 3s. per barrel is laid on all beer or ale, above 6s. the barrel brewed for ſale in England. A proportionable duty is to be paid for every barrel of two-penny ale brewed for ſale in Scotland. Beer brewed before the ſaid 24th inſtant, if any time thereafter mixed with any freſh guile or brewing, is to pay the additional duty. A drawback of 8s. a barrel is to be allowed by the commiſſioners of exciſe, on all beer and ale brewed after the ſaid 24th inſtant, and exported to foreign parts; deducting 3d. a ton for charges of the officers. Even a bounty of 1s. a barrel is to be paid by the commiſſioners of exciſe, on all ſtrong beer and ale exported, for which duties have been paid, brewed after the ſaid 24th inſtant, from malted corn, when barley is at 24s. a quarter or under.

The profits ariſing from this act, ſuppoſing the conſumption to be (which is a very moderate computation, if the number of people in England and Wales is conſidered) 2,000,000 quarters per diem, will be as follows:

	l.	s.	d.	
To the government	760416	13	4	
From which muſt be deducted for the payment of the new loan	488250	00	0	
There will remain annually	272166	13	4	
To the brewer on advancing 2s. the butt	506934			per ann.
To the publican	253472			per ann.
Per day at 2,000,000 quarters at 1 far.	2083	06	8	

Admiralty-office. His majeſty's ſhip the Venus, of 36 guns, and 240 men, commanded by captain Harriſon, arrived the 16th inſtant at Plymouth, and brought in thither the Brune, a French frigate of 32 guns and 316 men, and a French privateer of St. Maloes, of ſix carriage and ſix ſwivel guns, and 39 men. The Venus was in company with the Juno, of 32 guns and 220 men, commanded by captain Philips, when they fell in with the Brune, on the 10th inſtant, 50 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly. After a chace for ſome hours, the Venus came up with her, and engaged her upwards of two hours, when the Juno coming up, and firing a few guns, the Brune ſtruck. The Venus had four men killed and 18 wounded; among the latter were capt. Harriſon, his firſt lieutenant, and maſter; and the Juno had two men wounded. The Brune had 19 killed and 39 wounded.

An elderly gentlewoman, at Newington-green, being left alone, fell into the fire, and was ſo terribly burnt that ſhe ſoon expired.

25th. This day the kingdom went into ſecond mourning for his late Majeſty of bleſſed memory; his preſent Majeſty, out of his tender regard for the working and trading part of his ſubjects, having been graciouſly pleaſed to abridge the uſual duration of that ceremony.

The following melancholy accident happened lately in Grace-church-ſtreet: an officer, who had come to the Croſs-keys in a ſtage-coach, and had brought with him a gun loaded with ſlugs, for his ſecurity on the road, having ordered a coach to carry him from thence home, bid one of the porters of the inn put his gun into the hackney-coach; in doing which, the gun went off, and ſhattered the leg of a Camberwell ſtage coachman, who was on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, waiting to turn into the inn. Another ſlug is lodged in the poor man's thigh, and two in the buttock of one of the horſes. The man was carried to St. Thomas's hoſpital.

26th. The late Earl Marſhal of Scotland, took the oaths at the court of King's Bench.

Died at Verſailles, the marſhal de Belleiſle, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate to the French king for the war department, aged 78. He was knight of the orders of the Holy Ghoſt, and Golden Fleece, prince of the empire, and governor of the biſhopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. It is ſaid he has left to the French king his whole fortune, about 600,000 livres a year, except 40,000 livres to his domeſticks; a large ſum to the royal military ſchool; and to his ſucceſſors in the war department, his magnificent houſe in the Rue de Bourbon, near Pont-Royal, which for the future is to be named the hotel of the miniſter at war: the king hath given leave to bury his body at St. Dennis, where the royal family are interred.

Fowey, January 20. The ſeans are all taken out of the water, and it is generally thought, that the pilchards taken out of them is about 8000 hogſheads; the number of hogſheads taken out of the Fowey alone exceeds 2000, and it is thought would have turned out much greater, had they not loſt a good deal of fiſh out of her during the ſtrong eaſterly winds, which blow directly upon our coaſts,

coaſts, and are very prejudicial to the ſeans in general.

An ordonnance was iſſued at Copenhagen on the laſt day of December, prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco or ſnuff of any ſort; and the uſe of tobacco in ſmoaking is forbid throughout the whole kingdom.

The following letter hath been received from Weyloe, in the dioceſe of Copenhagen.

"On the 26th of December laſt, about ten at night, there aroſe a great ſtorm. I did not go to bed; and about four minutes paſt two in the morning, I obſerved a ſudden light acroſs my windows, which I took for lightening: the ſtorm at this time increaſed not a little. I kept my eye fixed at my window; and at four o'clock I perceived a ray of light which ſeemed to come in a horizontal direction from the moon, to appearance about a toiſe and half (nine feet) in length, and about the thickneſs of a man's arm. Rays darted from it on each ſide. Running into my garden, I ſaw a ball of fire, about the ſize of a common ball, running gently from ſouth to north. At firſt the ball was of a pale colour, like the ſun covered with clouds, and threw out many rays. It grew more and more red, and ſmaller, and in two minutes diſappeared without noiſe or ſmoke. My aſtoniſhment was the greater, as the tempeſt ceaſed ſoon after, though it had been accompanied with ſuch violent blaſts of wind, that many imagine they felt the ſhock of an earthquake. I have ſpoken to a dozen of people who all ſaw it. Of all the phænomena I have ſeen in Norway, I remember none equal to this, nor attended with like circumſtances."

Dreſden, Dec. 3. The Jews having clandeſtinely ſent away a large quantity of effects, which were ſtolen during the late bombardment of this place, one of their rabbis has been ſent for, who is to ſwear all the Jews in this city, in preſence of the magiſtrates, to make reſtitution of thoſe effects, on pain of being excommunicated.

Madrid, Dec. 16th. The king has thought proper to adopt in his troops, the evolutions brought from Germany, by a Spaniſh officer, who hath ſerved under M. Daun.

The duke d'Alva hath reſigned the place of ſteward of the houſehold, as too fatiguing.——The Jeſuits have obtained leave to ſend a ſupply of ſixty miſſionaries to Paraguay, which ſhews that the Catholic king thinks differently of them, from his moſt Faithful Majeſty.

Hague, Dec. 10. M. Berkenrode, our ambaſſador at Paris, has informed the States-general, that he had a long conference with the duke de Choiſeul, who declared to him, in the king his maſter's name, in relation to the 10,000 l. ſterling found on board the Engliſh packet boat lately taken, which money their high Mightineſſes had ſtopt, "That if they did not immediately reſtore the money to the captors, his majeſty would make repriſals, by ſtopping the intereſt of the money placed by the Dutch in the French funds." This menace hath had the deſired effect. The affair is terminated to the ſatisfaction of the moſt Chriſtian king; and we are ſince told from Dunkirk, that the gold and other valuable effects taken on board the ſaid packet boat, have

been re-purchaſed by one of the head clerks of Mr. H. an eminent merchant at Rotterdam, who went thither for that end. Theſe effects, or at leaſt the money, actually belonged to Dutch merchants; but being taken on board an enemy's ſhip, the French inſiſted upon its being a lawful prize; and yet they ſeize all Engliſh manufactures found on board Dutch ſhips, or at leaſt they have by their edict declared that they will.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to renew the patents of the twelve judges.

Admiralty-office, January 30th. Captain Elphinſton, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Richmond, of 32 guns and 220 men, being on a cruize upon the coaſt of Flanders, received intelligence the 23d inſtant, of a French frigate, which had, the day before, taken and ranſomed the Dorothy and Eſther, William Benſon, maſter. Captain Elphinſton immediately went in queſt of her, and fell in with her about eleven o'clock the ſame night. She bore down upon the Richmond for a ſhort time after being in ſight, but then, ſuddenly hauling her wind, endeavoured to get away. Captain Elphinſton purſued, and came up with her about half paſt ten o'clock the next morning, when they began to engage, ſtanding towards the land; and at half paſt twelve both ſhips run aſhore, along ſide of each other, ſtill continuing the engagement for a ſhort time, when the enemy fled from their quarters. The Richmond ſoon afterwards got on float; and being drove by the tide a little to leeward, the enemy quitted their ſhip, and eſcaped; but the ſhip is entirely deſtroyed. The French frigate was called the Felicite, and carried 32 guns; was bound to Martinico, with a cargo valued at 30,000 l. ſterling. Her conſort the Hermione, another French frigate, of the ſame force and value, was loſt coming out of Dunkirk. Capt. Donell, commander of the Felicite, was killed in the engagement; and near 100 others of the enemy were killed or wounded. The Richmond had only three men killed, and 13 wounded.

This brave action was near S' Graveſande, about eight miles from the Hague. The young prince of Orange, Gen. Yorke, Count d'Affry, and great numbers of other perſons, were ſpectators of a fight which added ſuch reputation to our arms.

See the memorial preſented by the count d'Affry, on the above occaſion, to the States-general, in our article of State Papers.

Seventy-two Engliſh ſeamen, priſoners of war in France, on their being lately removed from Cherbourg (where another viſit from the Engliſh was lately expected) to St. Maloes, overcame their guard, eſcaped to the ſea-coaſt, and at a place called D'Ell Santz, ſeized a ſmall fiſhing veſſel, and arrived ſafe upon the coaſt of Wales, near Milford-haven, near which place the pilot was bred and lived.

The ſeaſon is ſo forward, that on the 14th inſtant, there was in Comb-wood, between Wimbledon and Streatham, in Surry, a thruſh's neſt with four eggs in it, ſome of which were laid ten days before, and the hen thruſh ſitting very cloſe upon them. Primroſes and daiſies have appeared in great plenty, and at a place near Ryegate, a plate of ſtrawberries was produced a few days

days ſince at a gentleman's table. And from Swanſey to South-Wales, we have the following letter, dated the twenty-third inſt. "Laſt week ſeveral flocks of ſwallows, and other ſummer birds, were ſeen here, occaſioned by the mildneſs of the ſeaſon; but 'tis thought the preſent froſt (which came pretty ſudden and ſevere) muſt have deſtroyed the greateſt part of them, as many have been ſince found frozen to death.—A few days ſince there was a pear-tree in full bloſſom, in a gentleman's garden not far from this town; and a gooſeberry buſh, which ſtood under a wall, and was fenced from the north-wind, had gooſeberries as large as cherry-ſtones; and 'twas thought, had the mild weather continued, ſeveral ſorts of ſummer fruit would have been ripe before Eaſter."

We likewiſe hear from Eſhgill, near Alſton in Cumberland, that on Chriſtmas-day laſt, a gentleman there had marigolds, and ten other different kinds of flowers, in full bloom (the ſame as in the months of May or June) and all the trees in his garden in bud, owing to the mildneſs of the ſeaſon: a circumſtance never known before in the memory of man, ſo far north.

Died lately, Gen. Huſke, whoſe remarkable will ſee amongſt our Characters.

At Bononia in Italy, dame Jane Wilks, an Engliſh lady, aged 101 years. She went over from England at the age of fifteen years and four months. It is ſaid ſhe has died very rich, and has left great part of her fortune to convents, and ten thouſand pounds to one John Wilks, a diſtant relation, who went as a common ſoldier to the Eaſt Indies, twelve years ago.

At Camentz in Upper Luſatia, George Lehman, an inhabitant of that place, aged 111 years; he never had a fit of ſickneſs, and retained his ſenſes till the laſt, except his ſight, which he loſt three years before he died.

At Koningſberg, in Pruſſia, Capt. Bromfiſh, aged 112 years; 93 years of which he had been in the ſervice of Pruſſia.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Cottrel, aged 120 years; and three days after, his wife, aged 115. This couple lived together in the marriage-ſtate 98 years, in great union and harmony.

FEBRUARY.

The Sea-horſe frigate being refitted ſailed from Plymouth 4th. for the Eaſt Indies, with the Dorſetſhire of ſeventy guns, Captain Campbell, who was to eſcort her ſome leagues to the weſtward. The aſtronomers, being too late for their intended deſtination, are to be landed in the moſt convenient part of the ſouthern hemiſphere, ſo as to ſave the day of obſervation.

The ſtationers company gave 50l. to the marine ſociety, being their third donation.

Between 11 and 12 at night, 6th. a ſhock of an earthquake, attended with a rumbling noiſe, was felt at Sturminſter and ſeveral adjacent towns in that neighbourhood,

Died at Ebrenbrieſten, in his way to Munich, Clement Auguſtus, elector and archbiſhop of Cologn, biſhop of Munſter, Paderborn, Oſnaburg

naburg and Hildesheim, and grand master of the Teutonick order.

The bishoprick of Osnaburg, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, was made an alternative between the Roman Catholics and Lutherans; and in consideration that the house of Brunswick had, for the sake of a general peace, made several valuable sacrifices, the Lutherans that were to have the alternative, were to be the younger princes of the house of Brunswick-Lunenburg.

Last week, as some workmen were making a plantation in Shawdon, in Northumberland, they found two Roman urns with human bones in them; the shapes of them were globular, but a little oblong, and were made of a blueish earth, about eighteen inches in diameter. This way of burial was practised among the Romans, and deemed a grand manner of interment. They must have lain at least 1400 years in the earth. Near these urns was also found an *arca lapidea*, or stone chest, which, it is supposed, there had been more urns in. This they also made use of for the preservation of the urns. Just by this there was likewise found an entire foundation of a triangular stone building, with three rows of steps, and also a Roman causeway.

A gentleman at the court end of the town has laid a wager of a thousand guineas, that he will produce 29 horses that will run 2900 miles in 29 days successively; that each horse shall run 100 miles in each day, and the whole to be ridden by one man.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 20th ult. Jan. advise, that the frost was set in there very excessive and sudden; that the river Danube was froze over, and fast, in 24 hours, which was hardly ever known before; the swiftness of the current of that river being very great.

7th. Came on in the court of King's Bench, a hearing in regard to an information against Capt. Holland, for publishing a libel on Mr. Sutton, in the account of Miss Bell's death (*See our last volume, p.* 133.) when the court, upon examining evidence, ordered Mr. Sutton to be tried at the next sessions at the Old Bailey.

Advice was received at the Admiralty, that capt. Alexander Wood, in his majesty's ship the Minerva, of 32 guns and 220 men, was arrived at Spithead, after taking the Warwick, formerly belonging to his majesty, pierced for 60 guns, but now carrying but 34, and 295 men, 74 of them soldiers, bound with ammunition, stores, and provisions, to the French settlements in the East Indies. Both ships had about 14 men killed and 30 wounded.

10th. An account was received from rear admiral Holmes at Jamaica, dated November 11, that being informed that five French frigates were preparing to sail from Cape Francois to Old France, he made a proper disposition of his fleet to intercept them; that the enemy sailed from the Cape, Oct. 16, and the next day were discovered and pursued by the Hampshire, Boreas, and Lively. The commodore, after two smart engagements, was taken off the east end of Cuba by the Boreas, as was also the Valeur, after an action of an hour and a half, by the Lively. The three other frigates were pursued and attacked by the Hampshire. One of them having the wind

wind eſcaped into Port au Paix, and the two others being run on ſhore, on the Hampſhire's approach were blown up. The Syrenne, Fleur de Lys, and Valeur, were king's frigates, and landed 643 veteran troops, with a brigadier general, in their way from France. They were all loaden with indigo and ſugar. The admiral gives the higheſt commendation of the conduct and ſpirit of the three commanders, &c. who were engaged, and of the diligence and attention of thoſe who were not, and has annexed the following account.

The Syrenne, 32 guns, and 128 men, was taken by the Boreas, Capt. Uvedale, of 28 guns, and 170 men.

Duke de Choiſeul, of 32 guns, and 180 men, eſcaped.

Prince Edward, of 32 guns, and 180 men, and the Fleur de Lys, of 32 guns, and 180 men, were deſtroyed by the Hampſhire, captain Norbury, of 50 guns, and 350 men.

The Valeur, of 20 guns, and 160 men, was taken by the Lively, hon. capt. Maitland, of 20 guns, and 160 men.

10th. In the morning, between one and two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Cope's, baker, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite College-hill, which conſumed the ſame, and his dwelling-houſe adjoining, with many houſes and ware-houſes between that and Joiners-hall, which was full of whalebone, the property of ſeveral merchants in London, and of exceeding great value; and communicated to Sir Charles Blunt's, Bart. where it was got under. It is computed to have done 60,000 l. damage. Several perſons buried in the ruins were all happily dug out.

11th. Two uſurers were caſt at Guildhall by the plaintiff; one in 300 l. for exacting ſix guineas to diſcount 100 l. for ſix weeks; the other for exacting two guineas to diſcount a 50 l. note for ſix days, being treble the ſums diſcounted, beſides treble coſts, according to the ſtatute.

This day died Richard Naſh, Eſq. generally called Beau Naſh, maſter of the ceremonies at, and the friend and patron of Bath, where he was interred in the abbey church with grateful ſolemnity. This gentleman had a warm and a generous heart, and felt for, and relieved, the diſtreſſes of his fellow-creatures. He was in the 87th year of his age. See his character more at large in an epitaph on him attributed to doctor K——g of Oxford, among our characters for this year.

12th. The ſheriffs of London waited on the king with a petition from the court of common-council, praying his majeſty to grant a commiſſion for the mayor, aldermen, and common-council men, and their ſucceſſors, to be the commiſſioners of the lieutenancy for the city of London. His majeſty was pleaſed to receive the ſheriffs very graciouſly, and they had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

13th. Being the day appointed by authority for a general faſt, the ſame was duly obſerved as uſual; the collection made at Mr. Whitefield's tabernacle, for the ſufferers by the fire at Boſton, in New England, and the plundered proteſtants in the New March of Brandenburgh, amounted to upwards of 500 l.

There are letters from Stockholm, that ſince the return of Mr. Schultz, who, on the recommendation of the board of health, was ſent to England in 1754, to inform himſelf of every thing relating to the inoculation of the ſmall-pox, that operation gains ground daily; the free maſons have erected an hoſpital for inoculation at Gothenbourg, and another will ſoon be eſtabliſhed at Stockholm.—The board of health is diſtinct from the royal college of phyſicians. It was eſtabliſhed in 1719. The buſineſs of the commiſſioners is, in times of contagion, to take the propereſt methods for ſtopping the progreſs of epidemical diſeaſes.—All projects and eſtabliſhments that have any relation to medicine, fall under their cognizance. Thoſe which they approve of, they ſupport with all their influence, and procure for them the king's protection and patronage.

There are letters from Salamanca in Spain, that an Engliſh gentleman on his travels was married there the 24th of December, to a Spaniſh lady, aged 14 years, daughter to John Byde Colo, with a fortune of two hundred thouſand Spaniſh dollars; and that he had embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

We may form a judgment of the immenſe trade the Dutch have acquired during the war, from the following liſt of the fleet which ſailed from the Texel the 26th ult. which conſiſted of 72 ſail for France, 20 for Liſbon, 22 for Cadiz, 30 for the Streights, 10 for England, 8 for Curacoa, 17 for Euſtatia, 17 for Surinam, and 10 for Eaſt India, all under convoy of men of war.

Died the right hon. Sir Rich. Anneſley, Bart. earl of Angleſey, baron Altham, in Ireland, aged 75. Mr. M'Kercher, ſoon after his deceaſe, took poſſeſſion of the manor of Newport Pagnel, and the toll of the market, for the young lord Angleſey, ſon to the unfortunate James Anneſley, who died laſt year; and alſo of the Angleſey eſtates in the counties of Warwick, Caermarthen and Pembroke. 14th.

The wife of a labouring man, near Kingſton, in Surrey, was delivered of three girls. 15th.

At a court of common-council, part of the London work-houſe was agreed to be applied for, and fitted up, for the reception of the priſoners in Ludgate. 18th.

Letters from Briſtol mention, that there is arrived there in a ſhip lately come from America, an Indian woman about 21 years old, taken at Lake Champlain; that for fine features and ſhape, few in England can equal her. She is very curious in painting, and is conſigned to an officer's lady in Scotland, whoſe huſband has a command now in America, under the brave general Amherſt.

Winbourn, Dorſet. Feb. 7. Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, when it was extremely dark, as I was returning home in my coach, with the canvas up, I was ſuddenly ſurprized with the moſt extraordinary appearance of light I ever beheld; which rendered every object ſo viſible (not only on the ſpot where we were, but for miles round) that my ſervants, who, but juſt before, could ſcarce perceive the heads of the horſes they rode on, could now

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ſee to take a pin from the ground; and, what rendered it the more alarming, it happened when I was but two fields diſtance from my houſe, and appeared as if riſing from the top of it, in two large pillars of about ſeven feet high; from whence I conjectured the roof was on fire, and ordered my ſervant to drive on as faſt as poſſible: in the interim, ſo light was every thing round the houſe, that I could plainly ſee into the rooms, thro' every window in view; and when I came near, I jumped out of the coach, expecting to find the whole building in flames; but, in an inſtant, to my ſecond great ſurprize, the light vaniſhed, without leaving a ſpark behind, or doing the leaſt damage. I ſince hear, this ſurprizing phænomenon, or meteor, or whatever the naturaliſts pleaſe to call it, was ſeen at ſix miles diſtance, and laſted for only half a minute; but its continuation over the houſe I judge to be near five minutes; and when it diſappeared, it ſeemed to move forward, and ſink down below the roof.

The following very melancholy accident lately happened at Elgin in Scotland: One Harvie, a journeyman dyer, having bought of William Fraſer, merchant, ſome gunpowder; Harvie, to try the powder, loaded a piſtol in the ſhop, with an intention to fire it. At the very inſtant he was about to fire, one James Finlay came into the ſhop, and called out to him to ſtop, as he knew a barrel of gunpowder was juſt by them; but his alarm unhappily came too late; the piſtol flaſhed in the pan, and a ſpark flew into the caſk, which contained about forty pounds weight, and which inſtantly blew up, and brought down the whole tenement. Finlay and Harvie were miraculouſly preſerved; but Fraſer the owner of the ſhop was killed by the exploſion, which burſt out at the door and windows, and carried the lintel ſtones of both to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. The moſt ſhocking part of this fatal affair was, that Lawrence Calder, merchant, James Bowie, maltman, James Grant, taylor, John Adam, and James Roſs, being in the ſhade at the door of the ſhop, were carried off with ſuch impetuoſity, that Bowie and Grant were daſhed to pieces, and killed againſt the walls of the houſes on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. They were found quite dead, and almoſt naked, their clothes being almoſt entirely burnt off them. Calder was found alive, in the moſt diſmal condition, his head terribly bruiſed, one of his legs cut quite open, and the foot hanging by a ligament only; he expired in a few hours.—Roſs is yet alive, but his recovery uncertain. It can hardly be accounted for, how Finlay and Harvie were preſerved within the ſhop; but certain it is, they too likewiſe muſt have periſhed, had not the town's people, at the hazard of their lives, from the broken and tottering walls, dug them from beneath the rubbiſh, and in that manner ſaved their lives. There is no other damage done to the adjoining or oppoſite houſes, but ſome of the windows and caſements broken.

A grant has paſſed the great ſeal to John Wood, of Wedneſbury in Staffordſhire, for his new-invented method of making malleable iron from pig or ſow metal.

Alſo to Jonathan Greenal of Parr in the county of Lancaſter, for his new invented fire-engine for draining

ing mines, coal-pits, and lands from water.

Private letters from Prague mention an adventurer, who keeps himſelf concealed in that city, who, after living by his wits for many years, endeavours to impoſe himſelf upon ſome zealous and credulous Jews for their Meſſiah. There has been a ſtrict, though ſecret, ſearch after him; and there is no doubt that, if he falls into the hands of juſtice, he will be treated as he deſerves.

The prize offered by the Imperial academy of ſciences at Peterſbourg for the beſt diſſertation on the queſtion they had propoſed *on the ſexes of plants*, has been unanimouſly adjudged to the celebrated M. Linnæus, who confirms the difference of ſex in plants by ſolid reaſoning.

The following tragi-comical occurrence is ſaid to have happened to a Spaniſh gentleman lately arrived in London. Being greatly enamoured with the London demoiſelles, he viſited a houſe in Hedge-lane, near the Haymarket, but had the caution before he retired with his lady, to conſider the ſubſtance of his pocket, where were 31 thirty-ſix ſhilling pieces, which, according to the cuſtom in ſome foreign countries, where of two evils they chuſe the leaſt, and, as it were, tolerate ſuch houſes under certain regulations, he very wiſely gave to the old lady of the houſe to take care of; but before he returned, her ladyſhip was moved to another part of the town; and he not having a farthing left, was moſt ſeverely treated by his lady, who tore his cloaths almoſt off his back; and what heightened the confuſion of the whole was, he could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh.

The following uncommon accident is ſaid to have happened at a place near Appledore, in Devonſhire, to the ſurprize of the inhabitants: A ſhoemaker's wife being in labour, there were in the room with her a midwife, nurſe, and two aſſiſtants: a little after the good woman was delivered, ſhe fell down as in a fit. One of the aſſiſtants, who was ſupporting her, immediately followed; next the midwife fell, and then the nurſe, after dropping the unclad infant on the floor. The only perſon remaining ran haſtily down ſtairs to call a doctor, and ſhe broke her thigh. The myſtery is explained thus: There being no chimney in the room, a pan with charcoal was introduced, and from the ſuffocating fumes of the charcoal theſe diſorders are ſuppoſed to have ariſen; but, however, the amazing fits ſoon wore off, and no hurt is like to accrue, unleſs to the poor woman whoſe thigh was broke.

A late juſtice of the peace for the county of Norfolk, who lived to upwards of ninety, has ordered it in his will, to be buried in his wedding ſhirt, with his clothes and wig; his ſilver buckles in his ſhoes, a cane in his hand, and black ribbands round his wriſts.

Naples, January 20. The 8th inſtant at night, Mount Veſuvius began to throw up in the air, with uncommon violence, trees, ſtones, and bituminous matter. In the morning of the 9th, this eruption ceaſed. On the 12th, a very terrible noiſe proceeded from the mountain, and ſoon after it was diſcovered, that the whole top was fallen in. At preſent it ſends out neither

neither *lava*, fire, nor ſmoke; and inſtead of a volcano, one would take it for a cultivated hill. The owners of the lands on it are labouring there with the ſame unconcern, as if there had never been an eruption; yet the damage cauſed by the laſt, amounts to a million of ducats. The proprietors of the lands on it propoſe to raiſe a fund to indemnify ſuch as ſhall hereafter ſuffer by eruptions. They reckon that the cultivated lands amount to 200,000 ſquare toiſes; and they compute that twenty ſous yearly for each toiſe will be ſufficient. This matter is at preſent before the miniſtry.

Boſton, Jan. 19. We have had an extreme cold ſeaſon, whereby our harbour has been for two or three days almoſt filled with ice. We have, within that time, had ſeveral alarms by fire, which were ſoon extinguiſhed; but Tueſday evening laſt, a violent fire broke out in one of the ſhops oppoſite the north ſide of Faneuil Hall Market, on Dock-ſquare, which entirely conſumed all the row of wooden buildings from the ſhore-houſe, occupied by the hon. Tho. Hubbard, Eſq. to the Swing-bridge. Theſe buildings belonged to the town, and were leaſed to a number of tradeſmen, ſome of whom had their whole ſtock therein, moſt of which was either conſumed or loſt. There were ſeveral ſchooners in the dock, but they received little damage; nor did the fire proceed to the north ſide of the dock: on the contrary, it communicated itſelf to that ſtately edifice Faneuil Hall Market, the whole of which was ſoon entirely conſumed, excepting the brick walls, which are left ſtanding. The fire then proceeded to a number of ſhops occupied by ſome tradeſmen, on the ſouth ſide of the market, and conſumed them alſo. The wind riſing about this time, carried the flakes of fire over the houſes towards King-ſtreet, and the warehouſes and ſtores on the Town-dock, and Long-wharf, wherein were the greateſt quantities of the richeſt merchandize in the town. Although the flames and flakes of fire fell on many houſes and ſtores, yet no dwelling-houſe was conſumed; though one or two near the market were conſiderably damaged. Never were ſlates on houſes diſcovered to be of ſo much advantage as at this time; for when great flakes of fire fell thereon, they immediately ran off without doing any damage. The loſs of Faneuil Market muſt be great to this town; it was built near twenty years ago, at the ſole expence of the late generous Peter Faneuil, Eſq. This capacious hall, which bore the founder's name, could contain 1000 of the inhabitants at a meeting. There were convenient apartments for the officers of the town to tranſact their reſpective buſineſſes therein; beſides two offices, at the eaſt end of the lower floor, one of which was occupied as a naval office, the other as a notary public's: the other part was very commodious for a market. The records, papers, &c. with ſuch other things as could be removed, were moſtly ſaved.

There were near twenty tradeſmen deprived of ſhops by this fire, which muſt make it extremely difficult in this winter ſeaſon, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that many of thoſe who loſt their ſhops in March laſt, are not yet ſupplied with

with proper places to carry on their reſpective buſineſſes.

23d. The two gold medals given annually by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, for the beſt claſſical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Poſt, of Queen's college, and Mr. Maddiſon, of St. Peter's college, bachelors of arts.

A gentleman, who had undertaken to ride one horſe 100 miles in 13 hours for 200 guineas, ſtarted from Whitechapel church, and rode twice to Market End, and back again (which is 100 miles) in 12 hours.

There lately appeared a moſt ſhocking inſtance of the bad uſe often made of private mad-houſes, in a cauſe brought before a ſupreme court of juſtice, where it was moſt clearly proved, that an unnatural father, in order to gratify his cruel diſpoſition, and to cut off his only daughter from her birth-right, cauſed her to be conveyed to one of theſe infernal manſions, and to be kept under the ſtricteſt confinement (though in her perfect ſenſes) and where ſhe would have, no doubt, ſoon ended her days, had not her friends, by a moſt providential accident, diſcovered the place of her confinement, and ſtirred in her behalf.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Dutch governor of Surinam, finding himſelf unable to reduce the rebellious negroes of that colony by force, hath wiſely followed the example of governor Trelawney, at Jamaica, and concluded an amicable treaty with them; in conſequence of which all the negroes of the woods are acknowledged to be free, and all that is paſt is buried in oblivion. Sixteen negro captains ſwore to the obſervance of this treaty in the Chriſtian manner: but the negroes inſiſted in their turn, that the others ſhould ſwear in their manner: accordingly each of them had a ſmall inciſion made in his arm; and blood being received in a kind of cup, in which was a little water and earth, the Dutch chriſtians, as well as the heathens, drank of the ſtrange mixture; after which a negro prieſt pronounced a ſolemn imprecation againſt the breakers of the treaty.

25th. A highwayman having committed ſeveral robberies on the Highgate road, the north ſtages, to protect their paſſengers, have employed a guard to attend them till day-light, when they generally think themſelves ſafe; but this day two thief-takers, in hopes of entrapping the highwayman, and apprehending him for the ſake of the reward, ſet out early in the morning in a poſt-chaiſe, like travellers, upon the ſame road, with a view of being attacked by the highwayman at the uſual place. When th-y had got to the bottom of Highgate-hill, they paſſed one of the ſtages already mentioned, and obſerving the guard riding towards the coach with fire-arms, concluded him to be the highwayman of whom they were in purſuit, and firing a blunderbuſs at him, ſhattered his arm in a terrible manner, and killed a ſervant who rode upon the top of the ſtage. Information of this affair being given to a proper magiſtrate, warrants were iſſued out for apprehending the thief-takers, one of whom is already committed to Newgate, and the other is ſaid to have abſconded.

26th.

26th. The mill at the Red-houſe, Deptford, with a quantity of flour, &c. was conſumed by fire, damage 2000 l. It was occaſioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with ſuch velocity that it could not be ſtopped.

27th. They write from Milan of the 27th ult. that the farmer general at Mantua endeavouring to raiſe ſeveral duties, eſpecially on fleſh, the citizens got to their arms, and ſhot nine exciſemen dead upon the ſpot; upon which all the reſt of the collectors fled immediately to the monaſtery of St. Francis for refuge.

Mr. Willy Sutton, after a trial of nine hours, for the murder of Miſs Bell, was acquitted at the Old Bailey.

28th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when one received ſentence of tranſportation for 14 years, 14 for 7 years, and one was ordered to be whipped.

His excellency Mark Milbanke, Eſq; his late majeſty's ambaſſador to the emperor of Morocco, and commodore of the ſquadron employed all laſt ſummer upon the coaſt of Barbary, is arrived at Portſmouth in his majeſty's ſhip Guernſey, with the Leghorn convoy under his command, after having compleated the redemption of captain Barton, and the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and his majeſty's other ſubjects, ſlaves in thoſe dominions, and eſtabliſhing a peace with the aforeſaid monarch, infinitely more advantageous than ever ſubſiſted with his anceſtors.

The Grand Signior has peremptorily demanded reſtitution of the Turkiſh man of war maſtered by the Chriſtian ſlaves on board, and brought into Malta the 16th of Nov. laſt; (See our Chronicle for laſt year, p. 152.) and the knights of Malta, who are always at war with the Turks, have as peremptorily refuſed to reſtore her; on which account the Ottoman court are preparing a fleet, and threaten to attack the iſland of Malta; in which caſe the court of Spain will probably ſend their fleet, to defend it, as the Turks have always protected the pirate towns of Barbary againſt the Spaniards.

The following letter has been wrote to Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, viz.

SIR Febry 26th. 1761.

I as your Mos herty well wiſhar take this Liberty to Acquaint you with the Dark diſine's Laid againſt your Honour's Perſon as I Viery Strangely heard of it by great Accedent I think it my Duty to tell you your Life is ABſalutly agreed upon to Bee taken away upon the Account you have taken the Vails from your Servts thair is A Cartin Earl or Tow that is to Share the ſame fate I find when A Convenient OPertunity Sarves thair is Likewiſe Sir James Lowther & C. in the Liſt which I am Much Affraid will End in Evel Concider your honours Life & Fortunes is all at Stake Drop that wrong Proſieding & So Adviſe you'r Friends I muſt Concl'd with Telling you I have no intereſt in it my Celfe But interle for your honr Perſon and the welfare of the Engluſh Nation,

I am with All Dutifull
Reſpects yours
A. Trewarth.

For the diſcovering the perſons concerned in the threats mentioned in the ſaid letter, the king has promiſed his pardon, and Sir Walter Blackett offers a reward of a hundred pounds.

The

The following threatening letter has been wrote to Mr. William Goddard, of Watford, in the county of Hertford, viz.

" December 4, 1760.

Mr. Gorrord if you intend to go an in the manner as you go an you may geſs watt I mean you ſhall ſhorley have a braſe of Bollots thru your head or your body, as ever you are borne for if I cant have you by Night I will have you by Day you ſhant tell hu aurt you you damd onder minden Roge thar is no ways to manage you But that I think you have run your Raſe long anuff in this Toune but now you have got in to good hands to due your Jobb."

His majeſty's pardon, and a reward of 20l. is offered to any perſon that ſhall diſcover the author of the above letter.

Letters from Guadalupe, dated the end of September laſt, and confirmed by others to the admiralty office, mention, that his majeſty's ſhips the Temple, capt. O'Bryen, and Griffin, capt. Taylor, being ſome ſhort time before on a cruize, in concert, off the Grenados, received intelligence that his majeſty's ſloop of war the Virgin, (which had been formerly taken by the enemy, her commander, capt. St. Loo, being killed in the engagement) was then lying, together with three privateers of 12 guns and 165 men each, under protection of three forts, in a bay belonging to Martinico, and were preparing to ſail in company together on a cruize. Upon which capt. O'Bryen reſolved to go in queſt of them; accordingly both the ſaid commanders got cloſe with their ſhips in ſhore, and came up with the ſaid forts, one of eight 24 and 32 pounders, another of ſix 18 and 24 pounders, and a third, flanking the entrance into the bay, of two batteries of two guns each, twelve and ſix pounders; that the attack was carried on ſo briſkly from both ſhips, that notwithſtanding a vigorous defence of ſeveral hours, they ſilenced all the enemy's guns, demoliſhed, and beat down into the ſea, both forts and batteries, and cut out and carried off all the ſaid four prizes: that afterwards they attacked another fort on the ſaid iſland of ſix 24 pounders, and after beating down and demoliſhing the ſame, entered the harbour, where they lay four days, firing morning and evening guns all the time; and at their departure, cut out and carried off with them three more of the enemy's ſhips: that in their ſeveral attacks, though the enemy made a ſtout defence, the Temple had but one man killed and two wounded, beſides the firſt lieutenant, who had loſt his thigh by a cannon ſhot. On board the Griffin, the cockſwain of the Temple was killed, and only five men wounded.

Died lately, at Munich in Bavaria, one John O'Farrel in the 99th year of his age, ſeventy-ſeven of which he was a ſoldier in the ſervices of ſeveral foreign princes, and died in the elector of Bavaria's.

In France, madame Clifton, an Engliſh lady, dame of honour to the queen of James II. aged 103.

At Nancy in Lorrain, Dr. Cha. Broomgood, an able phyſician, aged 103. He practiſed till within ten years of his death.

In the pariſh of Chaldon, near Godſtone in Surry, Humphry Saunders, aged 106; he had followed the farming buſineſs, man and boy, upwards of 90 years. It is remarkable,

able, that in the pariſh where he died, there is neither a tradeſman nor an alehouſe.

MARCH.

2d. The flow of the tide was ſo little, that the ſtarlings of London bridge were not covered at high-water, a thing not known in the memory of man. Probably owing to an earthquake in ſome diſtant part of the globe.

Theodore Gardelle was committed to Newgate for the murder of Mrs. King, who kept a lodging-houſe in Leiceſter-fields. For an account of this murder and the murderer, ſee our article of Characters for this year.

It is ſaid that numbers of perſons have been immediately relieved in apoplectic fits, by ſlaſhing, with a lancet or penknife, the temporal artery; the common practice of bleeding in the arm, frequently not reaching the cauſe time enough to ſave life.

Extract of a letter from Newry.

"Laſt week our gabbards and lighters began to navigate the new canal from this town to Fadam Point, where the large ſhips lie, and it is allowed by all people to be compleatly finiſhed. It was begun about two years ago, and executed by Mr. Golberne of Cheſter, with the money granted by parliament for that purpoſe."

3d. His majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to

An act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in America.

An act to diſcontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on tallow, hogs lard, and greaſe imported from Ireland.

And to 40 other public and private acts.

After which his majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes, recommending a law for making the commiſſions of the judges perpetual, during their good behaviour, notwithſtanding any future demiſe of the crown; which ſpeech, with the addreſſes of both houſes thereupon, and his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwers, the reader will find in the article of State Papers.

The next day the judges, having waited on his majeſty with their addreſs upon this occaſion, were moſt graciouſly received. And on the 5th, the houſe of commons came to the following reſolutions, *nem. con.* viz.

That proviſion be made for continuing the commiſſions of judges, notwithſtanding the demiſe of his majeſty, or of any of his heirs and ſucceſſors.—That his majeſty ſhall be enabled to grant, and eſtabliſh the ſalaries of judges, in ſuch manner, as to be abſolutely ſecured to them during the continuance of their commiſſions. And, that ſuch part of the ſalaries of judges, as is now payable out of the yearly rent, or ſum, granted for the ſupport of his majeſty's houſhold, and for the honour and dignity of the crown, be, from and after the demiſe of his preſent majeſty, (whom God long preſerve) charged upon and payable out of all or any ſuch duties or revenues, granted for the uſes of his majeſty's civil government, as ſhall ſubſiſt after the demiſe of his majeſty, or any of his heirs and ſucceſſors: and a bill purſuant to theſe re-

reſolutions was ordered to be prepared immediately.

4th. At a previous meeting of the livery held at Guildhall, for the nomination of candidates at the general election of members to repreſent the city of London in the enſuing parliament; it was unanimouſly agreed, "That the grateful and reſpectful thanks of the livery of London be given to Sir John Barnard, knight, for his eminent and diſintereſted ſervices to this city, both as a magiſtrate and as one of their repreſentatives in Parliament, during a courſe of eight and thirty years; for the dignity, juſtice and humanity with which he ſupported his former ſtation; and for the honour, weight and influence derived to his conſtituents from his conduct in the latter; where the integrity of his heart, his moderation, and gentleneſs of manners, were no leſs conſpicuous and perſuaſive than the ſolidity of his judgment and the powers of his natural eloquence."

Mr. Patterſon having waited on Sir John with the above reſolution, he returned the following compliment.

"It was altogether the favour of the citizens of London, undeſerved, that raiſed me to any dignity.—In my endeavours to promote their intereſt to the utmoſt of my abilities, I only did my duty.—This their laſt kind acceptance of my ſervices, does me particular honour, for which I return them my laſt thanks."

5th. A poor woman at Topſham in Devonſhire, was delivered of four children.

Laſt Saturday four Welſh-women walked from the foot of Weſtminſter-bridge to the Boot and Crown over Deptford-bridge, and back again, in an hour and three quarters, for a wager of 20 l. They were allowed two hours and a half. The wager was between a gardener and a farmer; the gardener laying they performed it.

6th. Three perſons were killed, and others bruiſed, by the fall of a wall at Old Windſor.

7th. At the Aſſizes at Oxford, Iſaac Darkin, alias Dumas, &c. was capitally convicted for robbing Mr. Robert Gammon on the king's highway, near Nettlebed, of his watch and money. See an account of him among our Characters for this year.

8th. The court went into third mourning for his late majeſty of bleſſed memory.

12th. Being the anniverſary feaſt of the Magdalen charity, a ſermon was preached before the governors, &c. at St. Bride's, by the Biſhop of Oſſory, and the collection at church and dinner amounted to 440 l. 2 s. 3 d.

A pretended ghoſt, which has lately appeared in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter Abbey, St. John's church-yard, Milbank, Maſham-ſtreet, &c. was ſeized on Wedneſday evening, and found to be a ſervant to one of the gentlemen belonging to the abbey, wrapped up in a large white ſheet, with the corners hanging over his head, in imitation of feathers. He had ſtruck ſuch a terror into the credulous inhabitants thereabouts, that thoſe who could not be brought to believe it a ghoſt, entered into a ſubſcription, to give five guineas to the perſon, who would ſeize him, in order to remove the ſuperſtitious error adopted by their weak-minded neighbours.

The

The following odd affair lately happened at a church near town; a couple preſented themſelves to be married, and producing their licence, the parſon obſerved it to be dated eight years ago, and upon expreſſing his ſurprize, the man acquainted him, that the night before he was to have been married, he was obliged to go abroad, which had prevented his being married for the above ſpace of time, but was then come to finiſh the affair.

Corfe Caſtle, Dorſet, March 4. On Saturday laſt a remarkable accident happened at Mr. H. Stickland's, at Chalwell Farm near this town; as he and his family, conſiſting of a wife and five children, were drinking tea in the afternoon, he obſerved, after drinking two or three diſhes, that the tea looked of a darker colour than uſual, and had no flavour in it; upon which, after various ſurmiſes of what ſhould be the reaſon, the kettle was examined, wherein, to their great aſtoniſhment, they found a large toad, boiled to that degree, that the legs were ſeparated from the body; upon this alarming circumſtance, they all ſeemed greatly indiſpoſed, concluding themſelves poiſoned, and ſent directly for an apothecary, who very prudently gave each of them a large doſe of ſalad oil, which both purged and vomited them plentifully, and thereby, it is preſumed, happily recovered them, as they all ſeem out of danger.

Extract of a letter from the miniſter of Glencairn, dated March 4.

"Laſt week a farmer's wife in this neighbourhood was delivered of four boys at a birth; one of them died ſoon after he was born, the other three I baptized on Sunday laſt. The farmer is about 70 years of age, and was formerly married; his wife is about 44, and was never married till June laſt: ſhe is a little woman, and of a ſlender make."

The following propoſal is under conſideration; viz. That Epping-Foreſt be cantoned into encloſures, (and thoſe encloſures planted with oak, the chief bulwark of this nation) for the benefit of fattening lean cattle for the uſe of his majeſty's navy; the expence would be but ſmall, if any; for the underwood and other timber would partly, if not quite, pay the charges; or it might be burned into charcoal for the uſe of his majeſty's powder mills.

It is ſaid, that in a houſe in Amſterdam, occupied by ſome merchants lately become bankrupts, there was a moſt elegant and well-furniſhed room, the floor of which was inlaid with Engliſh crown-pieces, and which has been only uſed on extraordinary occaſions, and for the ſight of ſtrangers.

Three men and three women having taken a whim into their heads to divert themſelves gratis, during the carnaval at Paris, aſſumed the titles of dukes and ducheſſes, and thereby obtained many things neceſſary to their pleaſures; but the fraud being at length diſcovered, they have been expoſed on the pillory for three days; and on the 14th ult. the laſt day of their public ſhame, they were conducted to the Grieve with two papers fixed to each, proclaiming them ſharpers and impoſtors. The men were afterwards whipped and branded, and ſent to the gallies for nine years; and the women were condemned to the hoſpital for the ſame term. The moſt diſtinguiſhed perſon of the band was a ſtudent in ſurgery.

The ſieur de Mirabeau, a member of the French academy, and author of ſeveral learned and ingenious pieces, was taken up lately by order of the French king, and ſent to the caſtle of Vincennes, for a book which he lately publiſhed, intitled, The Theory of the Finances: written on the principles of the great Fenelon, archbiſhop of Cambray, and author of Telemachus; a work penned with too much ſpirit and freedom for a country, where miniſters can with impunity ſacrifice the real happineſs of the ſubject to the imaginary grandeur of the ſovereign.

They write from Naples, that early in the morning of the ſeventh paſt, twenty-four nuns of the monaſtery of the Holy Ghoſt, after beating the porter and forcing the keys from him, marched out with a crucifix carried before them, and proceeded directly to the palace to complain to the king, that they were almoſt ſtarved for want of victuals: the officer on duty admitted them into the court-yard, and taking their memorial, carried it to the prince de San Necandro, who, upon reading it, ordered the nuns to be reconducted with a proper guard to their convent, and reprimanded their ſuperior. The young king waking ſoon after, and being informed of what had happened, was ſo much chagrined that he had miſſed ſeeing the young ladies, that he ordered his guards to be put under arreſt for not informing him; however, in about three hours it was taken off, and orders iſſued, that the nunnery ſhould not be moleſted, but a ſtrict enquiry ſhould be made into the management of that monaſtery.

16th. Hexham, Northumberland, March 9, 1761.

The deputy-lieutenants and juſtices held their meeting here this day about the militia; and as many of the fellows, who lately made a diſturbance at Newcaſtle, threatened to be here, four companies of the Yorkſhire militia came to town laſt night to prevent any miſchief. This morning thouſands came into town in the moſt deſperate manner: we heard them ſay, as they went by the windows, they did not regard the militia; they were forty of them to one ſoldier, and if they dared to fire, they would not leave a man of them alive. At the ſame time the crier was going about the town, by order of the juſtices, to deſire all the inhabitants to keep within doors; for in caſe any perſon entered the town in a riotous manner, the militia ſhould be ordered to fire. This deſperateneſs on one hand, and reſolution on the other, gave us a preſage of what we were to expect.

About ten the gentlemen were conducted by the militia from the Globe to the Moot-hall, and the men were drawn up before the gate, to prevent any of the mob going into the hall. The major told them all their complaints ſhould be heard, if they would be peaceable. And they remained pretty orderly, till a large body of pitmen came into the town about twelve o'clock, who were reſolved to break through to the hall. The commanding officer was very patient for a long time, even though one of thoſe villains knocked down one of the militiamen, who is ſince dead. But at laſt the rioters forced the line of the militia, ſhot enſign Hart, a very amiable young gentleman about twenty, dead, and killed two private men. Upon this the commanding officer ordered his men to fire over the heads of the rioters; but they, exaſperated by the death of one

one of their officers, and two of their fellow militia-men, when once they began, were not to be kept within bounds. Think what a ſhocking ſound! for near ten minutes, fellow-ſubjects firing one upon another! and what a horrible ſcene did I behold afterwards, ſome carried by dead in carts, others on horſes; and many were led along juſt dying of their wounds, and covered with blood! and to hear the dreadful ſhrieks of the women, whoſe huſbands or ſons were among the rioters, was enough to pierce a heart of ſtone. A poor widow, with eight children, and big with another, going into the market, to look after her ſon, was ſhot dead, and her ſon was ſhot through the thigh, and they ſay cannot live. Another woman who was with child, was ſhot through the belly, as ſhe was ſtanding at a window. Beſides theſe I have mentioned, there are ſeveral ill who came from Britley, Gungerton, Acton, Wall, and ſome from the Shire. There are ſixteen alſo now lying dead in the church-yard to be owned, moſt of whom are pitmen. Many have been found upon the road, who had been wounded, and were making their eſcape. Among the militia there is only one grenadier killed, beſides thoſe I mentioned. They reckon in all above 100 killed and wounded, but I am afraid the number will be greater, for they are continually finding more and more, who had run away after being wounded, and had died by themſelves in the holes where they lived.

The firſt firing diſperſed the mob, when hundreds ran into the river, being ſo terrified they would not wait for the boat. But the misfortune was, the militia kept a continual fire, until I believe there was not a creature left in the market-place."

By other letters dated the next day, there is an account, that the rioters were quelled without doing any more miſchief; but a letter of the 12th from Berwick ſays, that after they diſperſed, all the coal-workers gave over their labour, and it was ſuppoſed that a body of many thouſands were formed by that time: where it will end, God knows; ſo variable is the multitude, that a meaſure brought about a few years ago by their clamour, appears now to them the moſt oppreſſive that ever a free nation was ſubjected to! Forty-two perſons were killed on this occaſion, and forty-eight wounded, ſeveral of them men of conſiderable property.

The number of the rioters were between 6 and 7000, armed with clubs with ſix or ſeven inches of pointed iron at the end of them, and the number of the militia only about two hundred.

Lord Ligonier has ordered ſome light-horſe to go immediately to Hexham, to prevent any further miſchief. And Sir Walter Blacket, Sir Bellingham Grayham, and ſeveral other gentlemen, immediately ſet out for the ſame place, to quiet the minds of the people, and to endeavour to bring the ringleaders to juſtice; but there ſuffered but one man on the occaſion, who was executed at Newcaſtle the beginning of October.

St. James's. His majeſty having this day thought fit to diſſolve the privy-council, and, at the ſame time, to appoint a new one, conſiſting of the ſame members with the former council, together with Anthony earl of Shafteſbury, all the lords and others pre- 17th.

ſent were thereupon ſworn of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy-council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

Several ſhops were conſumed by fire at Newcaſtle.

18th. The houſe of commons unanimouſly reſolved, "That the thanks of the houſe be given to Mr. Speaker, (who, on account of his age, has declined any further ſervices in parliament) for his conſtant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the courſe of above thirty-three years, in five ſucceſſive parliaments; for the unſhaken integrity and ſteady impartiality of his conduct there; and for the indefatigable pains he had, with uncommon abilities, conſtantly taken to promote the real intereſt of his king and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parliament, and to preſerve inviolably the rights and privileges of the commons of Great Britain." Upon which Mr. Speaker ſaid,

"I was never under ſo great a difficulty in my life to know what to ſay in this place, as I am at preſent.——Indeed it is almoſt too much for me. I can ſtand againſt misfortunes and diſtreſſes; I have ſtood againſt misfortunes and diſtreſſes; and may do ſo again; but I am not able to ſtand this overflow of good-will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all ſtrength of language, I could never expreſs the full ſentiments of my heart on this occaſion of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any ſervices here, that are acceptable to the houſe, I am ſure I now receive the nobleſt reward for them, the nobleſt that any man can receive for any merit; far ſuperior in my eſtimation to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this houſe; I not only owe to this houſe, that I am in this place, but that I have had their conſtant ſupport in it; and to their good-will and aſſiſtance, their tenderneſs and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation: thanks therefore are not ſo much due to me for theſe ſervices, as to the houſe itſelf, who made them to be ſervices to them.

When I began my duty here, I ſet out with a reſolution and promiſe to the houſe, to be impartial in every thing, and to ſhew reſpect to every body: the firſt I know I have done, it is the only merit I can aſſume; if I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I aſk pardon, moſt ſincerely, to whomſoever it may have happened.—I can truly ſay the giving ſatisfaction to all, has been my conſtant aim, my ſtudy, and my pride.

And now, Sirs, I am to take my laſt leave of you. It is, I confeſs, with regret, becauſe the being within theſe walls has ever been the chief pleaſure of my life: but my advanced age and infirmities, and ſome other reaſons, call for retirement and obſcurity. There I ſhall ſpend the remainder of my days; and ſhall only have power to hope and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayers, will be for the continuance of the conſtitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this houſe, may be perpetual."

It was immediately reſolved, *nem. con.* "That the thanks of the houſe be given to Mr. Speaker, for what he has now ſaid to the houſe: and that the ſame be printed in the votes."

It

It was alſo reſolved, *nem. con.* "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, humbly to beſeech his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome ſignal mark of his royal favour upon the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; ſpeaker of this houſe, for his great and eminent ſervices, performed to his country, for the ſpace of thirty-three years and upwards, during which he has, with ſuch diſtinguiſhed ability and integrity, preſided in the chair of this houſe; and to aſſure his majeſty, that whatever expence his majeſty ſhall think proper to be incurred upon that account, this houſe will make good the ſame to his majeſty."

To this addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious anſwer; viz.

"That he has the juſteſt ſenſe of the long ſervices and great merit of Mr. Onſlow, preſent ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; and has already taken the ſame into his conſideration; and that he would do therein what ſhould appear to be moſt proper, agreeable to the deſire of his faithful commons."

19th. His majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills.—The bill for granting to his majeſty one million for the uſes therein mentioned, and for exempting any annuity, or ſums of money, granted or to be granted to the royal family, from the payment of taxes.—The bill to enable his majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum of money towards diſcharging the debt of the navy.—The bill for the better preſervation of the game, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland.—The bill for the relief of inſolvent debtors.—The bill for enlarging the harbour of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland.—The bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund.—The bill to render more effectual an act for the limation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights of the ſubject relating to commiſſions and ſalaries of judges, and for the payment of judges ſalaries out of all or any of the revenues which ſhall be applicable to the uſes of the civil government.—The bill for defraying the charge of pay of the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, when unembodied, and for cloathing of the militia now unembodied.—The bill for granting to his majeſty the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds per annum, for defraying the charges of his majeſty's mints, and coinage of gold and ſilver monies, and the duties of ten ſhillings per ton upon all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer, imported into Great Britain.—And to ſeveral private bills. And then his majeſty put an end to the ſeſſion by a moſt gracious ſpeech, which the reader will find in our collection of State Papers.

As to the above inſolvent act, no perſon can take the benefit of it, that was not actually in cuſtody before the 25th of October laſt, except thoſe who were arreſted before the ſaid 25th of October, and ſurrendered themſelves before the 28th of November. Likewiſe debtors who were beyond the ſeas on the ſame 25th of October, ſurrendering themſelves, may have the ſame benefit.—No perſons, diſcharged by this act, are liable to be arreſted for debts contracted before the 25th of October.—Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, are excluded in this act.—All attornies embezzling their clients money, are alſo excluded.—The

future effects and eſtates of priſoners diſcharged, liable to their creditors.—Debtors to the crown, and priſoners who owe above 1000l. to one perſon, unleſs the creditors conſent, are excluded in this act; and creditors oppoſing the priſoner's diſcharge, to allow him 3s. 6d. per week; on non-payment to be diſcharged.—All perſons entitled to the benefit of this act, are to obtain their diſcharges before the 31ſt of March, 1763.—Likewiſe by a clauſe never inſerted in any former act of inſolvency, creditors may compel any priſoner, already or hereafter charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-ſeſſions, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver in a ſchedule of his eſtate, and on his ſubſcribing the ſame, and making a diſcovery of his eſtate, he is to be diſcharged; on refuſing ſo to do, or concealing to the amount of 20l. ſuffers as a felon.—Priſoners upon proceſs out of the courts of conſcience, are included in this act; and all who took the benefit of the act 28 George II. to be excluded.—— Mariners, and thoſe who have been in the ſea or land ſervice, are, upon their diſcharge, if under fifty years of age, and approved of, to ſerve during the preſent war; and if they deſert, may be arreſted and impriſoned at the ſuit of their creditors.

It is computed that there will not be leſs than 600 perſons cleared by the above inſolvent act, from the priſons in and near this metropolis, who have been in the land and ſea-ſervice, and who by the act will be obliged to go again.

The compulſive clauſe in this inſolvent act, may be taken advantage of, and a priſoner diſcharged, in virtue of it, without any debt at all being ſubſiſting, or any oath or proof made of one; as thus; The priſoner may confeſs a judgment to his friend for a ſham debt, execution may be taken out thereon, and the priſoner charged therewith. In this caſe, the priſoner will ſtand charged in execution, juſt in the ſame manner as if it were a real debt; and upon notice in the Gazette, from the ſham creditor, (and in other reſpects alſo purſuing the act) the priſoner muſt be diſcharged; and, as no oath of a debt previous to the confeſſing ſuch judgment is neceſſary; ſo neither have the juſtices any the leaſt authority to enquire into the reality of it, nor to call the creditor before them to make proof of it. The remedy (if it is thought to want one) muſt be left to thoſe only, who have the power to apply it.

The city of Cheſter hath a peculiar court, called a court of Exchequer (the only one of the kind in England) out of which all or moſt of the writs in that county are iſſued; and when any perſon is arreſted by a writ out of that court, he is kept confined (unleſs he can find bail) till the next day of appearance, and then brought to the bar, where it is demanded of him to pay down the ſum due to his creditor, with coſts, or give immediate ſecurity to the court for it; neither of which demands it is in the power of the unhappy debtor to comply with, or he certainly would not have been brought before that court, nor ſuffered the diſcredit of an arreſt. Upon his involuntary refuſal, he is committed to jail, not as a debtor, but for diſobeying an order which is impoſſible for him to obey.

By

By this means no perſon arreſted by a Cheſter Exchequer writ can reap any benefit from this act, though every way a proper object of it.

A caution to charitable perſons.

I had, for ſeveral years, the care of a large pariſh in the ſuburbs of London, in which was a priſon for debt. Somewhat more than twenty years ago, I received a letter from one Dr. Burnett, who lived ſomewhere near Briſtol, deſiring me to ſend him an account of the number and circumſtances of the priſoners in our jail. I accordingly made the ſtricteſt enquiry in my power, and wrote back word, that at one of my viſits, I found the number of perſons confined to be eleven, and at another, thirteen; that they were in for very trifling ſums, and that, if he pleaſed to authoriſe me, I was confident I could diſcharge them all for a very little money. To make my ſtory ſhort, ſeveral letters paſſed between us, when at laſt he wrote me word, that his fellow truſtee, a lady of rank, did not chuſe any one ſhould do the buſineſs but himſelf; and that he would call upon me in a little time to thank me in perſon, for the trouble he had given me in this affair. In a few days afterwards he did call upon me, and informed me, he had been down at the priſon, and releaſed five and thirty of the moſt miſerable objects that could be conceived.

Being greatly aſtoniſhed at ſo great and ſo ſudden an increaſe of priſoners, it not being two months ſince I took an account of them, I immediately went to work, with all my might, in order to ſatisfy myſelf about it. And in this I met with no trouble at all, it being well known in the neighbourhood, that as the jailor had always notice of the doctor's coming, in order to get the diſcharges ready, ſo in the morning before he came, he (the jailor) got between twenty and thirty poor neighbours to be ſhut up in the priſon, for which trouble they had uſually a crown a-piece, and who were diſcharged three or four hours afterwards in great form.

I was moreover informed, that the jailor's mother was always one of theſe fictitious priſoners, and that ſhe had been diſcharged by Dr. Burnett a great many times.

Thus the beſt things are ſometimes abuſed; and to what ſad purpoſes one of the nobleſt legacies was perverted, in the inſtance before us.

R. F.

A proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the preſent parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs to bear teſte this day, and to be returnable May 19th; and two others, one for the election of the ſixteen peers for Scotland on May 5th, and another for continuing all officers not already removed or diſcharged, for the ſpace of four months, &c. His majeſty alſo ordered writs to be iſſued for the election of the members for the convocation of the clergy. 21ſt.

His majeſty was pleaſed to declare the right hon. the earl of Halifax, lieut. gen. and general governor of his majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

——To appoint the duke of Newcaſtle, Wm. viſc. Barrington, [in the room of Mr. Legge] lord North, James Oſwald, Eſq; and Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; [in the room

of James Grenville, Eſq;] to be commiſſioners of the treaſury.

——To grant to viſc. Barrington, the office of chancellor of the Exchequer [in the room of H. B. Legge, Eſq.]

——To appoint lord Anſon, Dr. Hay, John Forbes, and Hans Stanley, Eſqrs. lord viſc. Villiers, [in the room of admiral Boſcawen, deceaſed] and Tho. Pelham, Eſq; [in the room of G. Elliot, Eſq;] commiſſioners of the admiralty.

——To appoint lord Sandys, [in the room of the Earl of Halifax] Andrew Stone, Soame Jenyns, Edw. Elliot, and Edw. Bacon, Eſqrs. together with John Yorke, Eſq; Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. and George Rice, Eſq; [in the room of Thomas Pelham, W. G. Hamilton, and Wm. Sloper, Eſqrs.] commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

Tregoney in Cornwall, March 15th. As ſome of our tinners were lately employed on a new mine, one of them accidentally ſtruck his pick-axe on a ſtone. The earth being removed, they imagined, from its ſize, that it was a rock; but ſome characters being perceived on a more cloſe inſpection, together with its ſhape, and hollow found when ſtruck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a coffin. On removal of the lid, they diſcovered the ſkeleton of a man of gigantic ſize, which, on the admiſſion of the air, mouldered into duſt. One entire tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches, and depth three feet nine inches.

21ſt. Whitehall. His majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the right hon. William Pitt, Eſq; to be one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, the oath of ſecretary of ſtate was this day, by his majeſty's command, adminiſtered to him in council.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight came aſhore, about ten miles from Swanſea, a whale; the country people obſerving the approach of it, concluded it to be the hull of ſome very large veſſel; but when the tide left it, the ſands being uncommonly ſhallow, they perceived it to move, which ſtrange and unexpected ſight induced them to come nearer, and then they were convinced it was a fiſh; which with very little difficulty they deprived of life. When entire ſhe meaſured 63 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, the fan of the tail was 18 feet, and the jaw bones 15 feet: the country being ſtrangers to ſuch a thing, it is thought the profit will not exceed 30l. but if among people of underſtanding, would undoubtedly yield 1000l.

22d. Being Eaſter Sunday, his majeſty and the royal family went to the chapel royal, and heard a ſermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Newton. After which his majeſty received the holy communion from the biſhop of Durham, aſſiſted by the ſub-dean.

23d. Died at Verſailles the duke of Burgundy, eldeſt ſon of the dauphin, aged 9.

Iſaac Darking, alias Dumas, (ſee Characters, p. 51.) was executed at Oxford. Having declared that he valued not death, but only the thoughts of being anatomized, a large body of bargemen attended on the occaſion, carried off his body in triumph, and conveyed it to the next pariſh church, where, while ſome rung the bells, others opened

ed the belly, filled it with unſlacked lime, and then buried the body.

From the report of the ſtate of the city hoſpitals, which was read this day in St. Bride's church before the governors, it appears that the numbers were as follows:

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital.	
In-patients - - -	3539
Out-patients relieved with advice, &c.	2465
Truſſes given by a private hand to	45
Truſſes given by the hoſpital to	38
Buried this year - -	317
Remaining under cure, in-patients - -	405
Out-patients - -	111
In all - - -	6920

St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital - - -	6980
Buried this year - -	291
Remaining under cure - -	478
Out-patients - -	219
Total	7968

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this hoſpital laſt year, 12 whereof were inſtructed in the mathematicks,	104
Buried the laſt year - -	5
Remaining in this hoſpital -	946

Bridewell Hoſpital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged - - -	357
Maintained - -	80

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Admitted into this hoſpital	169
Cured - - -	143
Buried - -	30
Remaining under cure	260

A beautiful monument of alabaſter and marble is finiſhed in Weſtminſter-abbey, to the memory of the late worthy Dr. Joſeph Wilcox, biſhop of Rocheſter and dean of Weſtminſter. It is ornamented on each ſide of the baſe with the figures of Piety and Hope; and above the baſe, in relief, is a north view of the abbey: on a ſcroll, held by two cherubims, is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth his ſeveral eccleſiaſtical employments during the reigns of the two laſt kings: on one ſide is the mitre, and higher is his coat of arms. In order to caſt the greater luſtre on this monument, the Gothic pillars of the abbey, on each ſide of it, are coloured black.

The Ajax Indiaman, of 26 guns and 100 men, commanded by capt. Lindſey, very richly laden, is taken by one of the French King's ſhips of war.

St. James's. His majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John earl of Bute to be one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, his lordſhip was this day by his majeſty's command, ſworn one of his principal ſecreraries of ſtate, and took his place at the council board accordingly. 25th.

Cambridge, March 21.

On Wedneſday night the 24th inſt. upwards of 300 perſons aſſembled in a barn of Laurence Cooke's, at Botiſham Load, a hamlet belonging to Botiſham, in this county, to hear one Broun, a methodiſt preacher, who was ſome time ſince a ſhepherd. About nine o'clock in the evening fire was cried; the hurry and confuſion was ſo great, that many were trampled under foot, who were pulled out of the barn for dead, but ſome time after recovered; great numbers were hurt and bruiſed, and carried home in carts the next day; they lay near

near six foot deep one upon another. The men lost hats, wigs, and shoes; the women their short cloaks, part of their gowns, pockets, stockings, and shoes, and were used with many other indecencies.——The author of this fright, some say, was a person on the outside of the barn, who broke a hole in the clay wall behind the preacher, through which he put a pipe, filled with tobacco lighted, and puffing it, the smoke was perceived, which occasioned the alarm of fire.

27th. Admiralty office. His majesty's ship the Vengeance, of 26 guns, (9 and 4 pounders) and 200 men, commanded by captain Nightingale, is arrived at Plymouth with a prize named the Enterprenant, pierced for forty-four, but now carrying only 26 guns, (12 and 6 pounders) with 203 men, being equipped for war and merchandise, and loaded with various kinds of goods for St. Domingo, with which she sailed from Bourdeaux on the 8th instant. Captain Nightingale gives the following relation of his engagement with the Entreprenant: That he got up close along side of her at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, when the action immediately began, and continued for three quarters of an hour, in which time the Vengeance was five times on fire, (twice, as was imagined, from the enemy's wads setting fire to the main rigging); that the Vengeance's rigging and sails being then so much shattered, that the ship was not under command, the enemy run his bowsprit over her tafferel for boarding; that he was therein prevented, and the Vengeance sheered off, to repair her rigging and sails. As soon as the ship was in condition, captain Nightingale got up again close to the enemy, when the engagement was renewed for an hour, when the Entreprenant sheered off, and bore away: that the Vengeance being a second time disabled in her masts and rigging, was some time in wearing: that at length she wore, and captain Nightingale got again within pistol shot of the enemy, and renewed the engagement, which continued for an hour and a half, when the enemy called for quarter. The Entreprenant had 5 men killed, and 24 wounded. The Vengeance had 6 killed and 27 wounded, most of them dangerously, and two of them are since dead.

His majesty's ship the Bedford of 64 guns, commanded by captain Deane, has taken and sent into Plymouth the Comete French frigate of war, of 32 guns, and 250 men, which the Bedford fell in with on the 16th instant, 30 leagues S. W. from Ushant, and, after a chace of nine hours, took her. She sailed from Brest on the 9th instant.

A letter from Hampshire, in New Jersey, dated the 10th ultimo, contains the following remarkable piece of intelligence. "A few days ago, seven or eight men dug out of the side of a hill, from whence issued a fine spring, 76 large rattle snakes, and 36 black snakes, all twined together in one bunch or knot. The cold weather prevented their making any resistance, though the rattle snakes were so lively as to be able to rattle pretty briskly. They cut the heads of the rattle-snakes off, and then skinned them. The digging was purposely after them, as great numbers had been seen near the spring the summer before, and several men, women, and child-

children received their death by being bit by these venomous and destructive creatures."

All the French in Canada, of any distinction, went into mourning for the late king; and governor Gage received the following address from the officers of the militia, and of Montreal, on the loss of our sovereign.

The address of the officers of the militia, and the merchants of Montreal, to general Gage, governor of that place.

Cruel destiny then has cut short the glorious days of so great and magnanimous a monarch. We are come to pour out our grief into the paternal bosom of your excellency; the sole tribute of gratitude of a people, who will never cease to extult the mildness and moderation of their new masters. The general who conquered us has treated us more like victors than vanquished, and has left us a precious Pledge *, by name and deed, of his goodness to us. What acknowledgments are we not bound to make for so many favours? They shall be for ever engraved on our hearts in indelible characters. We intreat your excellency to continue to us the honour of your protection. We will endeavour to deserve it by our zeal, and the earnest prayers we shall offer up to the Almighty Being for your health and preservation.

Leghorn, Feb. 18. By letters from Corsica we learn, that the malecontents have lately made themselves masters of several forts, and bid fair to drive the Genoese out of their island.

30th. The sessions for the High Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when there were only two persons brought before the court, viz. Martin Alexander, detained in Newgate at the last Admiralty sessions, for robbing on the high seas a neutral ship, called the City of Rotterdam, of divers quantities of linen, wearing apparel, &c. the property of Le Marquis de Pignatelli; but no prosecution being commenced against him, he was discharged.

31st. Declarations were delivered at London in the name and on the part of Vienna, Petersburgh, Versailles, Stockholm, and Warsaw, proposing the assembling of a congress, in order to put an end to the present destructive war; which declarations, and the answers of the courts of London and Berlin thereto, &c. the reader will find among the State Papers for this year.

31st. At the assizes at Huntingdon, 1 convict received sentence of death; at Bedford, 1; at Oxford, 1, viz. the famous Dumas, alias Darking (see p. 88.); at Reading, 1; at Aylesbury, 3, who were all reprieved; at Chelmsford 7, 4 of whom were reprieved; at Dorchester 2; at Glocester 1; at Winchester 10; at Hertford 1; at Worcester 1, who was reprieved; at Bury 1; at Thetford 1, who was reprieved; at York 1. Cambridge and Salisbury were maiden assizes.

At the assizes at Kingston in Surry, Mary Davis was indicted for the murder of her male infant, by cutting its throat, and throwing it into the Thames, at Billingsgate. She had confessed before a magistrate that she could not be easy, having murdered her child, which haunted her day and night, and appeared to

* Gage in French signifies a pledge.

her

her wherever ſhe went; that ſhe cut its throat on ſome rubbiſh near the Grange-road, Southwark, and afterwards threw the body into the Thames, and this confeſſion ſhe voluntarily made and ſigned; but on her trial it appearing that at times ſhe was out of her mind, and that ſhe never had had a child, and that this confeſſion was the effect of a diſtempered brain, ſhe was acquitted. This poor creature has been ſince ſuffered, it ſeems, to ramble about the country, and perplex other courts of juſtice with the ſame groundleſs accuſation of herſelf.

Died lately, Benjamin Schultz, a proteſtant miſſionary from the court of Denmark, at Tranquebar, in the Eaſt Indies. He reſided twenty-four years in the town of Nagapatan. He tranſlated the Old and New Teſtament, and the Pſalms of David, into the language of the country, for the uſe of the natives.

Father Charlevoix, the celebrated Jeſuit miſſionary.

Farmer Hapgood, near Crayford, in Kent, aged 101.

Anne Tyler, of Bewdly, in Shropſhire, aged 101.

John Crawford, a farmer, in Northumberland, aged 104.

Mrs. Eliz. Williams, of Wrexham, in Denbighſhire, aged 103.

The widow Dallett, of Boulogne, in France, aged 103.

George Lockhart, jun. of Carnwarth, Eſq. at Paris.

31. This day an earthquake was felt in very different and remote parts of the globe; the accounts of which, for the ſatisfaction of our readers, we have collected into one point of view in the order they arrived at London.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Auguſtus. "A very uncommon phænomenon happened here the 31ſt of March. About two in the afternoon, Loch Neſs roſe on a ſudden above two feet in perpendicular height, and continued alternately riſing and falling, for the ſpace of three quarters of an hour. Mr. Gwyn, commander of the king's galley, with ſeveral others, were juſt by the galley, when by the violence of the water ſhe broke from her moorings, and drove into the Loch: at the ſame time, by the ſame ſhock, ſeveral boats were caſt very far upon dry land. In the middle of the Loch, the water ſwelled up like a mountain, and during the whole time appeared extremely muddy and dirty. What makes it ſtill more extraordinary, it was a perfect calm for ſeveral hours before and after. The motion was attended with a very uncommon hollow ſound."—The ſame happened during the laſt earthquake at Liſbon, but never before for 50 years.

Cork, March 31. A quarter after twelve this day, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt here in the Exchange, in the Merchants Coffee-houſe, and from the beginning of the Red-houſe Walk, to the Eaſt-Marſh, between the gates only, juſt as it was in November 1755; but allowed to have been more violent by all that felt it. It did not continue above one minute, undulating from eaſt to weſt, and vice verſa.

Dublin, April 7. A letter from Kinſale runs thus: "As to what is mentioned in the Cork newspaper, about the ſhock of an earthquake on Tueſday laſt, there might be one felt there: but here

here I can't find that any perſon felt any ſuch thing. As to what happened here, it was about ſix o'clock in the evening; near dead low-water the tide roſe ſuddenly in our Strand, about two feet higher than it was, and went out again in the ſpace of four minutes with great force, which repeated ſeveral times, but the firſt was the greateſt."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, April 15. "We have an account from Paris, that a little before the departure of the poſt for this country, an expreſs arrived there, in ſeven days, from Madrid, with advice, that a violent ſhock of an earthquake had been felt there, and along the coaſt of Spain, on the 31ſt of March. This news is confirmed by letters from Bayonne, which add, that a pretty ſmart ſhock, which laſted three minutes, was felt there the ſame day. And from Bourdeaux they write, that a ſhock of an earthquake was felt there on the 1ſt of April, about one in the afternoon.

"Theſe accounts have made us recollect the vibrations which we thought we obſerved here [at Amſterdam] on the 31ſt of March, between half an hour after one and two in the afternoon, particularly in the ſynagogue, where the branches ſeemed to move; and in the great church at Maeſland Slys, the branches moved about a foot from the perpendicular; and the veſſels in the harbour were agitated."

A letter from on board his majeſty's ſhip Goſport, in the Downs, dated April 16, ſays, "On the 31ſt ult. in our paſſage here from Liſbon, being then in the latitude of 44. 8. N. long. 5. 10. off the rock of Liſbon, Cape Finiſterre bearing E. S. E. about 80 leagues, at three quarters paſt eleven in the forenoon, the weather quite calm, we were alarmed with two violent ſhocks of an earthquake, which was felt by all the merchantmen under our convoy, ſome of whom the violence of the ſhocks cauſed to make water: the firſt continued near a minute and a half; the ſecond not ſo long: the ſhaking of the ſhip was not unlike that occaſioned by letting go an anchor, and the cable running faſt round the bits, or by a ſhip's ſtriking on a ſunken rock, which many aboard thought to be the caſe, till they recollected the ſhocks felt by ſhips at ſea, during the great earthquake at Liſbon the 1ſt of November 1755, and which the ſhocks they now felt perfectly reſembled.

Extract of a letter from Corunna, March 31. "We had this day at noon a moſt violent ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted ſome minutes: no houſes fell down at this place, but many removed ſome feet from where they ſtood before. The conſul's houſe, which may be numbered amongſt the ſtrongeſt houſes in all Europe, has been moved at leaſt four feet forward to the ſea, and its fronts towards the water-ſide have altered their aſpect (in ſea phraſe) better than two points of the compaſs."

Liſbon, April 15. We had an earthquake here the 31ſt ultimo, which laſted longer, and to the apprehenſions of the inhabitants was much briſker, than that which overturned the city; but paſſing in a direct line, did no other miſchief than ſplitting moſt of the walls

walls more or leſs: Villa Franca, however, is reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, and St. Ubes and ſome other country places have ſuffered ſeverely. There are ſeveral rents or chaſms in the earth, through which conſiderable quantities of ſand and ſhells have been thrown. If it had not been for the wiſe precautions taken by the king, the terror of the people was ſo great, that this metropolis had probably been abandoned. The ſea and the rivers gave viſible marks of an uncommon agitation for ten days. After the earthquake, the king ſent to deſire the biſhops to prevent their clergy from alarming the ſuperſtition of the people, by declaiming on the procuring cauſe of earthquakes, and repreſenting them, though merely natural phænomena, as extraordinary teſtimonies of heaven's wrath: for the ſame reaſon, no days of humiliation were appointed, nor proceſſions, or public prayers, permitted here on this occaſion.

During the confuſion occaſioned by the ſhocks, the priſoners in the ſeveral gaols here gained their liberty, to the number of 300 men and upwards; but an embargo being immediately laid on all the ſhips in the harbour, and guards placed at the ſeveral avenues into the town, they are ſecured again, all but fourteen. They apprehend this city not to have been the centre of it; and that it has been more fatal to the northward. There have been three or four ſmall ſhocks ſince the firſt, but none of any other conſequence, than that they keep us in alarms; and the fears of the people ſeem rather to increaſe than diminiſh.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Theſſalonica, the capital of Macedonia, to his friend in London.

"Conſiderable havock has been made by the plague here, though it is now pretty well over; but what with the earthquake of laſt year, the rumbling noiſes ſtill heard, and ſeveral ſevere ſhocks which happen almoſt every day, the country is become deſolate, and the beſt part of this magnificent city laid in ruins. It is a moſt diſmal ſight to behold ſtately palaces, and noble buildings, levelled with the ground, beſides numbers of perſons of various quality that are buried in the ruins, and the ſtench of whoſe carcaſes occaſioned the additional misfortune of the above-mentioned plague; the latter, however, being, thank God, now abated, numbers of perſons are employed in removing the rubbiſh, in order to recover their jewels and other valuable effects. The baſhaw and principal inhabitants are likewiſe doing all they can to reſtore things to their former order.

"Yeſterday we were terribly alarmed by a prodigious ball of fire, which roſe from the earth in the ſouth-eaſt part of the city, and directed its courſe horizontally towards the weſt, where entering a dark black cloud, it burſt with a prodigious loud noiſe, attended with thunder and flaſhes of fire; ſo that it ſeemed as if heaven and earth had been coming together. This was followed by ſo violent a ſhower of rain, that it threatened a ſecond deluge. God preſerve us, my dear friend, amidſt this complication of troubles!"

We alſo learn by ſome fiſhermen, that

that were upon the water coming in at that time, that the course of this earthquake was nearly from the S. W. to the N. E. and that they perceived the noise, as of a distant rising wind, some considerable time before the shaking came on.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Santa Cruz, South Barbary, dated April 17, 1761.

"I am sorry to tell you we have had two shocks of an earthquake; the first was the 31st of March, at twelve at noon, which was very slight, and did no damage; the second was the 9th inst. at half past seven in the evening, and a most dreadful one it was; it did not last above a quarter of a minute; had it lasted half a minute longer, the town had been infallibly laid in ruins; it has split the walls of most of the houses; and ours, though one of the strongest, has suffered greatly. We were writing when the dust and small stones began to rattle about us; we immediately ran up on the top of the house, and the dreadful terror we past that night in, fearing a return, can only be known by those that felt it. We are very far from being recovered from the consternation it put us in. The least noise alarms us; and we frequently think the ground shakes when there is no such thing. God preserve us, and send us safe out of this dreadful country."

Barbadoes, April 5. On the 31st of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon, fluxes and refluxes of the sea were seen here, which about eight seemed to abate, but at ten considerably increased, and continued till six o'clock next morning. It is observed that the same agitation of the waters was perceived here, at the time the earthquake happened at Lisbon in 1755.

An earthquake was likewise felt on the same day, the 31st of March, at the Madeiras. But the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, seems to have been the centre of all these violent shocks, as they ended there in dreadful eruptions, an account of which the reader will find in our article of Natural History for this year, page 98. An earthquake was felt at Rousillon in France, on the same day these eruptions happened.

APRIL.

1st. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, gave a premium to Mr. William White, master of the stone-pot-house at Fulham, for his inventing the art of making crucibles of British materials, which not only equal, but excel those imported from abroad.

2d. Ended at Guildhall the poll for members of the city of London, when the numbers were for

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	4306
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.	3285
William Beckford, Esq;	3663
Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq;	3983
Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.	3193

And on the 4th, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, William Beckford, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, were declared by the sheriffs duly elected to represent this city in parliament.

On Monday last were buried in one grave, William Davis and his wife. This couple had formerly lived in credit in Clare-market; but coming to decay, their

funeral was only such as parishes generally give; which coming to the knowledge of their old friends in their former neighbourhood, they made a collection, had them taken up out of their grave, and re-interred in a manner suitable to the station they had formerly lived in.

3d. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which three received sentence of death, viz. Theodore Gardelle for murder (see our Characters); one for forgery, who has been since executed; and a woman for shop-lifting, who has been pardoned: twenty to be transported for seven years; one to be whipped; and two were branded.—Darwell, one of the thief-takers, mentioned the 25th ult. was found guilty of manslaughter, and the other acquitted.

Geneva, March 11. We are told by persons who visit Mr. Voltaire, that having some money-matters to settle at Paris, he made application to the king for leave to go there for fifteen days only: His majesty wrote in answer, with his own hand: "I give Voltaire leave "for fifteen days, for fifteen months, "or fifteen years." Having received this answer, Voltaire is to go immediately to Paris. He left his seat, which is within pistol-shot of this city, a fortnight ago: and he will probably not return to it. He is gone to his handsome castle of Fernay, in the province of Gaix, which is about a league and a half from this city. As to the rest, Voltaire is not beloved in this neighbourhood. He seems to study to make himself enemies.

They write from Rome of the 7th past, that the pope had ordered a proof to be made of the gold and silver ores lately dug out of the mountain Polino, and medals of them to be struck upon trial: it is assured the pope hath resolved to send for some miners from Germany to work these mines.

6th Count Konigsegg, great dean of the chapter of Cologne, was unanimously chosen elector of Cologne. This is the first instance, where a native has attained the honour of being chosen for the elector.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices and council of Ireland, declaring his majesty's pleasure for summoning a parliament to meet at Dublin, May 19, the writs to bear teste April 7.

The court at Hicks's-hall lately committed Anne Martin, alias Chapney, to Newgate, where she is to be imprisoned for two years pursuant to her sentence; she is accused of putting out the eyes of children, with whom she went a-begging about the country; she has been several times whipped at the cart's tail.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rome, dated March 12, 1761.

"It is with pleasure I can contradict what I have seen in your English news-papers, which mention, that there had been an earthquake at Naples. Tho' it had all the appearance of one, an English gentleman who was there, gave me the following account of it, which I suppose you have not yet had the particulars of.—The eruption issued from nine mouths; the principal one, in a few hours, by the great quantity of stones, cinders &c

&c. which it threw up, raiſed a hill 200 yards high; the lava, or melted matter which it diſcharged, was a mile broad; the length I do not remember: it afterwards becomes ſtone (with which they pave the Neapolitan ſtreets). In its courſe, which was ſlow, it deſtroyed vineyards, and ſet on fire large trees. It is remarkable, it had always encircled the tree more than half an hour before it took fire, and then at firſt it was all a blue ſulphury flame; the matter is always red, like melted glaſs; but though it be a liquid, it is impoſſible to make the leaſt impreſſion on it. The principal mouth ſometimes abated its violence for five or ſix minutes, and threw out nothing but ſome cinders and ſmoke; but then returned with ſo great a force, that tho' Naples is 12 miles diſtant from it, the ſhock forced open the windows and doors, which gave riſe to the report of the earthquake. The ſtones which it threw up appeared as large as both hands clinched; and one might count ſlowly five hundred, from the time of their riſing till the time they returned to the ground. The damage it has done is only a fourth of what is mentioned in the Engliſh papers, and does not exceed 15,000l.

Conſtantinople, Feb. 18. A ſloop is arrived with ſome Magnotes, who, either from obſtinacy or inability, refuſed to pay the annual tribute to the Grand Signior. Theſe Magnotes, or Mainotes, are deſcended from the ancient Lacedæmonians, and inhabit the Maina in the Morea, defending themſelves as well as they can againſt the tyranny of the Turk. They are ſituated between two chains of mountains which advance into the ſea, are a courageous people, and amount to above 40,000 men. Their government is a kind of republic; they are always at war with the Ottoman Porte.

Extract of a letter from rear-admiral Holmes, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, to Mr. Clevland, dated at Port-Royal Harbour in Jamaica, Dec. 31, 1760.

Since the taking of the French frigates in October laſt, the ſquadron have brought in here, or deſtroyed, about eight of the enemy's privateers. The moſt remarkable of theſe little affairs were the two laſt, brought in here the other day, and taken by the boats of the Trent and Boreas, commanded by the firſt lieutenants of their reſpective ſhips, Meſſieurs Miller and Stuart, in Cumberland Harbour, there not being water to carry any of the ſhips up to them; viz. The Vainqueur of 10 guns, 16 ſwivels, and 90 men; and Mackau, a ſmall veſſel of ſix ſwivels, and 15 men. The officers and men in the boats behaved with great intrepidity, and boarded and carried the Vainqueur, under the ſtrongeſt premeditated difficulties the enemy could lay. The Trent had three men killed, one miſſing, and one wounded. The Boreas had one killed, five wounded, and her barge ſunk in boarding. So ſoon as they had taken theſe two veſſels, they puſhed on after the Gueſpe, of eight guns and 85 men, which lay farther up in the Lagoon; but on their approach the French ſet fire to her, and ſhe was deſtroyed. The loſs of the enemy is uncertain, for about forty of them jumped overboard when the boats boarded

the Vainqueur, and ten men were found wounded on board. The Mackau made no reſiſtance.

9th. Died the Rev. Mr. William Law, author of many religious tracts, aged 75.

11th. A fire broke out at a biſcuit baker's, near Brown's wharf, Eaſt Smithfield, which burnt down 28 houſes, and greatly damaged twelve others. The king's brewhouſe was preſerved.

13th. Capt. Money, of the Norfolk militia, and aid de camp to general Townſhend, ſtanding on a horſe's back, without a ſaddle, in full ſpeed leaped over a five-barred gate, and performed ſeveral other amazing feats of horſemanſhip in Hyde-Park, before their royal highneſſes the duke of York, prince William Henry, and other perſons of diſtinction.

A very ingenious piece of mechaniſm has been lately exhibited in the Thames at Richmond in Surry, by way of experiment; the offices of which (which are very eaſily conceived) compared with its ſimple conſtruction, are really wonderful. The deſign of this machine, we learn, is for the eaſy capture of ſea-fiſh, in the moſt tempeſtuous weather, without hazarding lives at ſea, which certainly is a very great thing: and we are told, and clearly perceive it to be ſo, that this machine is capable of ſending into the ſea, at proper places, ſome thouſands of hooks, baited; and of working the ſame back by the ſole uſe thereof, with the aſſiſtance of two perſons only on ſhore to work the machine, bait the hooks, and take off the fiſh when brought to the ſhore thereby. Thus far a machine in miniature has performed here; it has wrought out line near one hundred yards from the land, and back again, with a proportionable quantity of hooks, baited; and notwithſtanding the ſcarceneſs of freſh water fiſh that bite at bait at this ſeaſon of the year, particularly at this place, it has moſt ſurpriſingly catched a number of fiſh, and that with no more ſtrength to work the ſame, than that of an infant, indeed even but pleaſing amuſement for ſuch ſtrength. This, now little, though great meaning affair, is moſt certainly highly worthy of the countenance of the great, and the obſervation of the judicious and curious. It is therefore to be hoped, that a matter of ſo promiſing utility, by preſerving the lives of ſo many, cauſing a plenty of fiſh, and giving employment to many of his majeſty's ſubjects, &c. &c. will be put in real execution.

The young prince Stadtholder was ſeized with a ſudden and violent fever laſt Thurſday ſevennight, in the evening, and lay delirious all the next day, inſomuch that his life was feared to be in great danger. The malady proceeding from an indigeſtion, ſpeedy and proper remedies were applied, which had ſo good an effect, that his ſerene highneſs ſoon began to mend, and when the laſt letters left Holland he was judged entirely out of danger.

His moſt Chriſtian majeſty having been obliged to ſuſpend for three years the ſalaries of the parliament, and other courts of juſtice, ſuperior and inferior, has inſiſted upon the payment of the capitations,

pitations, or poll-tax, during thoſe years notwithſtanding, without any regard to the remonſtrances of the parliament. By an arret of his council he has ordered thoſe three years capitations to be ſtopped out of one year's ſalary now to be paid; the parliament have cancelled that arret, and thus there is a rupture between the court and that reſpectable body.

A perſon of diſtinction having carried off an actreſs of the comic opera at Paris, her family are proſecuting the raviſher with great animoſity. They have already been offered above 1000 l. ſterling to make up the affair; but it is not money, but a public example to deter others, that they want.

St. James's. His majeſty 14th. in council was pleaſed to appoint the following new governors, and other officers, in ſeveral of his majeſty's plantations in America; viz.

New York, Robert Moncton, eſq; governor.

Cadwallader Colden, eſq; lieutenant governor.

Benjamin Pratt, eſq; chief juſtice.

South Carolina, Thomas Boone, eſq; governor.

Cha. Skinner, eſq; chief juſtice.

Nova Scotia, Henry Ellis, eſq; governor.

John Belcher, eſq; lieut. gov.

Georgia, Ja. Wright, eſq. gov.

New Jerſey, Joſiah Hardy, eſq; governor.

Nevis, Ja. Johnſton, eſq; lt. gov.

Leeward Iſlands, T. Cottle, eſq; ſolicitor general.

North Carolina, Tho. Falkner, eſq; ſecr. and clerk of the crown.

Rob. Jones, jun. eſq; attorn. gen.

Died Archibald Campbell, duke of Argyll, mar- 15th. quis of Lorn, &c. lord lieutenant of Argyllſhire, admiral of the Weſtern Iſles, keeper of the great ſeal, juſtice general of Scotland, hereditary maſter of the king's houſehold in Scotland, chancellor of Aberdeen, and one of his majeſty's privy council, aged 79: he is ſucceeded by lieutenant general John Campell.

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. adjudged the premium of 100 guineas to the chevalier Caſali, for his hiſtorical picture of Edward the martyr's being ſtabbed by the direction of his mother-in-law Elfrida.

This morning two horſes ſtarted at Colcheſter, in order to make the beſt of their way to Whitechapel church, for 50 l. a ſide; they ran the firſt forty miles in two hours and ten minutes, and the laſt ten miles in 52. The winning horſe carried it by about 200 yards.

A ſervant-maid at Charlton in Kent was committed to priſon on her own confeſſion, for alarming the family by ſeveral ſtories of the houſe and herſelf having been attacked by robbers, and leaving an incendiary letter in their way, all of her own forging.

Dublin, April 7. In the late ſcarcity of fuel, ſome of the inhabitants of Clontarf went to the North Bull to dig in the ſands for old wrecks, and in the hold of a ſhip, which ſome of them recollected to have been loſt eighteen years ago, they found a ſilver diſh and ſtand, and ſix bottles of very good wine.

Died the right rev. Dr. 17th. Benjamin Hoadly, biſhop of Wincheſter, aged 85.

A very extraordinary wager was lately laid by two gentlemen at a coffee-houſe near Temple-bar; one of whom is to jump into ſeven feet of water with his cloaths on, and to entirely undreſs himſelf in the water; which if he fails accompliſhing, he is to loſe.

Two men are ſaid to be arrived at Cologne, who ſay they came from Damaſcus. The Jeſuits of that town have been with them, and talked to them in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaic. They anſwered them in all languages. They ſay they are come by order of heaven, to turn men to repentance. They give out that they are 700 years old. The Jeſuits have obtained leave to carry them to Rome.—Being put in irons, they were glad of that opportunity of proving the truth of their miſſion, by breaking them. They ſay,

The war will be general in	1765
Conſtantinople deſtroyed	1766
The true God acknowledged by all nations	1767
A valiant man give his teſtimony to it	1768
England overflowed	1769
An earthquake all over the world	1770
The fall of the ſun, moon, and ſtars	1771
The globe of the earth burnt	1772
The univerſal judgment	1773

The French envoy at Cologne has received orders to examine them ſtrictly.

They write from Paris, that the duke of Burgundy is in general regretted. Some days before his death, M. de la Vauguyon, thinking him aſleep, was talking in his chamber to a lord of an officer of merit in great diſtreſs, who had long ſolicited in vain for a penſion ſufficient to furniſh him with neceſſaries. The prince, being awake, heard all that was ſaid. About an hour after, the dauphineſs coming to ſee him, he aſked her for three louidores, which ſhe gave him. He made the ſame demand ſucceſſively from the dauphin, the king, the queen, and his four aunts; by which means he got twenty-four louidores. Then ſending for M. de la Vauguyon, "Take (ſaid he) this money, and give it to that brave ſoldier who is under misfortunes. Tell him that I ſhall ſolicit for his penſion, and that I ſhall urge the thing; for I ſhall be glad, when I am dying, to have the ſatisfaction of having ſerved a deſerving man." This ſhews his benevolence. What follows will ſerve to ſhew his firmneſs.

One day, when he was ſomething better than he had been for ſome time, his mother told him that the fine weather was approaching, and that ſhe would take him out to give him an airing. "Yes, ſaid he with a ſmile, but it will be to St. Denis," [the burial place of the royal family.]

From Ratiſbon we hear, that a memorial, on the part of the court of Peterſburgh, has lately appeared there in print. This memorial, which bears date the 17th of February, new ſtile, contains an anſwer to the Teutonick order, relative to the pretenſions made by them to Courland and Semigallia. It imports, that the brethren of the fraternity of the ſword, eſtabliſhed by pope Innocent III. being incorporated in 1239 with the Teutonic order,

order, became thereby joint proprietors of Livonia, Courland, and Semigallia; but that in the ſequel, Walter of Plettenberg, at the head of the ſaid fraternity, being again detached from the Teutonic order, conformably to a mutual convention on both ſides, he remained by this convention poſſeſſed of the above provinces; and to the title of grand maſter of his own order, added alſo that of prince of the empire, which he obtained from Charles V. That afterwards his ſucceſſor, Gothard Kellard, being greatly weakened by the many wars he was engaged in, and receiving no aſſiſtance from the empire, concluded a treaty with Poland, by which he ceded Livonia to the above crown. That at the peace of Oliva, Livonia was again given to Sweden, and even guarantied by the emperor; and laſtly, that the ſaid province, together with Courland and Semigallia, was made over to Ruſſia by the peace of Neuſtadt. This is the ſubſtance of this famous memorial, which has made a great noiſe, and will probably be productive of many bickerings between certain powers.

19th. The court went out of mourning for his late majeſty king George the ſecond, of bleſſed memory.

22d. At the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt of the governors, &c. of the ſmall-pox hoſpitals, 740l. 17s. 9d. was collected for that uſeful charity.

One of the coalmeters places of this city was ſold for 4430l. Moorgate was ſold for 1661. and Alderſgate for 91 l.

It is confidently ſaid, that the whole number of Engliſh priſoners, now remaining in Old France, does not exceed 1090 men: and that the number of French priſoners in England exceeds 25,000.

The following is an exact account of the articles conſumed at dinner only by the voters of a ſmall borough on the day of electing their members, independent of veal, mutton, poultry, paſtry, &c. and a preparatory breakfaſt, which laſt alone amounted to 750l.

Conſumption at Dinner.

980 Stone of beef,
315 Dozen of wine,
72 Pipes of ale, and
365 Gallons of ſpirits converted into punch.

Naples, March 24. The court has ſent a commiſſary to viſit the ports of Auguſta and Syracuſa in Sicily, and to make proper diſpoſitions againſt their being ſurprized, in caſe the armament that is ſtill carried on at Conſtantinople ſhould appear in thoſe ſeas. As there is no doubt concerning the reality of that armament, though its deſtination is not known, they are alſo preparing for the worſt at Malta. The bailiff Marulli has juſt made a call of all the knights profeſſed and non-profeſſed, and ordered them to keep in readineſs on the firſt notice. Eight from each of the two priories in this kingdom have already been choſen by ballot, and they are to go over forthwith to Malta, with each two attendants fit for military ſervice. Two veſſels lately arrived at that iſland, one from Conſtantinople, and the other from Salonica: by which there is advice, that the Grand Signior goes every day to the arſenal, and having perceived that two officers,

who had the charge of expediting the preparations, were not ſo diligent as they might have been, he ordered them to be beheaded. The grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem has ſent away to Sicily and Calabria divers Greeks and other uſeleſs mouths, and takes all proper methods for putting the iſland in the beſt poſture of defence, in caſe the Turks really intend to attack it; and yet there is no reaſon to be much afraid, conſidering the natural ſtrength of the iſland, the great quantity of artillery mounted in the places moſt expoſed, and the barrenneſs of the ſpot. Meſſengers frequently arrive here from the viceroy of Sicily, to inform the court of the inſtances made by the Malteſe for ſupplies of corn and other proviſions.

Vienna, April 3. Yeſterday the count de Loſymthal prepared a grand entertainment, at which the emperor and empreſs were preſent. Juſt as they were ſitting down to dinner, the princeſs of Anerſperg, going to take her chair by the emperor, ſunk down in his arms, and notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance was inſtantly given, ſhe never breathed more. Their imperial majeſties immediately returned to the caſtle, and the reſt of the gueſts to their ſeveral houſes, without taſting the dinner. This lady, who was in her fifty-third year, is greatly regretted. The emperor took ſo much pleaſure in her converſation, that he would always have her ſit by him at public entertainments.

23d. Two bodies of equal cube, exhibited this day to public view at Briſtol, tranſmitted through each other five times in a minute; alſo a large cube through a ſmaller twelve times in a minute, to the great ſurprize of all preſent, as it ſufficiently proves, both in practical and ſpeculative mathematicks, the falſehood of the old hypotheſis, viz. That ſpace and magnitude cannot paſs through a body of equal ſpace and magnitude.—Theſe dice, or cubes, paſs exactly at an angle of eleven degrees from the horizontal plane: They are made of ſolid braſs, about an inch and five-eighths cube, and admit of no expanſion or contraction (as many have imagined) but are diſſected in ſuch a manner as to give the ſolid die a free paſſage, without deſtroying or breaking the die ſo diſſected.—This curious experiment was performed by Mr. James Bridges, architect, and builder of Briſtol-bridge.

24th. A fire broke out in ſome ſtables behind Swallow-ſtreet, about ten at night, and raged with great fury till about two in the morning, in which time fourteen houſes were burnt down, two of which were handſome new-built dwellings of great value. The family of one of theſe houſes was at Ranelagh, and knew nothing of the accident till their houſe was in aſhes. The gentlemen, however, in the neighbourhood, together with their ſervants, formed a ring, kept off the mob, and handed the goods and moveables from one to another, till they ſecured them in a place of ſafety, ſo that a penny-worth was neither loſt nor damaged; a noble inſtance of neighbourly reſpect and kindneſs. Eight or nine horſes periſhed, and ſome lives were loſt.

A box of writings that was in an iron cheſt belonging to Mrs. Buckade

Buckade (who was burnt out on this occaſion) though incloſed in ſand near a foot thick, was entirely conſumed, and a quantity of caſh in the ſame box was melted.

One Mrs. Holden, an aged gentlewoman, who lived at the end of Swallow-ſtreet, being alarmed with the cry of fire, fell down, and expired directly. And the next day, as a number of perſons were gazing at the ruins, a party-wall fell down, by which a man was killed, and ſeveral others dangerouſly bruiſed.

This accident was owing to Edward Winwood, a coachman, carrying a lighted candle into the ſtable, and (agreeable to Dean *Swift's Advice to Servants*) ſticking it againſt the rack; the ſtraw being ſet in a flame in his abſence by the candle's falling.

This man being a few days after convicted of thus negligently and careleſsly cauſing the ſaid fire, and refuſing, tho' very able, to pay the penalty of 100 l. for the ſaid offence, was committed to the houſe of correction at Weſtminſter, to hard labour, for 18 months.

A CAUTION *to ſervants in general relative to fires happening in London by their negligence and careleſſneſs.*

By the 6th of Q. Anne, Cap. 31, Sec. 3d, it is enacted, "That if any menial or other ſervants, through negligence or careleſſneſs, ſhall fire, or cauſe to be fired, any dwelling houſe, or out houſe, or houſes, ſuch ſervant or ſervants ſhall on conviction forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred pounds to the church-wardens of the pariſh where ſuch fire ſhall happen, to be diſtributed among the ſufferers in ſuch proportions as to the ſaid church-wardens ſhall ſeem juſt; and in default of payment to be committed to ſome workhouſe, or houſe of correction, to hard labour, for the ſpace of 18 months."

Rome, May 28th. The reſident from the grand maſter of Malta has had an audience of the Pope, in which he produced ſome diſpatches concerning the warlike preparations making by the Turks, which leave no room to doubt but that their armament is deſtined againſt the iſland of Malta: upon which repreſentations the Pope has ordered all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions to be tranſported from the Eccleſiaſtic ſtate to that iſland. A negotiation for the loan of a ſum of money is likewiſe ſet on foot, upon the ſecurity of the eſtates and revenues of the knights of that order.

The great cauſe between the duke of Devonſhire (who ſued in the king's name) and the lead miners, concerning the duty upon the ore, was determined by a ſpecial jury in the King's Bench, after a trial of 17 hours, in favour of the duke. 25th.

A grant has paſſed the great ſeal, granting to the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; a penſion of 3000 l. per annum, payable out of his majeſty's treaſury at the exchequer, for his life, and the life of George Onſlow, Eſq; his ſon, and the ſurvivor of them.

The vice chancellor of Cambridge gives notice, that the ſubjects for Mr. Finch and Mr. Townſhend's prizes for this year are,—For the ſenior batchelors; *Utrum ſit præſtantius nova invenire, an inventis cultum addere et ornatum.* For the middle batchelors: *Utrum*

boni plus an mali reportent fere qui peregrinantur adoleſcentuli.

At Warwick aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved; at Eaſt Grinſtead two; at Rocheſter two, one of them a French priſoner, for murder; at Kingſton three, two of them were reprieved; at Taunton two; at Stafford three, two of them were reprieved; Coventry proved a maiden aſſize.

Extract of a letter from capt. John Bell of the Elizabeth of London, dated from Oporto.

"Since I have been here, a Dutchman fell into the river, and was taken up from the bottom about three quarters of an hour afterwards; he was carried on board the ſhip he belonged to, and orders were actually given for ſewing him up in a hammock, in order to bury him. The Britiſh vice conſul, Mr. Gabriel Harvey, who is a very humane gentleman, hearing of the affair, took a boat, went on board, laid the fellow by the fire ſide, and kept rubbing him with common ſalt till life returned, and the man is now hearty and well. Mr. Harvey hath ſince told me, he has known a dog kept under water two hours, and recovered by being covered with ſalt; and his lady told me that ſhe had recovered a cat." See our ſecond volume for 1759, p. 420.

28th. The court went into mourning for a fortnight for the late duke of Burgundy.

The collection at church, and at the annual feaſt of the Middleſex hoſpital, amounted to near 400l.

Eleven dwelling houſes, with barns, ſtables, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Kineton, in Warwickſhire.

Chatham, April 24. In a meadow adjoining to this town, which a month ago was covered with the moſt beautiful verdure, and afforded the proſpect of a crop of the fineſt graſs, there are thouſands of uncommon maggots or grubs, which have deſtroyed the graſs; and in ſome places the root alſo is wholly eaten up and gone: the ground is left entirely bare as a foot path. Theſe maggots are found under the ſurface of the earth, are about an inch long, and like thoſe called bots, which ſometimes deſtroy bowling-greens, &c. They are of the caterpillar kind; and it is imagined that in a few weeks they will be metamorphoſed, and be furniſhed with wings and fly away. Some little trenches, dug to carry off the water, are almoſt filled with theſe vermin. We don't hear of any ſuch appearance in other parts. Theſe inſects live in the worm ſtate two or three years, according to the mildneſs of the weather, and the rooks are ſaid to be great devourers of them in that ſtate. The third or fourth year they become flies, when they may be eaſily deſtroyed, by means which in due time ſhall be communicated to our readers.

At the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt of the London hoſpital, 1354l. 17s. was collected for that charity.

Marſhal Broglio having lately ſent notice to the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, of his having been created a prince of the empire, his ſerene highneſs anſwered him by the following letter:

SIR,

"Titles, which do honour to thoſe on whom they are conferred, receive a new luſtre when borne by your highneſs. You are known to Germany only as a hero; and its

head

head has decorated you with the moſt valuable gift he could beſtow. What would not my countrymen do, if they durſt regard you as their defender? Your highneſs may be aſſured that I take ſincere part in whatever perſonally concerns you; and that nothing would give me greater pleaſure, than, one day, after theſe troubles are paſt, to aſſure you, by word of mouth, of the high regard and eſteem with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your highneſs's moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſervant,

Charles of Brunſwick."

They write from Magdeburgh of the 14th inſt. that a fiſherman fiſhing for ſalmon in the river Elbe near that place, caught a ſea dog in his nets: it is ſurpriſing how that fiſh came there, being at ſuch a vaſt diſtance from the ſea, and how it could live in freſh water; but it is ſuppoſed the late great inundation brought it up.

On Eaſter Tueſday, the elector palatine declared to his court, that the electreſs, after being married 19 years, and then 40 years of age, entered that day into the 6th month of her pregnancy.

A letter dated at Fort Prince George in South Carolina, January 9, ſays, "I have been ſeveral winters in the north of Scotland, and do not think I ever felt it colder than here at this time; the ſnow is in general three quarters of a yard deep, attended with very ſharp froſts."

Many people of faſhion have lately viſited a tradeſman's family at Brentford in Middleſex, to ſee nine fine healthy children, all of whom were born in 28 months.

Died lately, Mrs. Jane Atkins, of York, aged 100.

One Klauk, a peaſant of the village of Treppendorff in the Upper Luſatia, aged 104: during his life he had no ſickneſs till he was about 100 years; he could ſee to the laſt without ſpectacles; his wife was 102 years old when ſhe died, with whom he lived 52 years, and hath a ſon now living that has two children, who are grandfathers to two others.

In the dioceſe of Lucon in France, one James Benerteau, aged 104 years two months and five days, who never had any illneſs but that which laid him in his grave, and never was ſubject to the infirmities incident to old age. His father lived to be 107.

In the laſt Eaſter week, Mrs. Sarah Hooper, at Exeter, an old maiden, in her 105th year, whoſe father was buried in the ſame church with her, 95 years ago. The ſame week, one Cox, a gardener in that city, who is in his 99th year, and has all his ſenſes perfect, went to the Guildhall, and voted for Mr. Tuckfield and Mr. Walter.

Iſaac Duberdo, of Clithero, in Lancaſhire, aged 108.

Patrick M'Ewan, of Fordie, in Perthſhire, aged 109.

Mrs. Gillam, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, aged 113.

MAY.

A large collection was made at the Foundling-hoſpital for the benefit of that charity, after a ſermon preached on the occaſion by the reverend Mr. Sterne. 2d.

On the 3d ult. there ran aſhore at Candia, a little town in the kingdom of Valentia, part of Old Spain, a ſea monſter, 24 ells round, and only ſeven long, from head to tail. It had two rows of teeth, and its body was covered with large black

black ſcales. It produced 1250 quintals of oil.

3d. About one o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out at a biſcuit-baker's, on Wapping-wall, between Pelican and King James's-ſtairs, Lower Shadwell, which conſumed about 30 houſes. One ſhip which was repairing in the dock took fire, but was ſoon extinguiſhed; and eight other ſhips were with great difficulty preſerved. Several perſons had their limbs fractured, and ſeveral, it is feared, periſhed in the flames. Eight barges and lighters were deſtroyed, and three ſunk, and the damage is computed at above 50,000 l.

4th. A little after two o'clock the people on the Royal Exchange were much alarmed by the appearance of a cow (hard driven from Smithfield) at the ſouth gate, and (though the beaſt did not run in upon 'change) great confuſion enſued; ſome loſing hats and wigs, and ſome their ſhoes, while others lay upon the ground in heaps, with their limbs bruiſed, &c. and during the alarm, a rumour of an earthquake prevailing, ſome threw themſelves on the ground, expecting to be ſwallowed up. The cow, in the mean time, took down Sweeting's alley, and was knocked down and ſecured by a carman in Gracechurch-ſtreet. This accident probably gave occaſion to a motion made the next day in the court of common council: "That many fatal accidents being frequently occaſioned by the driving of horned cattle through this city and liberties, in a careleſs or inhuman manner, it be earneſtly recommended to the right honourable the lord mayor and the reſt of the worthy magiſtrates, to exert their authority to ſuppreſs this growing evil, ſo contrary to the police of the metropolis, and the ſecurity of its inhabitants. Which was reſolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

5th. At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "that the freedom of this city, in a gold box of the value of 100 l. be preſented to the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in five ſucceſſive parliaments, as a grateful and laſting teſtimony of the reſpectful love and veneration which the citizens of London entertain for his perſon, and diſtinguiſhed virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he diſplayed, the unwearied and diſintereſted labours he beſtowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important office, during the courſe of three-and-thirty years; and for that exemplary zeal, which, upon all proper occaſions, he exerted with ſo much dignity and ſucceſs, in ſupport of the rights, privileges and conſtitutional independencies of the commons of Great Britain."

6th. Was tried at Guildhall, before lord Mansfield, chief juſtice, the cauſe ſo long depending between Samuel Blackden, of Hallifax, in Nova Scotia, plaintiff, and capt. Gambier of his majeſty's ſhip Burford, defendant. The action was brought for damages the plaintiff ſuſtained in Nova Scotia, by the defendant's taking him by violence from his freehold there, burning his houſe, and detaining the plaintiff unjuſtly on board the Burford 125 days: when, after a hearing of three hours, a ſpecial jury of merchants gave the plaintiff

800 l.

800l. damages and coſts of ſuit. [This verdict muſt give great ſatisfaction to all his majeſty's ſubjects in America, and increaſe their eſteem and affection for their mother country, whoſe excellent laws will not ſuffer any injury to the ſubject, in the moſt remote part of the Britiſh dominions, to paſs with impunity; and convince all men in power, that they are accountable at home for every arbitrary act, even in the moſt diſtant parts of his majeſty's dominions.]

James Grattan, Eſq. recorder, and Charles Lucas, M. D. were choſen members for the city of Dublin, after a poll of thirteen days.

A cauſe is depending before the parliament of Paris, which deeply concerns the jeſuits. The point to be decided is, whether the whole order be bound to make good the obligations of any particular houſe, or whether each houſe is to be anſwerable for itſelf alone. The jeſuits, the defendants, demand that the houſes of the ſociety may be conſidered in the ſame light as the regular abbeys, and other rented monaſteries. What gave occaſion to this trial was, that father de la Valette, procurator-general of the profeſſed houſe at Paris for its poſſeſſions in French America, had purchaſed eſtates and effects in Martinico and elſewhere, for which he gave bills on the profeſſed houſe. The remittances he ſent from the Weſt Indies, either in ſilver or goods, being intercepted by the Engliſh, or loſt at ſea, the houſe at Paris refuſed to honour his bills, becauſe they had no effects in hand. This affair being brought before the judge conſuls, they gave a decree for the plaintiffs. The defendants appealed to the parliament. One of the plaintiffs has produced letters from the general of the jeſuits, acknowledging the debt to be juſt, and aſking him to have patience. If it be determined that theſe houſes are anſwerable for each other, their credit, and conſequently their gains, will be immenſe. On the other hand, if their houſes are adjudged not to be anſwerable for each other, the credit and trade of each ſingly will be greatly diminiſhed.

Mr. Gleditſch ſome time ſince read to the royal academy of ſciences at Berlin, a memoir, the ſubſtance of which may not be diſagreeable, as explaining a phænomenon which may have been often obſerved: it is, that a dead mole being left on the ground, after a few days is no longer to be ſeen; and this ſooner or later, according to the ſeaſon, and the nature of the ſoil.

Mr. Gleditſch, in the month of May, left in his garden a mole, on a moiſt, ſoft, and black earth; two days after he found it a hand's breadth deep in the ground, and the day following this cavity was half filled up: examining further, under the corpſe he found four beetles, which he immediately conjectured to be the grave-diggers: this was further confirmed about a week after, when, within the mole, he ſaw three or four ſcore whitiſh maggots, unqueſtionably the iſſue of the beetles, who had there provided them with plenty of ſuſtenance in their infantine ſtate. Further, by repeated experiences, this indefatigable naturaliſt has been frequently entertained with a large ſight of beetles from the ſame parental

parental cauſe, interring moles, frogs, birds, fiſhes, &c. and concludes with this pious obſervation: That animals, when become unfit for the uſes annexed to their life, immediately after their death acquire others; and thus, even in their deſtruction, concur to the univerſal deſign of the Creator, whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs is over all his works.

The reading the hiſtory and memoirs of the foreign academies of ſciences, muſt neceſſarily hinder the notion of our vaſt ſuperiority in ſcientific abilities and improvements, from degenerating into a contempt of foreigners, like the narrow queſtion of Nathanael, *Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?* On the other hand, as there may be foreigners, though probably very few, infected with the like national prejudices, we would refer them to our *Tranſactions* and other publications, as ſhining proofs that the poet did not flatter his country when he ſays, its natives are

In genius and ſubſtantial learning high,
Her ſons of glory many.——

The following are ſome particulars relating to the death of ſir William Peere Williams, lately killed at Belleiſle. Being eager to reconnoitre the works of the citadel, he drew near the glacis, notwithſtanding the repeated warning of his ſervant, whom he ordered to attend him, and who was very ſenſible of their being within the reach of a muſket: but his advice being diſregarded, Sir William was ſhot by a centinel, and expired on the ſpot. His body being taken up by ſome men belonging to the garriſon, the French commandant judging it to be a perſon of diſtinction, ſent out a drummer to general Hodgſon, to requeſt him to ſend for the corpſe; which drummer was ſhot dead by an overforward ſoldier in our army, who, for this breach of the laws of war, was ordered to be hanged; but the French commandant, judging it to be a miſtake proceeding from ignorance, and zeal to revenge the death of ſir William, ſent off another drummer with a polite interceſſory letter on behalf of the delinquent, who has been pardoned in conſequence, and the corpſe of ſir William was brought back to our camp. 'Tis ſaid ſir William had in his pocket notes to the amount of 250 l. which were returned with the body.

7th. Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the ſons of the clergy. The collection at the church, and after dinner (including a benefaction of 200 l. by the hands of earl Talbot), amounting to 1078 l. beſides 100 l. given (as uſual) by Sampſon Gideon, Eſq.

8th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when ſeven were capitally convicted; one for horſeſtealing; one for ſtealing mercery goods out of his maſter's warehouſe; three for robbing on the highway; one for forgery; and one for ſodomy. Thirteen were ordered to be tranſported, two were branded, and eight were diſcharged for want of proſecution. Of thoſe capitally convicted, four were executed the 27th, the reſt have been pardoned; one was reprieved at the place of execution, and ſince pardoned on condition of ſerving his majeſty.

A book

A book intituled, *The liberties of France asserted against the arbitrary power of excommunication*, was lately burnt by the common hangman at Paris. The author is M. Huerme de la Rothe. His brother advocates, who brought this disgrace upon him, have also struck his name out of the list of the members of their body. M. Huerme wrote this book on occasion of an actress being refused the rites of matrimony, as a person excommunicated by the canons.

The following is a translation of the Turkish manifesto against the Maltese:

"From the mighty, powerful and sultan Osman, &c. &c. The and Amurath, illustrious sultan the Turks, our predecessor, and well-beloved brother, of immortal memory, had conceived the design wresting the little rock of the knights of Malta from the Christians, and to destroy their ships which cover and infest our seas; but death snatched him off, and prevented his project from taking effect: to us he has left it in charge by his will to see his design put in execution. Perhaps we should have deferred the enterprize, had we not been obliged to it by our just wrath against these knights and their abetters; the behaviour of whom, in regard to our ships, is yet too shocking. Therefore, taking a quick and lawful resolution, we ordain by this present ordonnance, that our subjects appear at Constantinople in the moon of March, with their galleys, and their other armed vessels; and that all ships in our arsenals be ready at the same time, that we may embark our army, in order that it may imprint terror in the universe: that the whole christian world may feel our just indignation; and that by our invincible power may be made the last massacre of the Christians, &c. &c. &c."

The fleet of the Grand Signior might perhaps be able to exterminate the Maltese, if they were abandoned to their own strength; but it is likely they will be succoured by Spain, who has 36 ships of war all equipped, which joined to those of Naples, the gallies of the Pope, and those of Genoa, &c. may be more than sufficient to render all the designs of the Sultan abortive.

Admiralty-Office. Extract of a letter from vice admiral Saunders, to Mr. Clevland, dated at Gibraltar bay, April 6, 1761. 9th.

"I have the satisfaction to desire you will acquaint their lordships, that his majesty's ship Isis fell in with the Oriflame, on the 1st instant, off Cape Tres Forcas, and, after a running fight of some hours, took her; and they are now both arrived in this bay. She had been 29 days from Toulon, and one from Oran. The particulars of her lading are not yet known, as her papers of that sort are not yet found.

I am extremely sorry to acquaint their lordships, that although the Isis had only four men killed, capt. Wheeler is unfortunately one of that number, who with two others (a midshipman and quarter-master) were killed by one shot, very soon after the beginning of the action. The Isis had nine wounded, two of them badly. The numbers killed and wounded in the Oriflame

flame are not yet aſcertained, but are ſuppoſed to be between forty and fifty.

They began to engage at ſix in the evening, and continued a running fight till half paſt ten; the Oriflame endeavoured to get to the northward of the Iſis, in order to get over to the Spaniſh ſhore; to prevent which, lieutenant Cunningham, commanding officer of the Iſis, found it neceſſary to run on board her, which he did, with no other damage to either ſhip, than the loſs of one of his own anchors, very ſoon after which ſhe ſtruck. She had forty guns mounted, 26 of them twelve pounders, and 14 eighteen pounders, and upwards of 370 men.

As lieutenant Cunningham, and all the officers and people, appear to have behaved extremely well in this action, I cannot omit recommending him earneſtly to their lordſhips favour; and, for the preſent, I have given him an order to command the Oriflame, till their lordſhips pleaſure be known, whether ſhe ſhall be taken into his majeſty's ſervice. She ſails remarkably well; has lately had a thorough repair; is well found in all reſpects, and carries her ports extremely well, though now deep.

Paris, April 27. The publick cannot gueſs what may be the crime of the counſellor who drew up the memorial for Ambroſe Guy againſt the jeſuits: it is to be ſuppoſed that the judges of the Chatelet, by whom he has been tried, knew what they were about. His ſentence imported, that he ſhould be whipped, branded, and ſent to the galleys for three years. After this ſentence was read to him the 22d inſtant, he found means to cut hi arteries, and the next day he wa found expiring in his cell: upo which a proſecution was inſtantl commenced againſt the corpſe, an in the afternoon of the ſame day i was hung up by the heels, and the dragged through the ſtreets in a hurdle. [Probably it was not fo drawing up a memorial, but forging an arret of the council of ſtate i favour of Ambroſe Guy's heirs, with which the jeſuits were regularly ſerved, but which the council ſoon after diſclaimed.]

The ſeveral diviſions of the Middleſex militia were muſtered in the Artillery-ground, Tothill-fields, Lambs Conduit-fields, and White Conduit-fields, where they received their new cloathing, &c. and afterwards marched off in different parties fo Hampſtead, Highgate, Hendon, and Finchley, to be quartered there till further orders. 11th.

A fire broke out at Waltham croſs, which in a ſhort time reduced the whole building t aſhes; and another at Hungerford, Berkſhire, by which ſeveral houſe were conſumed. 12th.

By the laſt advices from Malta they were very buſy in fortifying the places that are moſt acceſſible cleanſing the ciſterns, changing th water in them, airing certain pro viſions in the magazines, inſpect ing the arms in the arſenals, an making new muſkets, &c. On num bering the people in the iſland they have found fifteen thouſan men fit for military ſervice. The write from Rome, that the Pope i going to make an augmentation i his troops, and has ordered hi galleys to keep conſtantly cruiſin

o

on the coaſts of the eccleſiaſtick ſtate.

There has lately been publiſhed at Wittemberg, a ſecond edition of a very curious piece, intitled *De Polyphago et Allatriophago Wittebergenſi Diſſertatio, præſide D. G. R. Boehemer, reſp. C. G. Trenzel.* This is an account of one of the moſt prodigious eaters ever heard of: This man, at pleaſure, for he did it only to get money, would eat up a whole ſheep, or pig, and ſometimes a buſhel or two of cherries, ſtones and all; and even things of a deſtructive quality, and which other men would on no conſideration attempt, did not affrighten him; breaking with his teeth, maſticating, and ſwallowing earthen and glaſs veſſels, and flints. He has been ſeen to ingurgitate a bagpipe with all its appurtenances, living creatures, birds, mice, and caterpillars by handfuls. And, what ſeems beyond all belief, a tin ſtandiſh being offered him by way of defiance, he made no bones of it, but devoured it, together with the pens, penknife, ink, and ſand. This laſt fact, indeed, is ſo ſtrange, that, though there it paſſes for certain, though the celebrated author of this diſſertation makes no queſtion of it, and ſeven credible witneſſes made oath of it before the worſhipful ſenate, it is apprehended many will reject it as an impoſture. This enormous eater, however, was uncommonly ſtrong and robuſt, and continued his achievements, which turned to good account, to the age of ſixty years; when, betaking himſelf to a regular life, he reached his 79th year. On opening his body, the author diſcovered many extraordinary particulars, of which he gives a very circumſtantial account, together with the hiſtory of ſeveral other exceſſive eaters; and concludes with an enquiry into the cauſes of ſuch a ſtrange faculty.

Six hundred priſoners ſet out from the King's Bench, 13th. the new gaol, and marſhalſea, for Ryegate, to take at the ſeſſions there the benefit of the late inſolvent act.

To the Printer.

"SIR,

The machine (ſee p. 98.) lately mentioned in the publick papers, being painted in ſuch glaring colours, obliged me to think the picture (no other than what the witty apes of theſe times call humbugging) drawn by ſome finiſhed Boniface of Richmond, by way of invitation to the curious Londoners, that he might have the opportunity of ſhewing them the excellence of his wines, &c. But having buſineſs at Richmond, yeſterday, I found myſelf moſt agreeably deceived in my conjectures. That there is a machine there for the capture of fiſh, is moſt certain, your deſcription of which, I aſſure you, is far ſhort of its excellency. I ſaw it work, and in my opinion there never was an invention ſo ſimple in itſelf, and ſo ſerviceable to mankind in general, and to this nation in particular. To me it is plain, if this invention is properly encouraged, Great Britain cannot fail of rivalling all Europe in the cod and ling trade.—I ſhould not have troubled you with this, had I not thought it the duty of every individual in Great Britain, to expoſe his thoughts in all things that may tend to the honour and intereſt of the nation.

Thames-ſtreet, May 15. I am, Sir, &c. John Denvil."

Extract

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, April 25.

"On the 19th of this month, the wind being at S. W. between eleven and twelve at noon, there fell here a ſhower of yellow powder, reſembling the flour of brimſtone, but of a little deeper colour, which ſoon lay a quarter of an inch deep in many parts of the city. The inhabitants having never ſeen the like, were greatly alarmed; their minds were poſſeſſed with a thouſand frightful ideas. Pure ſulphur could proceed from nothing but ſome dreadful volcano: they expected torrents of fire to follow the eruption, and every minute to ſee the earth open and ſwallow us all. In a word, the final diſſolution was thought to be at hand. While the multitude were fooliſhly terrified with their own chimeras, our phyſicians, and ſome other ſenſible citizens, coolly collected this powder, examined it with attention, viewed it through a microſcope, and ſoon diſcovered the ſimplicity of the phænomenon. It was nothing more than the duſt or powder of the ſtamina of the flowers of pines, which abound in the lands ſituate on the ſouth of Bourdeaux. A ſtrong S. W. wind having doubtleſs blown off great quantities of this duſt, brought it hither, and ſpread it over the city. Some more fell the 21ſt, and the wind continuing to blow very hard, it has been again examined by a microſcope, and appears, like the firſt, to come from the ſtamina of the pine flower. All therefore ſurprizing in this is, that the like thing ſhould not be remembered to have been ſeen in Bourdeaux, ſince the ſame apparent cauſes have ſubſiſted a long time."

Some letters from the Hague mention, that the famous Poliſh counteſs and her dwarfs are now the only ſubjects of the converſation and diverſion of the nobility and gentry in Holland, for their witty expreſſions. The princeſs Naſſau Weilbourg, having one of thoſe dwarfs upon her lap, ſaid, "Are not you very ſorry you are not taller?" "No (replied he), if I was, I ſhould not have the honour to ſit upon your ladyſhip's knee." 13th.

[See an account of theſe ſurprizing children in our laſt volume, under the head of Natural Hiſtory, p. 78.]

About two o'clock the caiſſoon for the firſt pier of Black-friars bridge was launched with great dexterity, and no damage done either to it, or the ſcaffold which ſupported it; but the populace were diſappointed of ſeeing it float from the fixed part of the ſtage, by the tide not flowing ſo high as it generally does about the full of the moon, on account of a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, which occaſioned ſome perſons to ſuppoſe there was a failure in the execution of the deſign. 19th.

Mr. Godfrey's experiment for extinguiſhing fire, was tried in the houſe erected for that purpoſe by the ſociety of arts, &c. in Marybone-fields. The duke of York, prince William and prince Henry, ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, and a numerous crowd, were preſent. One hundred and forty of the foot-guards attended on this occaſion.

[See an account of this experiment, &c. in our article of Projects for this year, page 146.]

Fifty-four French priſoners eſcaped from Wincheſter caſtle. Near eighty

eighty more were taken out of the common ſewer.

The gardeners round Lambeth are peſtered with vermin called flying moles, their fore feet are like the wings of a cock-chaffer. No vermin can do greater damage than they in a garden; they cover themſelves at the root of the vegetable, and eat it off, particularly the cucumber plants. Several perſons are now employed in deſtroying them.

Paris, May 9. The great cauſe between M. Lioncy, of Lyons, and the jeſuits, who refuſed to honour the bills drawn on them in the Weſt-Indies, by M. de la Valette, to the amount of 1,500,000 livres, was decided yeſterday in favour of the plaintiff, who obtained 50,000 livres as an indemnification for his bankruptcy, occaſioned by the jeſuits refuſing to pay. The court being informed that many others had demands of the ſame nature, and waited only for the deciſion of this cauſe, to bring their actions, declared that all the houſes of the ſociety in France, except the colleges, ſhall be reſponſible, with the general of the order reſiding at Rome, for each other. The jeſuits are ordered to pay M. Lioncy's money immediately, and to pay all M. de la Valette's other bills within a year and a day. Laſtly, the ſociety and all its members are prohibited to trade any more. This is a mortifying affair to the ſociety.

20th. At a meeting of the ſociety of arts, their approbation and thanks were ordered to Mr. Godfrey for his experiment of yeſterday.

A gratuity of twenty guineas was offered by the ſame ſociety to the perſon, who, within the month of June enſuing, ſhall produce the beſt drawing and likeneſs of his preſent majeſty in profile, from which a die of a guinea may be executed with the greateſt propriety.

The method lately taken by the right hon. the lord mayor, at the adjournment of the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace at Guildhall, when a great number of poor priſoners were diſcharged from Ludgate, the two Compters, and the Fleet, was the moſt humane, conciſe, and judicious imaginable; no perſon was returned back for frivolous objections, or for bare oppoſition, as has formerly been the cuſtom; it being obſerved that it was the buſineſs of the court to clear the priſoners agreeable to the tenor of the act, as any one who in the leaſt falſified his oath, lay open to the penalties of the law, which it is moſt incumbent on the creditor to prove afterwards.

Sunday night laſt the ſervant of a green-grocer in Piccadilly, after the family were gone to bed, robbed the houſe of all the linen that was looked out to be waſhed the next morning, and other wearing apparel; after which ſhe ſet the houſe on fire in three ſeveral parts of the kitchen, by putting lighted ſmall-coal againſt the wainſcot; and then made off. Some of the family being awakened by the ſmoke, happily extinguiſhed it before it had communicated itſelf beyond the wainſcot and furniture of the room.

Two cabins at Stillorgan, near Dublin, were lately conſumed by fire, and a woman, a girl, a boy, an infant, and two horſes periſhed in the flames.

We hear by letters from Rome, that digging lately in the vineyard

of St. Ceſarea, on the Appian way near the Latin gate, they found, in two ſubterranean apartments, four ſepulchres of Greek marble, with two ſuperb vaſes of marble of a very hard kind, uſed in baths, having a beautiful head of a lion on each ſide, and the head of another fierce animal in the centre, near the bottom. Theſe vaſes are ſaid to be ten palms in length, and four high; and the property of the jeſuits of the Clementine college.

To raiſe the 150,000 crowns which the grand-maſter of Malta requeſts of the holy ſee, a new mount of piety has been erected at Rome, under the title of St. Paul, of the Religion of Malta, the actions whereof are ſaid to be nearly full.

The receivers of the order of Malta have borrowed a conſiderable ſum of the bank of Venice, the reimburſement of which is aſſigned upon all the commanderies.

The Turkiſh armament has ſo much alarmed the Genoeſe, that they have concluded to ſend the ſame ſuccours to the Malteſe, that they did in the year 1717; and all their gallies are to join thoſe of the Two Sicilies and Malta.

21ſt. Four hundred pounds eighteen ſhillings was collected at the ſermon and feaſt of the city of London lying-in hoſpital.

About half an hour after nine in the evening, the warehouſe and work-ſhop belonging to Mr. Pym's paper-mill at Bramſhot in Hampſhire, were wilfully ſet on fire by one of his apprentices. There being a great quantity of pitched rope and rags in the warehouſes, they were burnt to the ground in a few minutes; and the mill was with great difficulty ſaved. The damage is computed at 600l. The boy has confeſſed the fact, and is committed to Wincheſter gaol, in order to be tried at the next aſſizes.

Died the truly ingenious Thomas Simpſon, F. R. S. 22d maſter of the royal academy at Woolwich.

A curious botaniſt at Fulham has imported from America a moſt wonderful production of the vegetable creation; viz. a kind of melon, which weighs fifty pounds, is four feet round, and thirty-two inches long; the body is fluted like a pillar of wood or ſtone, and between the flute is a regular number of prickles, as ſharp as thorns, and in ſhape reſembling ſpur-rowels; theſe prickles are about an inch long each, and at the extremity of the head are four round excreſcences of ſolid ſubſtance, in the form of monks caps, and over-grown with a reddiſh briſtly ſubſtance as hard as a bruſh. This production is greatly admired by the virtuoſi.

Hans Stanley, Eſq; his majeſty's miniſter to the 24th. court of France, ſet out to embark for Calais.

Thurſday ſevennight the rev. Mr. William Cullis, at Briſtol, ſtooping down, in order to pick up a paper he had dropped, inſtantly expired.—What is ſomewhat remarkable, his brother died in the ſame manner ſome time ſince.

Capt. Edward Power (late of the ſhip Dublin) of the Tuſcany of Briſtol, bound for Newfoundland, arrived at Belfaſt, brought advice, that on May 1, in an engagement with the Duke de Biron privateer of Dunkirk, the Tuſcany blew up and ſunk in a few minutes; and out of 211 perſons, including paſſengers, only the captain and four

or

or five were saved; among whom was a young infant, that was blown into the privateer, and found on her deck after the explosion, without having received the least injury.

26th. The new knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath were installed in Henry the VIIth's chapel, viz. The right hon. lord Carysford, the right hon. lord Blakeney, the hon. lieut. gen. Sir Joseph Yorke, Sir James Gray, bart. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart. Sir John Gibbons, bart. Admiral Sir George Pococke, major gen. Sir Jeffery Amherst, major gen. Sir John Griffin Griffin, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Sir Charles Frederick, Sir George Warren, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders.

After the procession, the following oath was administered by the dean, Bath holding the book. "You shall honour God above all things; you shall be stedfast in the faith of Christ; you shall love the king your sovereign lord, and him and his right defend to your power; you shall defend maidens, widows, and orphans, in their rights, and shall suffer no extortion, as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this order unto you, as it ever was to any of your progenitors, or others."

Divine service being ended, the dean gave the following admonition: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the gospel, the maintenance of your sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power."

On their return, the king's master cook, having a linen apron on, and a chopping-knife in his hand, repeated to each new created knight the following admonition: "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which, if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compelled by my office to hack off your spurs from your heels."

In consequence of a writ of mandamus, from the court of King's bench, Dublin, for restoring Dr. Charles Lucas, lately elected one of the members of that city, to the liberties and franchises of the city of Dublin, when the doctor was restored accordingly.

29th. The house of lord Annesley, at Castle Villain, in Ireland, was burnt to the ground, and great quantities of household furniture, &c. consumed.

According to the last accounts, received by the last Flanders mail, the king of Prussia is likely to be involved in a quarrel with the canton of Berne, on account of his interposing as sovereign in some religious disputes, relative to the punishments of the dead, which had been carried on with great vehemence in the province of Neufchattel; which this last canton resenting, they have implored the protection of that of Berne.

The academy of inscriptions at Paris has lately lost a valuable member, or rather prodigy, in Abbé Fenel: when only in his 14th year, he undertook a treatise of geography: at seventeen he exercised his pen on divination, hermetic philosophy, and the construction of the universe; at twenty he immersed himself in the depths of metaphysics; thence proceeded to morality, the law of nature and nations, polity, and all the

branches of philoſophy; he aſcended the heights of ſublimer geometry; penetrated into algebra; applied calculations to optical, aſtronomical and phyſical problems, and extended his knowledge through all the ſciences, divinity, phyſic, the Oriental languages, and univerſal hiſtory, ſacred and prophane not excepted.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, April 12.

"Of 4335 burials in this capital during the year 1759, 1079 were the effects of the ſmall-pox; that is to ſay, within the compaſs of only one year, this diſtemper, which to ſome authors ſeems ſo mild and clement, has laid in their graves the hundredth part of the inhabitants of this city. How may they congratulate themſelves, who, by inoculating their children, have prevented thoſe afflictive caſes, which are ſo bitterly lamented by thoſe unfortunate parents who are ſwayed by old prejudice! Of 200 inoculated, not ſo much as one died.

"Biſhop Pontoppidan, ſo well known for his hiſtory of Norway, has nearly finiſhed a large work on the antiquities of this capital; which will be found much more curious than foreigners imagine, and in regard to them, he has writ it in Latin."

Boſton, March 30. From Wrentham we are informed, that there hath been lately made in that town, a Dutch machine for winnowing grain, viz. wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, clover-ſeed, &c. It was made by the direction of a gentleman in the Jerſies:—From thence we are aſſured, that, two boys can winnow 100 buſhels of wheat in one day, and do it in the beſt manner. It makes all the wind it wants; and lays the grain, the chaff, and the cobs, in three different heaps. That it has been tried at Wrentham with the beforementioned ſorts of grain; and anſwers the utmoſt expectation.—That two boys about 15 or 16 years of age, winnowed 21 buſhels of rye in 50 minutes, in the beſt manner; which a gentleman, with his watch, who was preſent, can atteſt to; and ſince which it winnowed 50 buſhels in one hour and a half, done as well as the other. It is eſteemed a uſeful inſtrument for a farmer; and being not very cumberſome to move from place to place, might ſerve a large neighbourhood.—The director of this inſtrument expreſſes himſelf thus; "I ſhould be glad if the moſt uſeful arts, and beſt methods in huſbandry were moſt generally known; it would afford the huſbandman renewed cauſe of praiſe and thankfulneſs to that God who doth inſtruct him with direction,"—We are further informed, that on Monday laſt it winnowed 40 buſhels in an hour, as can be atteſted by many witneſſes.

Peterſburg, April 10. On the 30th paſt arrived here with a retinue of 76 perſons, the reigning prince of Georgia, father of the prince Heraclius, who has rendered himſelf famous in the civil wars of Perſia. He comes, after the example of his predeceſſors, to pay his compliments to the Czarina, and was received with all the honours due to his high rank.

He had not been here above five or ſix days, when he received letters from prince Heraclius, adviſing that the diſturbances in Perſia are greater than ever; each chan or lord uſurping

uſurping the ſovereignty of his particular diſtrict: and theſe uſurpers make war upon one another in ſupport of their uſurpations: whilſt the great lords fight with the utmoſt animoſity for the crown itſelf.

Florence, April 14. The knights of Malta, reſiding in the empreſs-queen's dominions, are forbid by her majeſty to go to the aſſiſtance of their iſland, for fear of diſobliging the Turks. According to the moſt common eſtimate, it conſiſts of 20 ſhips of the line, ſix galleys, many ſmaller veſſels, and ſome corſairs that were ordered to join it.

We learn from Holland, that a little while ago the Narden waggon was ſtopt by the French, who took out of it a large ſum of money and other effects. The Dutch ambaſſador at Paris preſented a memorial demanding reſtitution. The French miniſter at the Hague hath ſince repreſented to the ſtates general, "That the king his maſter was ſurprized, that they ſhould claim money which could be undeniably proved to be deſigned for the allied army; that it had indeed been ſeized on the territory of the republic; and therefore when their high mightineſſes ſhould give his majeſty ſatisfaction for the outrages and damages ſuffered by his ſubjects from the Engliſh on Dutch territory, particularly in the affair of the Felicité frigate, his majeſty would give them juſt ſatisfaction, being deſirous that their high mightineſſes ſhould enjoy the benefit of their neutrality in its full extent; and that in the mean time he would reſtore all the merchandizes belonging to the ſubjects of the republic, which were taken out of the waggon."

30th. A ſet of fine cream-coloured horſes, and ſeveral other coach and ſaddle horſes from Hanover, were landed at Tower-wharf for his majeſty's ſervice.

Boſton, March 16. Laſt Thurſday morning, about half an hour after two, the people of this town were awakened with an earthquake, which laſted about twenty ſeconds, but without doing any damage to our houſes.—It was divided into two ſhakes, with a ſhort pauſe between; and the laſt was the greateſt.—The weather was moderate for the ſeaſon, like that of the preceding days, and a perfect calm reſted upon both land and water. The ſtars over head ſhone clear; but the horizon all round was covered with a whitiſh fog, which appeared as if there had been a light behind it.

We alſo learn by ſome fiſhermen that were upon the water coming in at that time, that the courſe of this earthquake was nearly from the S. W. to the N. E. and that they perceived the noiſe, as of a diſtant riſing wind, ſome conſiderable time before the ſhaking came on.

The colony of Connecticut has provided for raiſing and equipping 2300 effective men, Rhode Iſland 665 men, Maſſachuſets Bay 3000, and New-York, 1787 men, for the enſuing campaign in America.

Augſburgh, where the congreſs is to be held, is a very large and elegant city of Suabia (a circle in Germany, ſubject to ſeveral princes and ſtates) ſituated on the river Lech and Wardour, 36 miles eaſt of Ulm, and 65 ſouth-weſt of Ratiſbon, 220 weſt from Vienna, and 33 north-weſt from Munich. It is an imperial city or ſovereign ſtate, being governed by the town council, and the repteſentatives of the burghers; in the firſt, the execu-

tive power is lodged, and in both the legiſlative authority; there is a large territory about Augſburgh, ſubject to this city. Half of the burghers are proteſtants, and the other half papiſts, who have an equal ſhare in government, and the choice of their repreſentatives. Here it was the Lutherans preſented their confeſſion of faith to the emperor Charles V. at the diet of the empire, in the year 1550, from hence called the Augſburgh confeſſion, which occaſioned a civil war between the proteſtants and papiſts, that laſted upwards of twenty years. The biſhop is one of the eccleſiaſtical princes of the empire, by virtue of the territories annexed to his biſhoprick, but has no ſhare in the civil government of the city. The inhabitants, in expectation of a vaſt concourſe of illuſtrious ſtrangers, demand exceſſive prices for their houſes. They inſiſt on from 15 to 18 thouſand florins per ann. for indifferent houſes, and if they are to be accommodated with ſtables, &c. they muſt pay 3000 more.

31ſt. An aſs went 100 miles in 21 hours at Newmarket. The bett was 100l. to 10l. he did not perform it in 24 hours, and the owner won 40l. to 20l.

Arrived in town M. Buſſy, the French miniſter. He was detained near a week at Calais, by contrary winds. Mr. Stanley and he met there, and had a conference of ſome hours.

Died lately Peter Champagne, of Mayac, in Perigord, France, aged 100.

William Bruguier, a French refugee, at Berlin, aged 103.

Joſeph Standley, of Aſton, near Birmingham, in the 106th year of his age; at a hundred he had all his ſenſes perfect, and in appearance ſeemed to be but 70; he would, with chearfulneſs relate what happened remarkable in his youth, with clearneſs and perſpicuity; in his decline, he was pleaſant in converſation, and in repartee jocoſe and agreeable. Being lately told by a young lady, how handſome he looked (which was the caſe, conſidering he was 103) he replied, "I thank you for the compliment, madam, but what would you have ſaid if you had ſeen me 100 years ago?" He ſtill continued his pleaſantry, for he told them as they were taking him from his bed, "They were carrying him to Rumford to have his backſide new-bottomed." His illneſs was a fever, in which he laid about fourteen days.

JUNE.

1ſt. Was decided a remarkable wager of 1000 guineas, between Mr. Shaftoe and Mr. Meynell, that a man rode 29 hundred miles, 29 days ſucceſſively, which was performed, without much difficulty, by Mr. Woodcock.

M. Buſſy waited on Mr. ſecretary Pitt, the Earl of Bute, and the duke of Newcaſtle, and afterwards went to court.

Began paying at the pay-office the ſum of 20,000l. granted to the crews of his majeſty's ſhips Naſſau, Harwich, Rye, and Swan ſloop, as alſo the marines, who were on board at the conqueſt of Senegal, May 1, 1758, which ſum has been raiſed from the effects taken at that place.

2d. At one o'clock in the morning, it being high water, and the wind at north, the caſſoon, belonging to the intended bridge at Black

Blackfriars, floated with the greatest eaſe; and was immediately conveyed to its proper moorings within the piles drove for that purpoſe.

3d. Was tried at Guildhall, before lord Mansfield, by a ſpecial jury of merchants, a remarkable cauſe between a merchant and a wharfinger: the matter in diſpute was, whether the wharfingers are accountable for the thefts committed on board their lighters; and, after a long hearing, it was unanimouſly determined by the jury, without going out of court, in favour of the latter; and that no goods are under the charge of the wharfinger, but remain under the care of the ſhip's agent, until paſſed the king's beam.

Omar Effendi, lately arrived ambaſſador from Algiers, had his firſt audience of his majeſty, to deliver his credentials: the ambaſſador brought over, as preſents to his majeſty, &c. 24 fine horſes, a lion, two tygers, and ſome curious ſheep. The ambaſſador was very deſirous of having the lion and tygers he brought over as a preſent, led before him, which could not be granted; however, the fine horſes and curious ſheep he intended for his majeſty were admitted into the cavalcade, but could not (as he expected) be drove into the apartments for the king to ſee them; at which his excellency ſeemed ſomewhat diſguſted, till he was aſſured by the lords in waiting, that it was contrary to the cuſtom of this country. His majeſty viewed them in the royal garden, from the windows of the palace. The ambaſſador being admitted into the royal preſence, the king told him he was ſorry that his excellency had ſuch a bad day for his publick entry. *No, ſire*, ſays the ambaſſador, *it is not a bad day, it is a very fine, it is a glorious day, for me, when I have the honour to behold ſo great a monarch as your majeſty.*

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated May 22.

"In 1672 and 1686, Caſſini, with a teleſcope of 34 feet, thought he perceived a ſatellite which revolved round Venus; but no aſtronomer hath ſeen it ſince, till the 3d of this month, the 4th and the 7th, when it was diſcovered by M. Montagne. M. Baudouin, a member of the grand council, who put Montagne in the way of obſerving it, read in the royal academy of ſciences, on the 20th, a memoir, in which he determines the revolutions and diſtances of the ſatellite; and deduces all the conſequences that may reſult from this theory. It follows from his calculations, that this ſatellite is about a fourth of the diameter of Venus, and is diſtant from it about ſixty ſemi-diameters of that planet. It performs its revolution in nine days ſeven hours. Its aſcending node is in the 22d degree of Virgo. Its greateſt digreſſion to the north, was on the 7th at nine at night. M. Baudouin hopes to ſee the ſatelite paſs over the ſun ſome hours after Venus, ſuppoſing M. Montagne's obſervation to be perfectly exact." [This ſatellite was alſo ſeen by Mr. Short, F. R. S. in 1740, an account of which is in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of that year.]

4th. Being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth, when he entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated with the utmoſt

demonſtrations of joy. There never was a more brilliant court on any occaſion. Moſt of the ladies cloaths were gold and ſilver brocade. The guns in the park and at the Tower were diſcharged, and in the evening ſeveral curious fire-works were played off on Tower-hill, St. James's-ſquare, Leiceſter-fields, Kew, and Richmond, with illuminations in the houſes, and a grand ball at St. James's.

At the duke of Newcaſtle's entertainment was a curious deſert, repreſenting the citadel of Palais, and his majeſty's forces now beſieging the ſame.

The hay-makers being diſtreſſed by the rainy weather, near 30l. was collected for them, at two ſeveral times, by the merchants, &c. on the royal exchange.

While ſome young gentlemen were drinking lately at a tavern in Whitechapel, one of them who happened to be conſiderably in debt, was informed of two bailiffs loitering about the door; on which they held a council, and came to a reſolution to ſend for two men, who lived juſt by, who were ordered to nail the two bailiffs by their cloaths to the poſt which they leaned againſt. This being effected unperceived, they gave the men a crown for their trouble, and paying the reckoning went out; when the bailiffs going to do their duty, and attempting to move from their ſtation in a hurry, each of them got a moſt violent fall on the ſtones, and before they could diſengage themſelves, the young gentlemen made off. The mob who were gathered about the bailiffs were highly diverted with the affair.

5th. At a court of common-council, it was unanimouſly reſolved to preſent the freedom of this city in a gold box of 150 guineas value to his royal highneſs the duke of York, one of the rear admirals of the blue ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet. Reſolved alſo, that 2000l. the money lately received for the city remembrancer's place, ſhould be returned, and that the place ſhould be a gift to be diſpoſed of by the common-council, for the future.

A gentleman, who travelled laſt year thro' France, obſerved that in all the provinces where the chief buſineſs of the inhabitants was huſbandry and agriculture, the people in general were taller, ſtronger, leſs volatile, and more populous, than thoſe who cultivated vineyards; though no ſenſible difference could be found in the climate. This remark, ſupported by a detail of natural reaſons, was communicated to a member of the ſociety of agriculture in France, who hath laid it before the miniſtry.

6th. This morning the long expected tranſit of Venus was obſerved by many curious gentlemen, with ſuitable apparatuſes, and by comparing notes, it appears, that it differed very little from doctor Halley's computation; which ſhews the great perfection to which aſtronomical obſervations have arrived, and from thence what greater uſefulneſs may be expected; ſince it appears from the obſervations, that at two places, viz. one at the eaſt, the other at the weſt of London, the time of the abſolute emerſion was at one of them thirty-five minutes three ſeconds after eight, and the other thirty-five minutes ſeven ſeconds after eight. And the accounts

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from different parts of England and Holland too, give the greateſt ſatisfaction with reſpect to the ſaid phænomenon; and to eſtabliſh the truth, that there is a ſatellite like our moon, which performs a courſe in twelve days about her.

This week was preſented to ſir Edward Hawke, by the hands of lord Farnham, the freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box, as a mark of their gratitude to that gallant officer for his great ſervices, particularly for his victory over M. Conflans, on Nov. 20, 1759.

9th. The following threatening letter, directed to Mr. George Catter, being found near Haverhill in Suffolk, his majeſty's pardon, and a reward of 20l. are offered for the diſcovery of the accomplices therein, except the perſon who wrote the ſame.

" Mr. Catter. Bumſted

" On the Recept of this goo and Tell Hempſted Pickett and Milleway and all the Reſtt of your Heaverill Gang of the Bandity that ſo Vilinouſly oppoſe the Gorſpell being Preached that if we meet with any more affronts or abuſe when we Come again as we Intend to Doo on the 17th inſtant we are Reſolved to Reveng itt on your Parſſons or Houſes for as wee have liſted under the Baner of Chriſt our Captein we are on and al; deturmin'd to ſtand by on another our Number is Larg and our Caus good therefor we ſet all your Mallis att Defians Dont ſay You had no Notis or worning for Wee are ſo prepar'd that we fear you not therefor tak Care what you doo I am order'd by my Brethren in the Lord to Signe for the Reſt your Friendly Moneter five Hundred of the Goſpel Legion."

Liſbon, May 5. A few days ago a prieſt, whoſe brain was touched, but otherwiſe a good ſort of a man, inſiſting that he felt the ſhock of an earthquake between twelve and one in the morning of the 22d paſt, a ſoldier, who was then on duty, gave him the lye. Upon this the prieſt called the ſoldier infidel, heretic, and one who feared neither God nor man; which the ſoldier reſenting, he laid ſome heavy blows with the but end of his muſket on the prieſt's back, and would probably have finiſhed him, had not ſome by-ſtanders interpoſed. The affair being carried before a magiſtrate, the eccleſiaſtic was ordered to be confined in a madhouſe for ſix months, and the ſoldier to be exempted from night duty during the ſame ſpace of time.

A conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake was felt this day 9th. at Sherborne, Shafteſbury, and other places thirteen miles round, about five minutes before twelve.

At Lower Arely, in Worceſterſhire, is now living a woman 99 years of age, who can read ſmall print without ſpectacles, and is of great vivacity and comelineſs for a perſon of ſuch an advanced age.

A letter from Madrid has the following paſſage: "All livery ſervants, as well thoſe of illuſtrious blood as of low extraction, except ſuch as belong to the king, are forbid to wear ſwords." [There are nobles of Galicia, Aſturias, and Biſcaye, amongſt the valets of Spain; and, notwithſtanding their humble ſtate, they retain a great part of the prerogatives of their birth.]

Came on at the King's bench, Weſtminſter, a cauſe 13th. wherein one Mr. Butler was plaintiff,

tiff, and one Bell defendant, on an action for the defendant's dog being looſe, and biting the plaintiff's hand, ſo that he loſt the uſe of three of his fingers. The jury brought in a verdict of 200l. and adviſed the defendant to hang his dog, for fear of farther miſchief.

Glouceſter, Jan. 6. Yeſterday a man, who was waſhing ſheep in a pool at Tibberton in this county, let one of the ſheep get from him, and, endeavouring to catch it, fell into a hole very deep in the mud and water, and was ſuffocated; one of his companions, who ſtood on the bank, immediately jumped in to aſſiſt him, and met with the ſame fate: and a third, who was with them, in endeavouring to help them, fell in alſo, and was drowned.

A letter from Stockholm gives the moſt melancholy account of the diſtemper among the cattle, with which the province of Finland has for ſome years been afflicted; it now affects even the men who attend the ſick cattle, or who flay the dead: a ſtout young fellow, after flaying a cow dead of the diſtemper, at night laid himſelf down on the ſkin, wrapping it about him, but the next morning was found quite ſtiff and dead. "The moſt ingenious Mr. Hartman, continues the letter, has advanced, that the ſymptoms of this diſtemper in the human ſpecies perfectly correſpond with thoſe of the Engliſh ſweating: we ſometimes burn the liver, milt, and lungs of the dead beaſts, and adminiſter the powder of them to the ſick beaſts, on account of the volatile ſalts in theſe aſhes: I hear that now they are beginning to burn whole carcaſes for the ſame uſe; and likewiſe, to prevent the air from being infected by ſuch a number of putrified carcaſes, the cow-houſes alſo are fumigated with ſulphur, gunpowder, and vinegar."

Letters from Smyrna, dated the 6th ult. ſay, "The report of the Turkiſh armament being deſtined againſt the pretended uſurper of Egypt, is here looked upon as an idle ſtory. It is true that Ibrahim Kiaja extends his ſway of government beyond the uſual limits: but it is far from being to the diſadvantage of the Ottoman Porte, as by his diſintereſted and ſpirited exertions, he keeps the haughty and oppreſſive pachas within due bounds. It is computed the revenues of Egypt amount to 100,000 purſes per day; of which enormous ſum, hardly one tenth part enters into the exchequer of the Grand Signior, on account of the avarice of the pachas, and other frauds: and as the revenues have conſiderably increaſed of late, Ibrahim Kiaja will be ſupported as a moſt uſeful vaſſal to the Porte, by the ſtrongeſt political cement, which is common intereſt. As nothing is ſettled in Perſia, there is no hope at preſent of reviving the ſtagnated commerce."

Sir Thomas Harriſon reported to the common council of London, the anſwer that the right hon. Arthur Onſlow gave him in writing, when he attended him with the freedom of this city, in purſuance of an order of this court; which was as follows: 15th,

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN,

"I receive, with the trueſt ſenſe of gratitude, this great mark of reſpect the city of London is pleaſed to ſhew towards me in their gift of the freedom, and which I can only impute to the high regard the citizens of London bear to the houſe of commons, and as a teſtimony of their

their eſteem for thoſe who faithfully perform their duty to the public there.

"The expreſſions of good will and kindneſs to me, which are uſed in conferring this honour upon me, however little deſerving I may think myſelf of them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the ciey of London entertains of my ſincere and dutiful endeavours to ſupport, upon all proper occaſions, the rights, privileges, and conſtitutional independence of the commons of Great Britain.

"I beg my lord mayor, aldermen, and the whole of the common council, will accept my reſpectful and humbleſt thanks upon this occoſion, and be aſſured of my conſtant and warmeſt wiſhes that this great metropolis may ever flouriſh in all proſperity and dignity—in a dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which the city of London is ſo conſiderable and reſpectable a part."

17th. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, &c. of this city, waited on his majeſty at St. James's, with an addreſs on the taking of Belleiſle.

His grace the duke of Bridgwater, with the earl of Stamford, Francis Reynolds, Eſq. and ſeveral other gentlemen, went to Boſton, to ſee the water turned into the canal over the river Irwell, which drew together a great number of ſpectators: as ſoon as the water had riſen to the level of the canal, a large boat, carrying 30 tons, was towed along the new part of the canal, over the arches, acroſs the river Irwell, which were ſo firm, ſecure and compact, that not a ſingle drop of water could be perceived to paſs or come through any of them, although the ſurface of the water in the canal is 38 feet above the ſurface of the navigable river under it. This canal will be carried on to Mancheſter with all expedition, and will be compleated before Lady-day next; and, in the mean time, the ſubterraneous navigation to the colliery will be perfected.

Newcaſtle, June 13. Sunday morning a whale, about 44 feet long, ſaid to be a bone-fiſh, ran aſhore under the caſtle of Burntiſland; where the country people with forks and other inſtruments ſoon killed it.

18th. A remarkable cauſe was tried in the ſheriffs court in Guildhall, on an action brought againſt a carrier for ſtopping a gooſe which was ſent to a gentleman laſt Chriſtmas, becauſe the gentleman did not pay the porter a ſhilling for his trouble of carrying it to the gentleman's houſe. It appearing to the jury, that the porter had charged as much more as he ought to do, and that the carrier had no right to ſtop the gooſe for the porterage, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of three ſhillings damages, and coſts of ſuit.

20th. Thomas Higginſon was tried before his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, on an indictment for a nuiſance, to wit, for keeping a place in James-ſtreet, near the Hay-market, to his lucre and gain, for boxing, cudgel-playing, cock-fighting, and other diſorders, to the great nuiſance of that neighbourhood; of which offence he being convicted, the court ſet a fine on him, and bound him to his good behaviour for five years.

A brace

A brace of carp were presented to her royal highness the princess of Wales, by a gentleman of Chancery-lane, which weighed 28 pounds and a half: they were catched in a pond near Godstone in Surry.

Major Rooke and capt. Barton, who brought an account of the reduction of Belleisle, have been ordered a present of 500 l. each.

Extract of a letter from Helstone in Cornwall.

"A method has been discovered of preserving the timber of ships bottoms under water from worms and weeds, which is under the consideration of the society for the encouragement of useful arts and manufactures, &c. It is some years since that society sent six planks, prepared by the inventor, to Kingston in Jamaica, by way of experiment, and a proof was made on one of the piles of the pier at Penzance, which no worm or weed has adhered to, tho' it has lain in the water five years. An invention of the greatest utility to this nation."

23d. Sir Robert Ladbroke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building Black-friars bridge, went on board the cassoon, and laid the first stone of the first pier. And a medal of his present majesty, let into black marble, was likewise laid by desire of sir Francis Gosling, knight and alderman: the inscription thereon is as follows:

On the 23d Day of June, 1761.
In the First Year of the Reign of
KING GEORGE III.
The first Stone of this the first Pier was laid by Sir ROBERT LADBROKE, Knight, Alderman, and Chairman of
The Committee appointed by the Court of Common-Council to carry into Execution the Act of Parliament for building a bridge cross the River Thames at Black-friars, to the opposite side in the county of Surry.
ROBERT MYLNE, Architect.
JOSEPH DIXON, Mason.

His majesty has been pleased, upon a surrender of her royal highness the princess Amelia, to grant unto John earl of Bute, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the office of ranger and keeper of his majesty's park, called the New Park, near Richmont, otherwise Richmond, in the county of Surry.

24th. Upwards of 300 prisoners from Ludgate, the two compters, and the fleet, were discharged at Guildhall by the lord mayor. A poor woman, who was brought there in a chair, on account of her ill state of health, in expectation of being cleared, expired in the chair on her return to prison.

The price of beer was raised to 3½d. per quart, by many publicans, at the instigation, it is said, of their brewers, on account of the new duty upon malt; but they soon sold it at the old rate of 3d. as they found their houses deserted by their customers. And soon after many of them, at a meeting held by them, came to a resolution to let it remain there. Some tumults were occasioned thereby, in many parts of the town, where labouring and poor people chiefly live, and great discontent and murmuring everywhere. Several of the Westminster publicans were on this occasion carried before a magistrate, and fined 5 s. each, it being contrary to an act passed in the reign of king William III. which fixes beer at 3 d. per quart. The publick alledge, that though malt and hops were, about four

our years ago, at double the price hey are now, the brewers, without dvancing their price, made great ortunes, and that the additional uty of 3 s. per barrel, reduces heir profits but one thirteenth part f the whole, that is to say, where brewer heretofore cleared 1,300 l. e may now, notwithstanding this ew tax, clear 1,200 l. and so in roportion for other sums.

Bath, June 18. On Sunday last he most barbarous murder that has een heard of for many years was ommitted between Hilperton and Trowbridge, on the body of one Mary Allen, by several men, who re yet unknown. It is thought hey wanted to be rude with her, nd her refusing to consent provok- d them to be guilty of this horrid rime. A large quantity of blood vas spilt on the place where she was ound, and a stick of an amazing ze was taken out of her body, on ts being opened by order of the oroner. Humanity obliges us to mit many of the particulars we ave received concerning this shock- ng affair, lest the mention of them hould make too great an impression n the minds of people. Several nen have been taken up on suspi- ion, but the fact cannot yet be roved against any of them.

Letters from the Hague advise, hat a lieutenant of marines, and merchant's wife of Amsterdam, ad been taken up, and committed o the castle: that the public had een impatient to know their rimes; which since appeared from wo sentences of the states-general; he first degrades the officer from his ank and employment, and banishes im the four principal provinces f the republick, for seducing the dy to go off with him, and take with her all the money and effects she could lay hold on. Their second sentence orders the lady, in her husband's name, to be closely confined for eight years, in a house which her husband hath chosen for that purpose in East Friesland.

Last Sunday some young gentlemen belonging to a merchant's compting-house, who were a little disgusted at the too frequent use made of the bag-wig by apprentices to the meanest mechanicks, took the following method to burlesque that elegant piece of French furniture. Having a porter just come out of the country, they dressed him in a bag-wig, laced ruffles, and frenchified him up in the new mode, telling him, that if he intended to make his fortune in town, he must dress himself like a gentleman on Sunday, go into the mall in St. James's Park, and mix with people of the first rank. They went with him to the scene of action, and drove him in among his betters, where he behaved, as he was directed, in a manner the most likely to render him conspicuous. All the company saw, by the turning of his toes, that the dancing master had not done his duty; and by the swing of his arms, and his continually looking at his laced ruffles and silk stockings, they had reason to conclude it was the first time he had appeared in such a dress. The company gathered round him, which he at first took for applause, and held up his head a little higher than ordinary; but at last some gentlemen joining in conversation with him, by his dialect detected him, and laughed him out of company. Several, however, seemed dissatisfied at the scoffs he received from a parcel of prentice boys monki-

monkified in the ſame manner, who appeared like ſo many little curs round a maſtiff, and ſnapped as he went along, without being ſenſible at the ſame time of their own meanneſs.

On the 4th of May, a moſt violent whirlwind of that kind commonly known by the name of Typhons, paſſed down Aſhley river, and fell upon the ſhipping in Rebellion road with incredible violence. See a full account of it in our article of Natural Hiſtory for this year, p. 93.

The French miniſter at the Hague, in a late conference with the ſtates general, informed them, "That being commanded by his court to make the ſtricteſt ſearch to diſcover and apprehend the chevalier de Maupertuis, who had fled France for the murder of his own brother, he had received information of his being at Maeſtricht: that the moſt chriſtian king hoped, that their high mightineſſes, from their known equity and love of juſtice, would immediately ſend orders to the governor of that town to apprehend that murderer, and ſend him to France with a guard of ſoldiers; that the moſt Chriſtian king would, in return, without any previous requiſition, deliver up M. de Schonenbourgh, who ſome time ago murdered his father-in-law, the baron de Brahel, at Thiel, in Gueldres, if he ſhould ever ſet foot on French ground." This requeſt was immediately complied with by the ſtates general.

The clerk of the treaſury at madrid, who by forging the treaſurer's hand-writing obtained a monthly penſion of 5000 heavy piaſtres, is condemned to perpetual impriſonment, with an allowance of five Dutch ſols per day; and the tradeſmen, with whom he laid out his money, are compelled to take back their goods, though half uſed, and pay to the exchequer the full value of them when new.

They write from Rome, that in digging in the gardens of the convent of St. Ambroſe, the workmen diſcovered part of the Flaminian Circus. One vault is in good preſervation: the paintings, which have ſuſtained ſcarce any damage, are ſome of the moſt valuable remains of that monument. In digging near the Latin-gate, two ſubterraneous ſaloons have alſo been diſcovered, in which were found four tombs with marble urns, adorned with ſculpture.

Great damage was done near Kingſton in Surry, by a ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain. The country about Harrow, in Middleſex, was laid under water; ſix deer were ſtruck dead by the lightning in Buſhy-park; and at Bourn, in Lincolnſhire, hailſtones fell as big as pigeons eggs, and very great damage was done, as well as in many other parts of the kingdom. 25th.

The artiſts who lately exhibited their works in the room belonging to the truly laudable ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce in the Strand, having raiſed a ſum of money by the ſale of the catalogues, have made the following donations, viz. 50l. to the Middleſex hoſpital, 50l. to the Britiſh lying-in hoſpital, 50l. to the aſylum, and a ſmall balance to two diſtreſſed artiſts.

There is a kind of warlike veſſel called a prame, fourteen of which are ſaid to be now equipping in different French ports. Each of theſe veſſels has two decks; on the lower are mounted twenty-ſix guns, thirty-

thirty-two pounders, and on the other three mortars; they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a ketch.

They have beſides in Dunkirk two bomb-ketches of a new conſtruction, which carry each 16 four pounders, and three 14-inch mortars. Their ſides are near four feet in thickneſs, and they are as long upon the keel as our 40 gun ſhips. They carry 150 men for their complement, but have conveniencies to carry 3 or 400, if they want to ſend them any where. They fight their guns below. There are two others which will be launched in a fortnight.

What the biſhop Pontoppidan has written concerning the growing of the Naper-turnep on hillocks raiſed in bogs, is confirmed by experience here in England. Dr. Hill, having obtained ſeeds from that learned prelate, ſowed ſome upon the plain ſurface of a bog, in his garden at Bayſwater, and ſome upon hillocks of two feet high, thrown up in the ſame bog. The hillocks are now covered with large and perfectly good turneps, whereas the plants on the plain ſurface are ſcarce alive, and form no roots. There requires no draining of the bog for this ſervice; and the expence of throwing up the hillocks is very trifling. Our common turnep will ſucceed in this manner, though not ſo well as the Norway kind; as appears by another hillock on the ſame ſpot, on which ſome are now growing. But the Naper ſeed may be had in any quantity from Norway as cheap as the Engliſh. The ſpot at Bayſwater is naturally bog, taken into the garden for the reception of bog-plants.

A violent ſtorm which lately happened in the neighbourhood of Durham has levelled and ſtripped moſt of the trees in a wood near that place; its force was the more impetuous, as it came on in the form of a current.

Liſbon, May 26. A veſſel is arrived here with 124 jeſuits, the laſt of thoſe who were in the king's territories in the Indies. Their number was 140 when they embarked, but 16 died of the ſcurvy. The others are ill of the ſame diſtemper, and we wait for their recovery to put them on board ſome foreign veſſels bound to Italy.

At the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, 20 received ſentence to be tranſported, three were branded, and one ordered to be whipped. 27th.

The ſeveral appeals depending upon the Engliſh ſhips from Monte Chriſti, taken by our men of war, and condemned at Jamaica, were determined by the lords commiſſioners, when their lordſhips reverſed the ſentence of the vice-admiralty court, and ordered reſtitution of ſhips and cargoes.

The four claſſical prizes, annually given to the univerſity of Cambridge by their repreſentatives in parliament, were adjudged to Mr. Bates of Peter-houſe, and Mr. Foſter of Jeſus-college, ſenior batchelors; and Mr. Norris of Caius college, and Mr. Eyre of Peter-houſe, middle batchelors.

At a court-martial at Spithead, on board the Arrogant, captain Amherſt, for the trial of capt. James Allen, concerning the loſs of the Speedwell cutter, by the Achilles, a French man of war, capt. Allen and his officers were honourably acquitted, and the court 29th,

were

were unanimouſly of opinion that the ſaid cutter was an illegal capture, it being proved that ſhe was taken in the harbour of Vigo.

A ſalt-officer at Droitwich, and another man, having lately laid a trifling wager which could drink moſt neat rum, the ſalt-officer, after he had drank a quart, dropped down dead.

The prize-queſtion for the year 1762, propoſed by the Peterſburgh academy of ſciences, is, *How far the defects of teleſcopes and microſcopes ariſing from the different refrangibility of the rays, and the ſpherical figure of the glaſſes, may be amended or diminiſhed by a combination of ſeveral lenſes? the theory to be adapted to practice, and demonſtrated by experiment.*

The prize is a hundred ducats. The memoir to be in Latin, with a motto prefixed, and a ſealed billet incloſed, containing the author's name, ſtation, and place of abode. It is to be tranſmitted, free, to the ſecretary of the academy at Peterſburgh, before the 1ſt of June of the current year.

Concerning the queſtion for the year 1760, viz. *To inveſtigate, by experiments, the refraction of the rays of light, in ſeveral bodies, both ſolid and fluid; and thence to find out how far the greatneſs of the refraction is owing to the different ſpecific gravity of bodies, the various coheſion of the particles, or the conſtituent principles of bodies; illuſtrating the whole by a theory correſponding with the experiments?*——The academy has received only one memoir, and, as that contained no new experiments, the collation of the prize has been deferred till ſomething more ſatisfactory be offered.

The queſtion for the year 1761 was, *To determine the theory of the diſturbances* [perturbationum] *in the motion of the comets from the attraction of the planets, and to demonſtrate the conformity of this to the obſervations on the comet of the year* 1759.

Repeated experiments at Lyons have ſhewn that the *ſemoir*, or ſowing inſtrument, invented at Geneva by M. de Chateauvieux, ſaves half the ſeeds, augments the produce of the land, ſhortens the ſowing time above three-fourths, and leſſens the charges in proportion.

Paris, May 27. Father la Borde, the inventor of the electrical ſpinette, has found a method of procuring a ſtrong electricity at a ſmall expence. Take a plate of Alſatia or Bohemia glaſs, or a circular piece of looking-glaſs a foot diameter: at the centre on one ſide cement a ſmall wooden pulley, fourteen or fifteen lines in diameter, on which the wheel-cord is to paſs; and, on the other ſide, a ſmall piece of wood turned to the diameter of the pulley. This plate is to be moved round between two points, like a globe, rubbing it with a ſmall ſkin cuſhion, and the *fringe* of the *conductor* touching the ſurface which is rubbed: this will produce ſtrong ſcintillations, which may be increaſed by cementing, as above, ſix, ſeven, eight, and even twelve plates of glaſs, at an inch diſtance from each other, and with little ſkin cuſhions between.

Mr. Benjamin Wilſon's experiments in electricity, contained in the laſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, tend to ſhew that glaſs is permeable by electricity; in theſe experiments wood properly dried or baked till it became very brown, and then boiled in oil to prevent the return of moiſture into its pores, was

was uſed as a non-conductor, and afforded ſtronger appearances than glaſs. In this article Mr. Wilſon, beſides the experiments which confirm the principle proved by thoſe of the Tourmalin, relates the following, which he ſays has been lately made by his friend Mr. Hamilton, profeſſor of philoſophy in the univerſity of Dublin, which, beſides that it ſeems to illuſtrate the doctrine of reſiſtances, ſo far as reſpects the air, may afford an agreeable amuſement to ſuch of our philoſophical readers as have conveniencies for repeating it.

Let a ſlender braſs or iron wire, five or ſix inches long, be fitted in the middle with a circular braſs cap, ſuch as that in the middle of a magnetic needle, by which it is ſuſpended on a vertical point; let both ends of this wire be finely pointed, and then let half an inch at each extremity be bent in oppoſite directions till they are perpendicular to the reſt of the wire, and in ſuch a manner, that when the wire is ſuſpended like a needle by its cap on a point of metal, they may be in a plane parallel to the horizon. The pointed metal on which this wire is ſuſpended muſt be two or three inches long, and muſt have its other end fixed into a ſmall block of wood: then let the block with the wire ſuſpended on the point be ſet in an electriſed body, and the wire will turn round with great velocity in a direction contrary to that in which the electric fluid iſſues from its points. Mr. Hamilton thinks this happens from the reſiſtance of the air to the fluid that iſſues from the points of the wire, and that an electrometer might be conſtructed by cauſing this wire to turn round in a vertical direction, and loading the wire with ſome ſmall weights near one of its extremities, which will be raiſed to a greater diſtance from the perpendicular line as the motion of the electric fluid is more forcible.

This day the new road from Iſlington to Old-ſtreet, 29th. was opened for all paſſengers and carriages, and the Doghouſe Bar taken away. This road is called the City Road, has a foot-path on each ſide, is well lighted, and is indiſputably the fineſt road about London.

On Sunday laſt the following extraordinary affair happened at an eminent gardener's at Wallworth: Two young birds being put into a ſmall wired cage, and ſet in the garden for the old ones to feed them, a ſnake about 40 inches long worked his way through the wire of the cage, and ſwallowed both the young birds, but by ſwallowing them he could not return the way he came: when cut open the birds were found in him entire and perfect, without any alteration.

Bourn, Lincolnſhire, June 27. On Thurſday laſt about half an hour before five, it began to rain very large drops, having been black and cloudy for two hours or more in the weſt, which was followed by very large hail-ſtones, and in five minutes it increaſed and was mixed with large pieces of ice (a more proper appellation, we think, than hail-ſtones) of extraordinary ſize, and irregular ſhapes: ſome were taken up and meaſured eight inches in circumference, numbers five inches and a half, and buſhels might have been gathered in the ſtreets as big as pigeons eggs; the conſequence of which was, that in leſs than five minutes all the windows on the weſt-

weſtern aſpect were entirely broke to pieces, the damage whereby, upon the neareſt calculation, will not be repaired for 150l. Several dozen of pigeons have been killed by the hail-ſtones; all our fruits and flowers are deſtroyed, the trees being ſtript of their ſmall branches and leaves: but what is much worſe, our corn-fields are demoliſhed entirely, the principal part of the ſtorm falling on them; ſo that the damage is prodigious. It came in a line about three miles wide, but was moſt violent here, and in the fields on each ſide of us. Four ſheep were killed by the lightning, which was accompanied with the moſt dreadful thunder-claps that ever were heard. In ſhort, 'tis impoſſible to deſcribe our ſituation; it can only be imagined by thoſe who have ſeen or ſuffered by ſuch a terrible misfortune.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 16. "A few days ago arrived his majeſty's cutter, captain Ferritur, from Tetuan, who ſays, that when he was there, it being the Mooriſh feſtival, the governor, and all the heads of the town, dined with Joſeph Popham, Eſq; his majeſty's conſul general; there was in the middle of the table a large diſh of Cuſſcuſſu, the general food of the country, the reſt of the victuals was in the Engliſh manner; their drink was butter-milk and lemonade; there was no wine at the table for fear of giving offence, it being contrary to their law to drink wine (though many will drink it to exceſs in private;) they eat hearty, and taſted almoſt of every diſh. After dinner each drank a glaſs of Spaw water, and then coffee and tea. Capt. Ferritur ſaid they all ſeemed to be well pleaſed, and declared they never ſaw ſo good a dinner, (though many had been in different parts of Europe;) ſome being ſaints or religious men, ſaid their dining with Mr. Popham was an honour they never did a Chriſtian before, but the great regard they had for the Engliſh nation, and particularly for the conſul general for his prudence ſince he has been in the country, induced their accepting his invitation, and that on all occaſions they would protect and ſerve him. By all the accounts there never was a conſul that maintained the dignity of his function, or protected his majeſty's ſubjects better than the preſent."

A merchant of Copenhagen, who died the beginning of this month, has left his fine houſe in that city, and a ſum of money to endow it, for the maintenance of twelve merchants daughters.

By a liſt publiſhed, we find that the Dutch have no fewer than 152 veſſels employed in the Shetland herring fiſhery, and 122 in the Iceland.

Mrs. Cox, of Clerkenwell-green, was lately delivered of three girls. And 30th.

The wife of Mr. Bandon, page to the late king, aged 58, of a ſon; her huſband is 70.

Died lately, Robert Arnot, of Fifeſhire, within 15 days of 100 years of age.

A peaſant, at Millet, in Italy, aged 105.

Jean Jacquement, curate of Barrois, in the county of Bourbon, in France, aged 107, who had been curate of the pariſh 75 years.

At Boſton in New-England, Mr. Wilks, merchant, aged 109.

Near Athy, in the county of Kildare, Mrs. Norton, aged 109. At a time when old age is often a burthen,

burthen, ſhe retained ſuch vivacity, that within theſe five years ſhe led up a country dance at the wedding of one of her great grand children, where 42 of her offspring were preſent.

John Ray, of Wanſton, in Hampſhire, aged 110.

JULY.

2d. M. Borecl, lately arrived as ambaſſador extraordinary from the States General to compliment his majeſty on his acceſſion to the throne, appeared at court with his new equipage. The harneſs of his horſes were covered with ſilver, and his horſes dreſſed in an extraordinary manner.

At Chateauroux, near Embrun, there is a boy about 13 years of age, whoſe name is William Gay; and who, if we may believe a number of perſons, has neither eat nor drank any thing ſince the 14th of April, 1760. His mouth has a little tincture of vermilion; a pale red overſpreads his cheeks; and he has a ſmiling countenance. His belly is, as it were, joined to his back-bone, and he voids neither urine nor excrement; he ſleeps regularly and ſoundly nine hours every day. Since he has ceaſed eating and drinking, he has had the ſmall-pox very violently, which has not in the leaſt impaired his conſtitution. He uſed to be ailing during the time of his taking nouriſhment, and has often been thrown into a lethargy of three days continuance. All the food which they endeavoured to give him afterwards, he voided through his noſe and ears. M. Fournier, the curate of Chateauroux, took him home to his houſe for a whole month, and appears perfectly convinced of the reality of this extraordinary fact. An account of ſo ſurprizing a phænomenon has been communicated to the royal academy of ſciences.

Rome, Jan. 7. There has happened a very odd affair in the great convent of capuchins at Aſcoli, where the monks having puniſhed their cook a little too ſeverely, he mixed a quantity of opium in their ſauce at ſupper, and when they were faſt aſleep, ſhaved their reverences beards, and made his eſcape before they were able to riſe in the morning. The poor monks are confined to their convent, till their beards have acquired a decent ſize, to render it practicable for them to appear in public.

Letters from Algiers inform us, that the Moors who inhabit certain diſtricts of the mountains to the eaſt of Algiers, having for three or four years refuſed to pay the tribute impoſed on them by the dey, that prince had ſent ſome troops againſt them, under the command of an aga, who had already made his maſter a preſent of a number of their heads, and was in purſuit of the reſt, who, to the number of 3 or 4000, had taken arms, and ſeemed determined to periſh in their rebellion.

4th. All the members of the privy-council were ſummoned to meet at St. James's on the 8th, when the king was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious declaration of his having choſen for his conſort the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and likewiſe to appoint Tueſday the 22d day of September next, for ſolemnizing his coronation; and to order, that a proclamation ſhould be iſſued for notifying the ſame. See a full account of theſe

auguſt ceremonies of their majeſties nuptials and coronation, and all the proceedings relating thereto, in a ſeparate article after the Chronicle.

5th. A violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt in the Madeiras.

Paris, June 23. Our agriculture and manufactories will neceſſarily derive ſome benefit from the uſes made by M. Rouviere, his majeſty's furrier, of the plant known by the name of *Alpocynum* or *Aſclepias*. It is originally a native of Syria. From the ſilky wad it affords we call it *Soyeuſe*. The above-mentioned artiſan has found out a method for rendering it capable of being ſpun; and for encouragement of his uſeful invention, a patent has been granted him for making Soyeuſe velvets, ſays, and flannels, which (as they ſay) exceed the Engliſh. For a pound of this wad, ready picked, he gives a *petit ecu* (about 2s. 10d.) the ſeeds he gives away gratis, and calls on landholders not to neglect this commendable way of getting wealth.——[This plant, very probably, is our *dogs-bane*, or *ſilky cecily*.]

6th. Admiralty-office. Extract of a letter from captain Innes, of the Enterprize, to Mr. Clevland, from the Downs. "I cannot help informing their lordſhips of the bad behaviour of the maſters of the convoys in general; for the whole voyage, they never obeyed any one ſignal that tended to keep them in their ſtations, and it was in vain to fire ſhot to compel them, becauſe they took care to be ſcattered about ſo much, that they were ſeldom within gunſhot; and when I ſhortened ſail for the bad ſailing ſhips, moſt of the others kept a-head, and to windward, often ſo far off as we could but ſee their hulls, and frequently in the mornings, the Enterprize was the hindmoſt ſhip of the fleet, except one or two bad ſailing ſhips, that I made my ſtudy to keep ſight of. In the night-time I did fire ſome ſhot at them, in hopes it would put them in mind of doing their duty, according to the inſtructions they received from me, but inſtead of that, I had the mortification to ſee my ſignals, which were made in the king's ſhip, diſobeyed with contempt, and found it was in vain to throw away any more powder and ſhot at them, as I might have fired all that was in the ſhip, without anſwering any end. I may venture to ſay, if the ſhips that loſt company with me, had kept to their ſtations as they ought to have done, ſo many ſhips would not have been taken, as I brought home ſome of the worſt ſailing ſhips in the fleet."

More complaints of this kind have been made within the courſe of this year.

There were lately dug up in Kintbury church-yard, in Berkſhire, ſome hundreds of ancient ſilver pieces of coin, which were found under a ſkull. The grave-digger ſold thoſe that fell to his ſhare for 16s. 6d. Many of them are much valued by the curious.

A lady of the dauphineſs's houſehold, having lately ſtolen ſome of her lace and jewels, is to be confined the remainder of her life in a cloiſter at Rennes. Of three other ladies who were ſuſpected, one died of the fright, one has loſt her ſenſes, and the third is at the laſt extremity.

We hear from Madrid, that on the 22d of May, a royal edict was publiſhed there, with orders that all the ſtreets of that capital are to be paved in the ſame manner

as in London and Weſtminſter, with foot-paths on both ſides for the paſſengers; and that four large and beautiful cauſeways are likewiſe ordered to be made from Barcelona, Cadiz, Valence, and Gallicia, leading to Madrid. And a duty of a Dutch florin per quintal is laid on ſalt, in order to ſupport the expence of making the ſaid roads.

Hamburgh, June 26. They write from Hanover, that they have received advice there from London, that his Britannic majeſty is determined to pay off all his grandfather's debts in that electorate, which, together with the arrears, may amount to 500,000 rixdollars, and one third of which is going to be paid directly.

9th. Early this morning a fire broke out at the houſe of Mrs. Kennedy, in Mancheſter-buildings, near Cannon-row, Weſtminſter, which conſumed that houſe, and the houſe of Miſs Dawſon, the dancer, and a houſe in the fiſh-market, and damaged ſeveral others.

Extract of a letter from Mull, one of the Weſtern iſlands in Scotland, dated June 29. "On the 26th inſtant our neighbour Colin Muir Campbell, his ſon, myſelf, and a few other friends, making a party of pleaſure, went in our boat to the iſland of Coll, in order to go a fowling among the rocks, when Mr. Campbell's ſon, who had mounted almoſt on the top of a rope-ladder, in order to examine ſome holes wherein ſeveral large fowls as big as geeſe had neſtled, as he was reaching out his hand in order to lay hold of one, the bird diſcharged near a pint of oil in his face, which blinded him ſo, that loſing his hold, he fell down, and was killed on the ſpot. Another of our friends too, who was beginning to mount the ladder juſt before this melancholy accident happened, was thrown down, and broke his arm by the ſhoulder-bone, beſides which he was otherwiſe much bruiſed. Theſe birds are near as big as a ſwan; they are ſo rank that nobody eats them, but are ſought after for their oil, according to their bigneſs, they containing from a pint to a quart of this liquor in them; and if the perſon that goes to take them happens not to ſeize them properly, they diſcharge it upon him out of their throat, and by that means often ſave themſelves from being taken."

Paris, June 2. The general hoſpital, to which the Foundling hoſpital was united by Louis XIV. in 1670, having taken into conſideration the great expences of the hoſpital, found that the number of foundlings which were taken care of by the ſtate 100 years ago, did not exceed 5 or 600; and that at preſent they amount to 9000, of which at leaſt 6000 are with wet or dry nurſes; that moſt of the girls remain at the Saltpetriere, [the place, we ſuppoſe, aſſigned for their reſidence] till they reach 25, and then diſpoſe of themſelves as they pleaſe; that the boys, when they come to man's eſtate, are without a trade or profeſſion, and diſperſe themſelves as vagabonds over all the provinces in the kingdom.

For the remedy of theſe abuſes, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that children ſhould ſtill be received as uſual, and ſent to nurſes in the country: that when they attained the age of ſix years, a proper number of both ſexes ſhould be taken to ſerve in the houſe belonging to the hoſpital in Fouxbourg St. Antoine

and the houſe de la Couche. That the others ſhould be placed at that age with burghers, labourers, ſhopkeepers, or tradeſmen, who ſhould apply for them, till they attained the age of 25. That the hoſpital ſhould give with the boys, till they were 12 years old, 40 livres by the year; 30 livres from the age of 12 to 14; and with the girls 40 livres, till they completed their 16th year; and on their firſt receiving the ſacrament, 30 livres to cloath them. That their maſters and miſtreſſes ſhould give an account of them to the board, every ſix months, and of their progreſs in religion and other neceſſary knowledge, and ſuffer them to contract no matrimonial or other engagement, without the conſent of the board.

Theſe reſolutions being preſented to the king, and his majeſty finding that they tended to promote population and the culture of the ground, was pleaſed to order, that male foundlings, of the age of 16, and properly qualified to bear arms, ſhall be admitted to draw lots to ſerve in the militia, in the room of the ſons, brothers, or nephews, of the perſons who bring them up, who ſhall be exempted from ſerving; and that this exemption ſhall extend to all others who ſhall bring up the children put out by other hoſpitals, communities, &c. throughout the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from the ſame place to an Engliſh gentleman.

"You expatiate very eloquently on the endowments of your young king; we are not totally ignorant of them here: for my part, I can ſeparate the qualities from the perſon, and eſteem virtue in a heretic; but give me leave to relate to you a ſingular inſtance of the favour which men of genius enjoy under the auſpices of *Louis le bien amié*. Some perſons, as creditors of M. Crebillon, the celebrated writer, took on them to get an attachment laid both on what copies were in the hands of the bookſellers and of the players, of his tragedy of Catiline. On this, the tragedian preferred a petition to the king's council, ſetting forth, that to claſs the productions of the mind among ſeizable effects was a thing unheard of; that ſhould ſuch an abuſe take place, they who had devoted themſelves to ſtudy, in order to make themſelves uſeful members of ſociety, would not publiſh works, often very valuable and of importance to the ſtate. A torturing caſe! that moſt of the votaries of literature ſtand in abſolute need of the produce of their compoſitions; and that in France, the fees of counſellors, the perquiſites and emoluments of perſons of liberal profeſſions, were *never allowed to be ſeized*. On this an act of council was iſſued againſt his preſumptuous arreſt, which was publiſhed with this title: "Act of the king's council of ſtate in behalf of the ſieur de Crebillon, author of the tragedy of Catiline, declaring that the productions *of the mind are not ſeizable*."

Cologn, June 26. A letter from Liſbon, dated the 15th paſt, ſays, "All our regiments are learning a new exerciſe; and orders are given to raiſe recruits in all parts of the kingdom, in order to put ourſelves in a reſpectable condition, tho' the funds for that purpoſe are very deficient. The pay of the army is 14 months in arrear; and tho' all the coffers have been ſwept, there is not enough to make them a payment; and there is ſtill owing to the

the perſons who furniſhed corn laſt year to the troops in the province of Alanteja, the ſum of 400,000 cruſades [about 2 s. 6 d. each]. The advantages derived from the erection of companies do not anſwer expectation. The Maranham company is ſtill in arrear. The Oporto company, though they do not know yet what their gain is, regularly pay every year to the count d'Oyeras the free gift of 70,000 cruſades. The king hath juſt granted to that miniſter, and his heirs for ever, a penſion payable out of the cuſtoms at Paco d'Arcas."

Extract of a letter from an officer in colonel Frazer's regiment, dated St. Valier, near Quebec, Feb. 19.

"You may eaſily conjecture, that the ſeveral parts of this country which have been traverſing for theſe two years, are, by the calamities of war, greatly ruined, and its poor inhabitants reduced to the greateſt extremities and want; a great number of whom would certainly have periſhed this winter, had not a moſt humane act of Britiſh generoſity been ſhewn them, by collecting among ourſelves money for buying the neceſſaries of life for theſe needy wretches. Every private man, ſerjeant, corporal, and drum in our regiment, has, of their own accord, contributed one week's pay for the relief and ſupport of theſe diſtreſſed Canadians: each ſubaltern officer has given 1 l. each captain 3 l. and the major 5 l. ſterl. ſo that we are now returning good for evil, and entirely forgetting their ſcalping ſo many of our countrymen laſt year.

"The Indians bring us in great quantities of beaver, partridges, &c. and begin to be very fond of Engliſh money.—They of this neighbourhood in every reſpect live like the Canadians, have their houſes built and furniſhed after the ſame manner, plough their ground, ſow their corn, &c. and are more induſtrious in the chace than they; they all ſpeak French, and have a handſome church in their village of Loretto, where I have ſometimes been to ſee their ceremonies and entertainments, which are curious enough."

Other accounts from Quebec by the ſame conveyance ſay, that the troops there enjoyed good health, and that it being winter no ſhips had arrived there for four months, though they had conſtant expreſſes acroſs the lakes.

11th. A great ſtorm of thunder and lightning fell at Boughham in Norfolk, about 11 o'clock, which ſtruck upon an oak belonging to Roger North, Eſq; in a piece of ground called Brown's Wood, in that pariſh.

The oak meaſured about 30 feet neat timber in the body, the bark of which was clean taken off by the fury of the lightning in about 40 pieces: ſome of which were near a yard in length and 6 inches over in breadth, ſome leſs; many of theſe pieces of bark were drove thirty yards from the tree, and ſome lay under it.

The body itſelf was ſplit in pieces longitudinally, ſo that in ſome places one could eaſily get two fingers into the fiſſure or crack, in another a whole hand; in ſom parts one piece was drove almo out, ſeemingly as big as a man could well lift, others but juſt crack'd; in ſhort the operation was unaccountable, but ſeem'd like the exploſion of gunpowder, only here were no viſible marks of diſcolourment, or

any ſulphureous ſmell. The place where the igneous matter went into the ground from the tree, making a hole like the ſcraping of ſome dog, was very viſible; but there was no ſmell, nor had the lightning any great effect among the roots; it is ſuppoſed the force was almoſt ſpent.

The lightning had no immediate effect upon any of the arms or ſmall twigs, nor was the head of the tree hurt ſaving from ſecond cauſes; for the bark being totally ſtripped off, the leaves and arms muſt die of courſe. The manner how this inflammable material (come it in whatſoever ſhape Providence pleaſes) operates, I imagine will be ſome time a ſecret amongſt our philoſophical virtuoſi.

This ſtorm continued with little interruption till late the day following, in the evening of which it greatly ſhattered, during divine ſervice, Siſland church near Loddon in the ſame county. The north ſide of the church fled from the other parts about four inches. The clap which did this damage was attended with a very great concuſſion of the air. Many other places ſuffered greatly by the ſame ſtorm.

At three o'clock, the right hon. the lord mayor, ſix aldermen, and twelve commoners, attended by a committee of the grocers company, waited on his royal highneſs the duke of York, to preſent him with the freedom of that company and the city in gold boxes of one hundred guineas value each. They were received in a polite obliging manner, and all had the honour to kiſs his royal highneſs's hand. It is neceſſary that every perſon ſhould be free of ſome company of the city previous to his being admitted to the freedom, for which reaſon the grocers were introduced to his royal highneſs before the common council. The freedom of the city of London was finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion, enriched with ſeveral emblematical figures on the margin thereof, with the arms of the city of London emblazoned on the top, thoſe of the lord mayor on the right ſide, and thoſe of the chamberlain on the left, and the city ſeal affixed to the bottom. The gold box in which it was incloſed was of very fine workmanſhip, and the lid of it richly chaſed; the following is a deſcription of the device thereof: "His royal highneſs emblematically repreſented in the character of a Roman admiral, ſitting on a pile of naval ſtores, with a riſing ſun behind the city preſenting him a freedom; two figures repreſenting religion and liberty in union, and Mercury as a deity of commerce by their ſide; a view of the ſea, and Neptune triumphant, with the Britiſh croſs on his trident, and the temple of fame on a rock at a diſtance; and the whole encompaſſed with a fiſhing net interwoven about the mouldings." The freedom of the grocers company was alſo finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion; and Mr. John Alexander their clerk preſented their compliments in the following manner:

"May it pleaſe your royal highneſs,

"In teſtimony of the dutiful affection of the worſhipful company of grocers of the city of London, for their illuſtrious ſovereign, and out of the grateful reſpect they bear your royal highneſs, on account of your many eminent virtues and great love for this your native country, they moſt humbly requeſt that your

ur royal highneſs will be pleaſed honour this company by the acptance of the freedom thereof."

Then John Lane, Eſq; maſter the company, preſented the copy the freedom, and his royal highſs addreſſed himſelf to the comittee, in the following manner:

"Gentlemen,

"I receive with pleaſure the freeom of the grocers company, as an ſtance of their duty to the king, nd as a diſtinguiſhed mark of their ttention to me; and I ſhall always e happy in any opportunity of ewing them my regard."

The grocers company being withrawn, the lord mayor and comittee of common council were inroduced, and after the recorder ad paid their compliments, the ity comptroller (in the abſence of ne chamberlain) preſented the freeom to his royal highneſs, who, upn receiving it, ſpoke as follows:

"My lord and gentlemen,

"It is with pleaſure I receive his compliment from the lord nayor, aldermen, and common ouncil of London, as a freſh inſtance of their duty to the king, nd as a diſtinguiſhed mark of heir attention to me. I ſhall think myſelf happy in any opportunity of ſhewing my regard to the city of London, and in promoting its trade and proſperity; and I ſhall always exert my beſt endeavours in that profeſſion to which I belong, and which is ſo eſſentially connected with the reputation and independence of this commercial country."

The ſociety for the encouragement of the arts, &c. adjudged a premium of 60l. to the rev. Mr. Gainſborough of Henley in Oxfordſhire, for the beſt model of a tide mill; and the gratuity of 20 guineas for the beſt drawing and likeneſs of his majeſty to Mr. J. Meyers.

The committee having ſelected four of the many fine drawings offered on this occaſion, they were this day laid before his majeſty by the duke of Devonſhire, in order that one of them might be ultimately fixed on.

17th. The right reverend Dr. Thomas Sherlock, lord biſhop of London, &c. departed this life, aged 82, a prelate of moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities, and the greateſt goodneſs of heart and life.

18th. At a quarter paſt eleven at night, a comet was ſeen off the quarter of his majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal at the Nore, during near half a minute, very bright and light, but the clouds being thick, obſcured it preſently. It had a very long tail, and appeared to the E. S. E.

About ſix in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Whitby in Yorkſhire were greatly ſurprized at an extraordinary flux and reflux of the ſea. It was then quite calm, and though a little more than half flood, the tide roſe and fell four times ſucceſſively in about a quarter of an hour. In the harbour, at the bridge, which is half a mile from the head of the pier, the firſt time it ebbed more than a foot perpendicularly; the ſecond time, about eight inches; the third time, about ſix inches; and the fourth time about four inches. Nearer the ſea it was yet more conſiderable; and we are credibly informed, that the water adjoining to the pier fell more than two feet the firſt time it ebbed. This extraordinary phænomenon was not only obſerved in the harbour, but alſo upon the open

open ſea, where the fiſhing boats were very ſenſible of it, and ſeemed greatly ſurprized at the uncommon agitation they perceived in the waves.

The Prince George, capt. Reed, of 24 guns and 108 men, has taken and carried into Camerina bay, a French outward-bound Eaſt India ſhip of 600 tons, 22 guns, and 208 men, laden with ſtores, after an obſtinate engagement, in which the Prince George had but ſeven men killed, and the French upwards of 60.

By an enquiry making in the different departments of his majeſty's houſhold, &c. it is ſaid ſome impoſitions have been detected, which will occaſion a ſaving of near 100,000 l. per annum.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 24.

"A letter from Carlſtadt, the capital of Croatia, gives an account, that about two leagues from Segua, a ſtrong town of that province, ſome herdſmen meeting together near a hill covered with wood, made a fire to warm themſelves with large branches of trees they tore down. Unhappily the wind blew ſtrong from the north; the flames were carried to ſome old oaks, which took fire in an inſtant, and one tree catching fire from another, in leſs than an hour the whole wood, containing above 10,000 *arpents* [1800 feet ſquare each] reſembled one vaſt funeral pile. When the flames gained the heart of the wood, a great number of wild boars and wolves, ſome of them of a monſtrous ſize, came out of their dens with horrible ſhrieks and howlings. Soon after, the ſouthern part of the hill opened with a frightful noiſe. The aperture was about 15 feet deep, and 10 in diameter; and out of it ruſhed, with impetuoſity, a ſtream of liquid matter on fire, which hardened as it ran, and formed a maſs of 7 or 800 quintals. This matter is a mixed metal, compoſed of copper, iron, tin, and ſilver, and is ſaid to be moſt beautiful. If the fact be truly related, it is probably the Corinthian braſs, and will ſerve to juſtify what the ancients have ſaid of that famous compound."

18th. General count Laudohn, who commands at preſent the empreſs queen's forces in Sileſia, obtained not long ſince an authentic certificate from North Britain of his being deſcended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Lowdon, of Lowdon, in the ſhire of Air.

20th. This morning the honourable captain Monckton arrived at Whitehall from India with an account of the reduction of Pondicherry, &c. and in the evening captain Douglas arrived with the following letter from the right honourable lord Rollo, to the right honourable Mr. ſecretary Pitt.

Roſeau in the iſland of Dominique, June 8, 1761.

SIR,

I had the honour of writing to you on the 3d inſtant from Guadaloupe; and I then informed you of the reſolution I had taken to proceed directly to attack the iſland of Dominico, with the few North American troops which had arrived, and the reinforcement furniſhed by governor Dalrymple, under the command of lieutenant-governor Melvill. I accordingly ſailed from the road of Baſſeterre, under the eſcort of commodore Sir James Douglas, with four ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates,

frigates, on his majesty's birth-day, and arrived within a league of Roseau about noon on the 6th; when we judged it best to send a summons to the inhabitants; to which, after their recovering somewhat of their consternation, and having sent off two deputies, probably to amuse us, they returned a negative answer, manned their entrenchments and batteries at and above Roseau, and prepared to stand on their defence: I thereupon gave immediate orders for the troops to land; which was effected very speedily, and in the best order, much owing to the disposition of the boats, and position of the king's ships, very judiciously directed by the commodore; and, agreeably to orders given, there was not one single cannon or musquet discharged, till the enemy began to fire just before our landing. The troops formed quickly on the beach; and while part soon after possessed the town, the corps of grenadiers, consisting of the companies of the 13th and 22d regiments, commanded by colonel Melvill, seized a flanking battery, and part of an adjoining entrenchment, which had been abandoned. The enemy annoyed us with some popping musquetry from behind trees and bushes, and fired from time to time from their battery, overlooking their entrenchments, the town and shore. It was now pretty late, and it appeared to me, that the troops might be extremely harassed, and suffer even great loss, during the night, by the cannon and musquetry of the enemy from the entrenchments overlooking the town; as also, that the enemy might be much reinforced before morning; and having an excessive strong country in their favour, with four entrenchments behind, and above each other, might make a great defence. I judged it best, therefore, to order them to be immediately attacked by the grenadiers, supported by the battalion troops; which was accordingly done, with so much order, rapidity and resolution, that the enemy, with very little loss, were driven successively, in great confusion, from all their entrenchments, from their batteries, and from the head quarter above it, where colonel Melvill immediately took post with the grenadiers. We took there M. de Longprie, the French commandant; their second officer, M. de la Couche, and some others, with a quantity of powder.

I lay myself at their advanced post during the night, having established a communication, by proper guards, with the rest of the troops who possessed the town. Next day I established my head quarters in Roseau, and have been since much employed in receiving the oaths of submission and surrender of arms from the nearest inhabitants, as well as in dispatching orders to that effect to the distant quarters; the landing of military stores and provisions, the quartering of troops, and the preparation to occupy and entrench a defensible post, have been the chief objects of my attention hitherto.

I shall soon have the honour of transmitting to you more particular accounts of this island; but must inform you in the mean time, that as it was carried by assault, I gave them no other terms than a protection, till his majesty's pleasure should be known, obliging them first to deliver up all their arms, and to swear allegiance to his majesty.

jeſty. Five hundred of the inhabitants, among which are the captains and militia officers of the quarters, with moſt of the principal planters, have delivered up their arms, and ſworn ſubmiſſion, for which I have granted them a protection, till his majeſty's further pleaſure ſhall be known. The native Caribs, who inhabit a rugged quarter on the windward part of the iſland, ſeem to like their new maſters, and are to deliver up their arms in a body.

I cannot conclude without having the pleaſure of aſſuring you, that the greateſt harmony has ſubſiſted between his majeſty's ſquadron and the troops under my command; and that I have experienced the greateſt zeal, and moſt chearful ſupport from the commodore, who alſo very much favoured the attack, by a briſk and well-directed cannonade. As to the king's troops, I cannot enough applaud the coolneſs and intrepidity with which they acted on the occaſion.

It is probable, that this will be delivered to you by capt. Douglas, of his majeſty's fourth regiment, who, notwithſtanding very bad health, came upon this ſervice, and was preſent in the attack; but, being become much worſe, now returns, with my leave, to Guadaloupe. I am, &c.

ROLLO.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1761.

Captain Innis, of his majeſty's ſhip the Arundell, arrived here laſt night with the following account tranſmitted by commodore ſir James Douglas, to Mr. Clevland, dated on board the Dublin, in the road of Roſeau, Dominique, the 13th of June, 1761.

"On the 4th of June I ſailed from Guadaloupe with the troops we had for Dominique, with the Dublin, Belliqueux, Sutherland, and Montague, and on the 6th in the forenoon arrived off Roſeau, when I ſent a lieutenant on ſhore, accompanied by a land officer, with a manifeſto, ſigned by lord Rollo and myſelf, addreſſed to the principal inhabitants, and all others reſiding in the neutral iſlands of Dominique, which was read by the officer to the people in the town; and ſoon after two of the inhabitants of moſt note came off in the boat to me, who ſeemed, upon the whole of their converſation, not to be diſpleaſed at our coming to take poſſeſſion of the iſland: but in the afternoon, when they were put on ſhore, we found the people were ſpirited up by the governor, Monſ. Longpriez, to ſtand upon their defence, and declared they had come to a determination to defend themſelves; upon which I ordered the ſhips to anchor as cloſe in as poſſible, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions were accordingly made for landing the troops, which was effected about five in the evening, under the cover of the ſhipping; and notwithſtanding the enemy had 4 entrenchments upon the face of a ſteep hill, with two nine-pounders in the upper one, lord Rollo, at the head of his troops, and colonel Melvill at the head of the grenadiers, with a ſurpriſing alertneſs and intrepidity drove the enemy from their entrenchments and battery, with the loſs only of eight men killed and wounded, and made themſelves maſters of Roſeau, and the adjacent places of defence, in a time too ſhort to be conceived from the difficulty of the undertaking. The reſiſtance

eſiſtance the enemy made, has put t in our power to bring them to uch terms as we pleaſe; and they re flocking from all parts of the ſland, to take the oath of allegi-nce to his majeſty king George.

M. Longprie is a priſoner, with hree of the principal people.

It is with pleaſure I aſſure their ordſhips of the good underſtand-ng ſubſiſting between the officers nd men of the navy and army.

22d. Major Wedderburn arrived at St. James's with an account of a very ſignal advantage gained the 16th by his majeſty's troops over the French in Germany; and his majeſty was pleaſed to order publick prayers and thankſgiving for theſe ſo remarkable ſucceſſes.

A letter from an officer of diſtinction in the allied army to a nobleman in town concerning the above battle, concludes thus: "Though very prolix in my detail, I cannot help adding the moſt tragical hiſtory of a family I ever heard: from Rougè I had it: of the two lieutenant-generals killed, the duke de Havre, his father-in-law, was one, his uncle was another; and two brothers lieutenant-colonels, killed by the ſame ſhot; himſelf and whole regiment priſoners: all paſſing within his particular view."

Copy of the orders prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick delivered after the day of the battle of the 16th of July.

July 17, 1761. His ſerene highneſs duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick has been graciouſly pleaſed to order lieutenant-colonel Beckwith to ſignify to the brigade he has the honour to command, his entire approbation of their conduct on the 15th and 16th.

The ſoldier-like perſeverance of the Highland battalions, in reſiſting and repulſing the repeated attacks of the choſen troops of France, has deſervedly gained them the higheſt honour.

The ardour and activity with which the grenadiers puſhed the enemy, and the trophies they have taken, juſtly intitle them to the higheſt encomiums; and the intrepidity of the little band of Highlanders merits the greateſt praiſe.

Lieutenant-colonel Beckwith begs leave to add, that the humanity and generoſity with which the ſoldiers treated the great flock of priſoners they took, in his opinion, does them as much honour as their ſubduing the enemy.

[The little band of Highlanders above-mentioned were commanded by Patrick Campbell, of Barcaldine, of colonel Campbell's regiment.]

Admiralty-office. Rear-admiral Holmes, having intel- 28th. ligence that ſeveral ſhips of war of the enemy had ſailed from Port Louis the 5th of June; as alſo that the St. Anne French ſhip of war had ſailed from Port au Prince on the ſame day, he diſpoſed ſeveral ſhips of his ſquadron in ſuch a manner as he thought moſt likely to meet with thoſe of the enemy. In the morning of the 13th, the Hampſhire fell in with the St. Anne to windward, and chaſed her right down upon the Centaur to leeward. Upon diſcovering the Centaur, the St. Anne hauled up, and was kept between the two ſhips till ſhe was run quite in ſhore, and becalmed about a league to the northward of Donna Maria Bay, when ſhe began to fire her ſtern chaſe. Soon after one o'clock the Centaur got cloſe along-

along-ſide the St. Anne, when ſhe ſtruck her enſign. She is a very fine ſhip, conſtructed for 64 guns, and had on board ſix 24 pounders, twenty-ſix 12 pounders, and eight 8 pounders, with 389 perſons; was commanded by M. Aguillon, and was carrying home a cargo of indigo, coffee and ſugar, to the value of nine millions of French livres.

The ſea flowed at Plymouth about 18 inches in about two minutes, and immediately ebbed with the ſame rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued the whole day. The ſame was obſerved at Penzance, and at Carrick, Dungarvan, and Waterford in Ireland, as appears by the following letters:

Penzance, July 30. Laſt Tueſday we had an uncommon hot day, and very calm; and between this place and Marazion, diſtant about three miles, the waters were agitated in an uncommon manner.—Sometimes it would run in paſt its uſual bounds, and return again with great ſwiftneſs, and continued in this manner moſt of the afternoon. Towards evening the horizon began to be cloudy, attended with thunder and lightning; and at half paſt ſeven there was the fierceſt flaſh of lightning, attended with the loudeſt clap of thunder that I ever heard. At Ludgvan, about three miles from hence, the lightning ſtruck down one of the pinacles of the tower, forced in one of the doors of the porch, and into the church, and battered the pulpit and canopy, threw down one of the tables of the commandments at the altar, and did a great deal of other damage. It is imagined, that if the tower had not been a very ſtrong built one, it would have been laid in ruins.

Carrick, July 31. Laſt Tueſday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the waters of the river Sure roſe four feet, in the ſpace of five minutes, thirty miles from the ſea, and to which the tide comes. It happened about two hours after the flood. At Dungarvan, the ſea flowed and ebbed five times alternately, between four and nine o'clock the ſame evening, and once roſe much higher than it was obſerved to do in the greateſt ſpring-tides.

A perſon in Leeds rode his common hackney from thence to Hull, and back again, which is 130 miles, in 19 hours and 22 minutes: he was allowed 20 hours.

Upwards of 100 young fellows, ſent to Portſmouth in order to take ſhipping there, as ſervants to the Britiſh colonies, have been ſtopped and ſecured; but the perſon who hired them is not to be found, notwithſtanding the moſt diligent ſearch has been made for him.

29th. Two malefactors were executed at Pennenden heath, near Maidſtone, for forging ſeamen's wills.

About ſix in the evening, there was a terrible ſtorm of lightning, thunder, and rain, at a village called Sowerby, near Hallifax, in Yorkſhire; the whole town was by the thunder agitated in a dreadful manner, which threw the inhabitants into the utmoſt conſternation, and many were thrown down; ſeveral ſheep in an adjoining croft were ſcorched to death by lightning; part of the wool was burnt and torn off, no other marks of violence appearing on them;

hem; the ground in many places vas forced up as with a plough, n others many ſurprizing aperures were made in the earth, which eemed to be of an aſtoniſhing lepth. The lightning penetrated nto one houſe in particular, tore p the pavement, and many of the ieces hit the dwellers on the legs nd ſhoulders; but, through the nercy of God, not one in the town eceived any capital damage.

A few days ſince a gentlewoman near Leiceſter-fields was ſuddenly taken ill; and ſending for a nurſe, ſhe was likewiſe taken ill after the ſame manner the next day, when ſhe went home and died ſoon after, not having proper care taken; but the gentlewoman recovered. Upon enquiry, this accident was found to be occaſioned by uſing a copper ſaucepan, from which the tinning was worn off.

The empreſs queen has ſold to a gentleman of Straſbourg, the town and lordſhip of Riechſhoffen in the Lower Alſace, being the laſt patrimonial eſtate ſhe poſſeſſed in France.

Berlin, July 14. A young woman, aged 23, of a brown complexion, and ſtrong features, who hath ſerved in our troops four years with honour, hath been diſcovered in prince Henry's camp. Her name is Anne Sophia Detzleffin, born at Treptow on the Rega. In 1757 ſhe left her father's houſe, and came to Colberg, where ſhe enliſted in the militia, and ſerved ſix months. She afterwards enliſted in prince Frederick's regiment of cuiraſſiers, in which ſhe ſerved two years. In a ſkirmiſh near Bamberg, ſhe was wounded in her right arm with a ſabre. She afterwards fought in the battle of Kunnerſdorff. Since that time, the corps ſhe belonged to returning to Saxony, ſhe fell dangerouſly ill there, and was ſent to the hoſpital at Meiſſen. After her recovery, having no opportunity to rejoin her regiment, ſhe enliſted in a battalion of grenadiers which ſuffered much in the actions at Strehlen and Torgau. In the laſt of thoſe battles, ſhe received two wounds in the head, was made priſoner, and ſent to the hoſpital at Dreſden. When ſhe recovered a little, ſhe found means to eſcape out of the hoſpital, and paſſed, without being diſcovered, through the Auſtrian poſts; but inſtead of going to join her corps, ſhe enliſted with colonel Colignon, who ſent her to the regiment of Le Noble's volunteers, in which ſhe ſerved two months. One of her comrades accuſing her (but without foundation) of ſtealing from him 14 d. ſterling, a ſubaltern put her under arreſt: this ſhe could not digeſt, and, ſending for her lieutenant, acquainted him with her ſex, and told him, that, during four years ſervice, ſhe had never been put under an arreſt, nor received a blow for neglect of duty; that ſhe could not put up with this laſt indignity, and would ſerve no longer.

The war that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the Genoeſe government and the malecontents of Corſica, is approaching faſt towards a concluſion. The Genoeſe, no longer in a capacity to maintain the war, have publiſhed a manifeſto, by which they offer a general pardon to the revolters, upon terms of ſubmiſſion; but this has been ſo far from producing the deſired effect, that it has inſpired the male-

malecontents with freſh courage, who upon this occaſion ſurrounded the houſe of the Sieur Martinetti, colonel in the ſervice of the republic, who had diſperſed money very freely among the inhabitants of Finmorbo, allowing the poorer ſort fifteen ſols a day, forced the Genoeſe mediators to fly for ſhelter to the fortified towns, ſeized ſome of their retinue, and hanged five *in terrorem*, beſides three ſailors who were hardy enough to bring over an executioner from Genoa, and hanged in effigy the officer who proclaimed the republic's propoſal. General Paoli, who has ſo long and ſo bravely fought for the liberty of his countrymen, has been requeſted by his officers not to expoſe his perſon any more to the dangers of war, and the people, out of their zeal to recover their independency, have ſubſcribed a 13th of their income towards defraying the expences of the war. Two galleots have been built in order to cruize upon the Genoeſe merchant ſhips, from the apprehenſions of which, ſome of the warieſt among the Genoeſe ſenators have propoſed to free the ſtate, by diſpoſing of all their right and intereſt in the iſland of Corſica to a neighbouring prince.

A ſheep's head woman, near the Seven Dials, was lately delivered of two children; two days after her delivery ſhe went to her buſineſs.

And a jeweſs in Agate's paſſage, Houndſditch, of two children, and in two hours after of two more.

Died lately. At New Hampſhire in New England, the widow Sarah Rawlins, who was married at 19 years of age, and lived with her firſt huſband 27 years; in which time ſhe had 14 children; ſhe alſo lived 27 years with her laſt huſband. All her children lived to have children of their own, and ſome of them even grandchildren. The number of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, at her deceaſe, amounted to 239, of whom 182 are now living.

John Newell, Eſq; at Michaelſtown, Ireland, aged 127, grandſon to old Parr, who died at the age of 152.

AUGUST.

Several houſes, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Fincham, in Norfolk. 3d.

As a ſerjeant was lately exerciſing ſome of the ſoldiers on board one of the tranſports at Portſmouth, he obſerved one of them, who went by the name of Paul Daniel, had a more prominent cheſt than ordinary. After the firings were over, he ſent for the perſon to the cabbin, when telling his ſuſpicions, that he was a woman, and inſiſting upon ſearching him, after ſome evaſions, the ſoldier confeſſed her ſex. The account ſhe gave of herſelf was, that having a huſband whom ſhe dearly loved, and who, after ſpending a plentiful fortune, by which means they were both reduced to beggary, inliſted in a marching regiment, and had been in Germany two years: having not heard from him in all that time, ſhe was determined to range the world in ſearch of him; and being informed that we were ſending more troops over, ſhe came to a reſolution of entering as a ſoldier, and was now inconſolable that the diſcovery of her ſex ſhould prevent her deſign.

Plymouth, July 31. By an annual cuſtom, the right worſhipful the mayor, many of the corporation,

tion, and ſeveral others, rode out this day to the Head Ware from whence this town is ſupplied with water, brought by a current of almoſt twenty miles, by the ever-memorable Sir Francis Drake, who in the year 1581 was an inhabitant here, and mayor of the town, and as tradition has it, in the year 1590, when the water ran before his own door, dipt his ſcarlet gown therein, for joy that he had obtained his deſired end.

The following cargoes of ſix ſhips, under the convoy of the Dutch man of war the Loo, which arrived the 18th of July, in the Texel, from Curacoa, will ſerve to ſhew what quantities of French property are imported in Dutch bottoms, viz. 537 bales of cocoa, 195 ſerons ditto, 5179 bales of coffee, 1532 hogſheads of ſugar, 4365 ſticks of logwood, 12540 hides, 373 bales of Porto Rico tobacco, &c.

The honourable Francis Fauquier, deputy governor of his majeſty's province of Virginia, has procured a very public-ſpirited law to be paſſed in the aſſembly of that colony, for diſtributing annually the ſum of one thouſand pounds in the way of premium for promoting the principal commodities that province is capable of raiſing, and which hitherto have been ſcarce attempted, for want of ſuch an immediate encouragement as by this law is ſecured to the induſtrious and ingenious planter.

Annapolis in Maryland, April 16. On Tueſday the 7th inſtant, at the plantation of Mr. John Booth, in St. Mary's county, Mr. Booth having juſt left home, in order to ſettle accounts with the ſheriff, a negroe man, whom he had bought laſt ſummer, attacked a negroe wench, and beat her head to pieces with a maul, and would have killed a negroe boy, but he ſaved himſelf by running: when he had killed the negroe woman, he went into the houſe and murdered his miſtreſs, beating her head to pieces, and with an ax ſplit the head of a little boy, about three years old, his maſter's ſon, as he lay ſleeping in bed. He immediately went away, and is ſuppoſed to have put an end to his own wretched life. Mrs. Booth, and the negroe wench, were both advanced in their pregnancy.

Letters from Dominico, dated June 8th, 1761, adviſe, that the caſh and goods found in the town of Roſeau only, were valued to a great amount, and were lodged in the warehouſes, under different locks, by the land and ſea officers, till they ſhall receive inſtructions from England how to act therein. The ſoldiers and ſailors availed themſelves of the plunder; but that was chiefly confined to a little caſh, cloaths, and proviſions of all kinds.

A moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail, did incredible damage to the corn in the neighbourhood of Benfield in Northamptonſhire. Many of the hail-ſtones, or rather pieces of ice, weighed a pound each, and broke the windows wherever they fell. 5th.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 24. "The king came on Tueſday to the parliament, where the princes of the blood and the peers of the kingdom were aſſembled by his orders, and his majeſty there held a bed of juſtice. He declared on this occaſion the neceſſity of continuing ſtill for two years (to the end of 1763) the double capitation and the third twentieth; after

after which the chancellor propoſed in the king's name, the borrowing of twenty-ſeven millions upon the farm of leather, at an annual intereſt of 3 per cent. and the capital to be reimburſed at the end of nine years. The votes being afterwards collected, and found unanimous, the two edicts in queſtion, and declaration of the king, were regiſtered with the clauſe, "The king holding his bed of juſtice." All being finiſhed his majeſty roſe, and ſet out on his return to the caſtle of Muette. On leaving the city, he was ſaluted by diſcharges of the cannon of the Baſtile and the royal hoſpital of invalids."

The above edict for prolonging the poll-tax for two years, ſufficiently proves the diſtreſs of that kingdom, ſince it was ſuch, that the parliament, notwithſtanding their zeal for the king's ſervice, refuſed to regiſter it; ſo that his majeſty was obliged to come in perſon to the parliament houſe, to cauſe it to be regiſtered before him. To ſoften the minds of the people, the preamble of this edict was in theſe plauſible words:

"Louis, &c. &c. We have hitherto ſupported a war rendered indiſpenſible by juſtice and honour: animated by a ſincere deſire to procure our ſubjects a ſolid and laſting peace, we have agreed with the belligerent powers on a congreſs, the ſucceſs of which cannot be doubtful, if each of them would therein diſcuſs their intereſts with that ſpirit of equity and moderation, of which our plenipotentiaries will ſet an example: but the greater foundation there is for our hopes, the more we are obliged to put ourſelves in a condition to reſiſt our enemies, that at the ſame time we are occupied about a peace, they may know, that if they reject it, we are always ſure of finding in the love, as well as courage of our ſubjects, new reſources to oppoſe their efforts.

"The prorogation for two years of a tax, which is attended with almoſt no expence in collecting, being the moſt natural method of ſecuring to us thoſe reſources, we have the more readily adopted it, &c."

A letter from Ancona gives the following tragical account: there was in the neighbourhood of Bagni, the capital of Boſnia, three convents of the brothers of Minor-obſervantins of the order of St. Francis; ſome Greek prieſts, jealous of theſe religious, or poſſeſſed with a fiery zeal, endeavoured to perſuade them to prefer the communion of the ſchiſmatic patriarch of Conſtantinople to that of the holy father, but all their attempts proved vain; then, in their fury at this diſappointment, they impaled a guardian of the three convents, beheaded a biſhop of that order, and twenty-five religious, and ſet fire to the moſt conſiderable of their cloyſters. The guardian martyr ſurvived three days, and was a witneſs to the ſufferings of his twenty-ſix brethren, exhorting them to the laſt to perſevere to death. This account is confirmed by letters from Dalmatia.

Letters from Coningſberg bring a confirmation of the hemp warehouſes being conſumed by fire, on the 10th paſt, by which 400,000 pood of hemp, amounting in the whole to between 6 and 7 thouſand tons, were deſtroyed. A pood is about 36lb. Engliſh.

A navigation being compleated from Lynn to Northampton, 7th.

hampton, the same opened this day, nd 38 barges, laden with coals, c. preceded by a band of music, nd adorned with flags and stream- rs, came up with the greatest ease to hepublic wharf, at the south-bridge.

We hear of a remarkable instance f a gentleman's approbation of the ld Roman method of adoption, in ne John Smith, Esq; of (we think) Overton in the county of York, nd which, as the case stood with im, cannot but be a piece of cha- ity approved of by every judicious erson. This gentleman, lately de- eased, was possessed of an estate f about 700 l. a year, and having one but very distant relations, ex- ept a sister very antient, left 500 l. year to a clergyman of his ac- uaintance, with 7 children, with ll his personal estate, supposed to mount to 7 or 8000l. paying an nnuity of 300 l. a year to his ster aforesaid, for her life.——— s the clergyman is a very worthy an, and beloved by all that know im, and possessed of but a mode- ate living, it meets with every ne's approbation, and they wish e had made him his only heir; as ne other 200 l. a year will go no ne knows where, or be swallowed p in law.

According to the last advices om Persia, prince Heraclius had ade himself master of the city of endischi by assault, after subdu- ng Erivan (the ancient seat of the phis) which he had taxed at 0,000 gold sequins per annum. fter these victories, Assad, the ost formidable of his competitors, ame, with all his family, to pay omage to Heraclius, who doubt- ng his sincerity, shut him up in ne castle of Testis, where (from the uel policy of that country) it was thought most of them would soon end their days.

A dispute having happened between the farmers of King's-Langley, and the Irish reapers, about wages, the royal foresters, quartered at Watford, were sent for, and a great skirmish ensued, in which several were wounded. Six were taken and committed to St. Albans jail, and the rest were dispersed.—Some of these afterwards made a riot in the isle of Ely. 8th.

They write from Padua, that his grace the duke of Marlborough had been there some weeks; and that the celebrated Dr. Righellini had extracted from his eye a black particle, hard, elastic, concave on one side, and convex on the other, and about the sixth part of an inch in length, which gave him infinite pain night and day. The operation had the desired effect.

His grace Dr. John Gilbert, lord archbishop of York, primate of England, lord high almoner and privy counsellor, departed this life. 9th.

Likewise prince Henry of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, a son of the reigning duke, and nephew to prince Ferdinand, of his wounds in a late battle.

The prisoners in the Savoy, to the number of 209, mutinied, and were with difficulty got under by the guard, and after several shot being fired, and much blood spilt; an unconcerned spectator looking down from the top of the prison was taken for one of the rioters, shot at, and killed on the spot.

A tender from the British herring fishery arrived at Bremen with 225 barrels of the first pickled herrings caught this year, which were sold at a high price.

Twenty Engliſh ſhips caught, this ſeaſon, bût 11 whales; 7 Scotch ſhips, but 6 whales. Whereas 138 Dutch ſhips caught 287.

12th. The priſoners in Ludgate were removed to the London workhouſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in order that Ludgate may be decorated againſt the approaching lord mayor's day.

The example of the king of Denmark has engaged a private gentleman of Copenhagen to devote the ſum of 200 rixdollars for four prizes of 50 rixdollars each, for the beſt anſwers by ſubjects of Denmark, to the following queſtions, to be delivered before the feaſt of St. John, 1762, viz.

"1. Why have we abſolute need of a divine Redeemer?

"2. What are the advantages and defects of the Daniſh language, compared with the German and French languages?

"3. To what point fathers, without prejudice to the ſtate, may and ought to inſpire their children with love for the public weal?

"4. Which countries have been the moſt happy, thoſe where the writing upon public œconomy has not been permitted, or thoſe where every one has had that liberty?"

14th. A very ſenſible ſhock of an earthquake was felt all over the iſland of Guernſey, accompanied with a rumbling hollow noiſe; and tho' the wind was eaſterly, a violent ſwell of the ſea ſet in, all on a ſudden, from the ſouth weſt.

At Cumbernauld, in Scotland, they have lately had a violent ſtorm, attended with thunder and lightning, which have done great damage to the planting, and killed above 1000 crows; upon examination it appeared, that their bones were all broke, and their fleſh quite black, and when offered to the hogs they refuſed to touch it.

Oxford, July 11. The ſubjects appointed for the current year, for two orations to be ſpoken in the theatre, for the prizes given by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilſon, prebendary of Weſtminſter, are, for the Latin oration, *Salus populi, ſuprema Lex.* For the Engliſh oration, *The advantages of a ſafe, honourable, and laſting peace.*

The four claſſical prizes annually given by their repreſentatives in parliament to the univerſity of Cambridge, have this year been adjudged to the following gentlemen.——Senior bachelors; Mr. Bates, of Peter Houſe; Mr. Foſter, of Jeſus College, brother to the late Dr. Nathaniel Foſter.——Middle bachelors; Mr. Norris, of Caius College, ſon of Anthony Norris, Eſq; of Barton; Mr. Eyre, of Peter Houſe.

15th. Extract of a letter from commodore Keppel to Mr. Clevland, dated in Belleiſle road, the 28th of July, 1761.

"I yeſterday received letters from ſir Thomas Stanhope in Baſque road, extracts of which I here incloſe you. The enemy's ſecond attempt to remove the ſhips attending the demolition of the works of Aix has been as ineffectual and diſgraceful to them as their firſt was. The indefatigable pains and ſkilful manner in which captain Chaplen, of the Furnace bomb, has directed the deſtroying the enemy's fortifications and works upon the iſland, has been ſuch, that it would be injuſtice in me not to acquaint their lordſhips of it. The whole is now finiſhed, or within a day

day of being ſo, when it will be unneceſſary to keep the ſhips any longer ſo near the iſland; and the enemy may then, if they pleaſe, take a view of the ruins."

Extract of a letter from ſir Thomas Stanhope to commodore Keppel, dated in Baſque road, July 22, 1761.

"Yeſterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the ſix prames that were in the Paſſe de Fillies, attended by ſome row-gallies, and a great number of launches, crowded with men, dropt down upon the firſt of the ebb, and placed themſelves between the iſle d'Ent and Fort Fouras, from whence they played on our ſhips in Aix road, with 12 mortars, and upwards of 70 pieces of heavy cannon, till paſt 2 o'clock, when the reception they had met with from his majeſty's ſhips obliged them to retire with diſgrace to their former ſtation.

"I herewith incloſe you the report of captain Parker, of his majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, who directed the operations on this ſervice."

Extract of a letter from captain Parker, of his majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, to ſir Thomas Stanhope, dated in Aix road, July 22, 1761.

"At 7 o'clock yeſterday morning, the enemy's ſix prames looſed their topſails, and got under way, attended by ſome row gallies, and a number of large boats and launches full of men. They ſtood towards us with a land-wind, in a cloſe line a-head; and from that motion, and the number of men, I judged they intended to attack us with reſolution; but they ſoon hauled their wind, and brought up a regular line upon the ſhoals, about two gunſhots from us, and at a quarter paſt 9 began to bombard. In leſs than half an hour they got the diſtance exact, and we veered away, to be out of the range of their ſhells; but we found that when we veered, they weighed anchor, dropped with the tides, and ſtill preſerved their diſtance; on which all the ſhips hove a head, expecting that they had neared us ſo much as to bring them within reach of our cannon, and we imagined that ſeveral of our ſhot ſtruck them. At half an hour after 11 our own long-boats, and thoſe of the ſhips in Baſque road, came to aſſiſt us; and the ebb tide being almoſt ſpent, we prepared to warp nearer the enemy: about the ſame time the Actæon, Fly, and Blaſt ſloop joined us: the two latter I ordered to keep under ſail, and the former to range along the prames, and to give them her broadſide as ſhe paſſed, in order to amuſe them, and draw their attention from the boats employed in carrying out warps, and from throwing ſhells at the line of battle ſhips, many of which fell as near as poſſible without touching.

At half paſt 12 the Actæon ran aground on the tail of the Pall-Bank: the boats were immediately diſpatched with ſtream-anchors and hawlers to her aſſiſtance, and about 2 o'clock ſhe floated. This accident prevented all the ſhips from warping, except the Naſſau, who was directed to cover the Actæon; and ſhe laid out warps, which obliged five of the prames (the tide of flood now making) to retreat to their former moorings, and the other to get under the cannon on the S. point of Oleron. During the bombardment, captain Chaplen threw from the Furnace 32 ſhells which were extremely well direct-

ed. This morning one of the five prames dropped with the flood above the men of war in the river.

"Before I conclude this letter, I muſt beg leave (in juſtice to captain Ourry) to acquaint you, that he executed my orders with the greateſt bravery and reſolution, and ſhewed a ſpirit and addreſs becoming the character of a Britiſh officer.

"The Actæon had 4 men killed, and 1 wounded, and a great part of her rigging cut. One of the foreputtock ſhrouds, and the mizen-top-ſail braces of the Buckingham, were ſhot away. One of the enemy's ſhells fell under the Naſſau's counter, lifted the ſhip a little, drove in two trunnels, and ſhook her whole frame. Several ſhells fell alſo very near the Monmouth and Buckingham. We are now certain of the weight of metal which the prames carry, one of their ſhot being on board the Actæon, and weighs upwards of 38 lb."

Captain Elphinſton, of his majeſty's ſhip Richmond, gives an account in his letter, dated in Yarmouth roads the 9th inſtant, that while he was on the coaſt of Norway, he took a French privateer called le Facheur, with 6 carriage, and 8 ſwivel guns, and 40 men, with one ranſomer on board.

Twenty-two country tranſports, all healthy young fellows, who were ſome time ago taken by the French in their voyage to America, and refuſed, it is ſaid, to inliſt with them, being ſince retaken and brought from Portſmouth to the new gaol in Southwark, were delivered from thence, having received the king's free pardon, on condition of ſerving as ſoldiers in his Majeſty's 49th regiment of foot now in Jamaica.

Since the conqueſt of Canada, Great-Britain is become the ſupplier of great part of Europe with furs; from Flanders ſeveral large orders have lately come over; and from Ruſſia orders have been received of the like kind, as that country cannot produce all the ſkins its inhabitants make uſe of.

The world may expect ſoon to ſee ſome of the divine works of Raphael, engraved by Mr. Strange: that gentleman has, on account of his extraordinary merit, met with a diſtinguiſhed reception at Rome: Prince Rezzonico has not only obtained permiſſion from his uncle the Pope, that ſcaffolding be erected in the Vatican, ſo that Mr. Strange may make what drawings he pleaſes; but alſo aſſigned him a genteel apartment in that palace, during his reſidence there.—This attention to the merit of a Britiſh artiſt cannot fail of being agreeable to the natives of this country; and is the more remarkable, as the late Pope had, by an expreſs edict, forbid that any ſcaffolding ſhould be erected, becauſe the painting had been much damaged by thoſe who were formerly indulged with that convenience.

At the aſſizes at Abingdon, two perſons were capitally convicted; at Wincheſter 10, one of them for murder, who was executed as uſual, and 5 were reprieved; at Worceſter 2, but reprieved; at Maidſtone two; at Exeter 7, two for murder; at Buckingham 1; at Saliſbury 2, one for murder, who was executed as uſual; at Northampton 3, but afterwards reprieved; at Ely 1, who was reprieved; at Monmouth 4, who were all reprieved; Thetford 1, but reprieved; for Yorkſhire 2; at Croydon 1; at Glouceſter 5, two for murder, who were

were executed as usual, and one of the others was reprieved; at Wells 3; at Warwick 1; at Shrewsbury 1, who was reprieved; Chelmsford, Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Dorchester, Lewes, Hereford, Hertford, and Oxford Assizes, proved maiden ones.

At the assizes at Warwick, were tried, before Mr. Justice Foster, two actions upon the statute of 2d George II. for bribery and corruption at the late election of members to represent the borough of Tamworth in parliament; when the juries (who were special in each action) brought in verdicts for the plaintiffs.

The princess of Brazil was safely delivered of a prince, to the great joy of the Portuguese nation.

22d. Admiralty office. Extract of a letter from Sir Charles Saunders, vice admiral of the blue, to Mr. Clevland, dated in Gibraltar Mole, on board his majesty's ship the Neptune, July 20, 1761.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I desire you will acquaint their lordships, that Capt. Proby, in the Thunderer, who was cruizing off Cadiz with the Modeste, Thetis, and Favourite sloop, in order to intercept the Achilles and Bouffon, has fallen in with and taken those ships, and brought them into this bay. On looking into Cadiz, on Thursday morning, the 14th inst. he missed the French ships, and at two in the afternoon of the 16th he discovered them, Cadiz then bearing E. N. E. 1-4th E. distant nine leagues: about one in the morning of the 17th, the Thunderer came up with and began to engage the Achilles, who struck after an action of about half an hour, Cadiz then bearing E. one half S. distant 19 leagues. The Thetis came up with the Bouffon about seven the same morning: they engaged also about half an hour, when the Modeste coming up, and firing some guns, the Bouffon struck. The Thunderer is pretty much damaged in her masts, yards, sails and rigging, had 17 men killed in the action, and 113 wounded, 17 of which are since dead. The Thetis has also suffered in her mast, rigging, &c. but had not one man killed or wounded. I cannot yet ascertain the loss of the enemy; we are sending their wounded to the hospitals, of which I will send you a more particular account as soon as possible. The second and third lieutenants of the Thunderer are among the wounded, and the former of them in a very dangerous way. Captain Proby also received a slight wound in his right hand."

Translation of a letter from prince Ferdinand to the marquis of Granby, on occasion of the behaviour of some of the British troops in an affair on the 5th instant.

Convent at Buhren, Aug. 6, 1761.

"My Lord,

I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordship how much I admired the valiant and brave conduct of Lord George Lenox with the piquets, and of major Welsh, with his battalion of grenadiers yesterday, in the attack of the post and village of Westen. I beg your lordship will be pleased to signify to them my most grateful acknowledgments, and that these two gentlemen would do the same to the brave troops who were led on by commanders of such distinguished valour.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect, my lord, &c."

Copy of the Marquis of Granby's letter to major Welſh, commanding the firſt battalion of Britiſh grenadiers.

Camp at Haarn, Aug. 7, 1761.

" Sir,

You will perceive, by the copy of the letter I have the pleaſure to incloſe to you, how much his ſerene highneſs admired your behaviour, and that of the firſt battalion of grenadiers under your command, at the attack of the poſt and village of Weſten, on the 5th.

" You will, therefore, according to his ſerene highneſs's deſire, teſtify to the troops his extreme approbation of their diſtinguiſhed bravery and firmneſs, and likewiſe my thanks in the ſtrongeſt manner. I am, with the greateſt regard, Sir, &c.

GRANBY."

Extract of a letter from on board the Swiftſure, in Baſque road, July 15, 1761.

" As the love and ſtudy of antiquities is one of the moſt prevailing taſtes of this age, I could not delay acquainting you of ſome very valuable gems, medals, and coins, which were diſcovered a few days ago by our miners, who are employed in deſtroying, in an effectual manner, all the facings of the baſtions and curtins of the fort at Aix, together with the large caſements. As the moſt valuable part of the curioſities are in Sir Thomas Stanhope's poſſeſſion, who no doubt intends them for the Britiſh muſeum, I can only give you a ſhort deſcription of thoſe I was ſo fortunate as to view, which were pieces of gold and ſilver, many of them irregularly cut about the edges, and near to the thickneſs of our ſixpence. Thoſe of ſilver had a piece of Bacchanalians impreſſed on one ſide; the other contained the figure of Ceres, with her cornucopia; from whence ſeemed to be iſſuing ſummer-fruits, with cauliflowers, cabbages, lettuces, &c.——Thoſe of gold had on one ſide a Venus riding on a ſea-horſe, and the other ſide had the repreſentation of a naval tournament, or race upon the waters, reſembling thoſe practiſed at Venice in the carnival ſeaſon.

" As this late noble fortification in the iſland of Aix is very near Oleron, from whence all our marine cuſtoms and laws were derived, and whoſe inhabitants have been eſteemed expert ſailors for theſe 900 years paſt, and theſe iſlanders have enjoyed very great privileges with reſpect to commerce, I hope the antiquaries will find many uſeful curioſities from this diſcovery."

In the night between the 3d and 4th inſtant, a fire broke out in a tradeſman's houſe at Stutgard, the duke of Wirtemberg's capital, near the place where the archives are kept. In leſs than ſix hours the houſe where it began, with forty others, were entirely conſumed, and the whole city put in the utmoſt danger. The damage amounts to upwards of 300,000 florins. Many of the inhabitants endeavouring to ſave their effects, loſt their lives, and others were much hurt. The author of this fire being ſeized was thrown into a dungeon, where next day he made away with himſelf. But his corpſe was laid upon a ſledge, and after being dragged thro' the principal ſtreets of the city, was ſuſpended on the common gallows.

By a calculation made in the college of commerce, at Peterſburg, of the goods conſumed by fire on the 29th of June, O. S. it appeared that

that the following quantities have been burnt; viz. about 11,200 tons of different ſorts of hemp; about 500 tons of flax of all ſorts; about 350 tons of hemp oil, and 97,200 mats.

Letters from Corſica, by way of Leghorn, of the 20th ult. ſay, that the inhabitants of that iſland are determined not to enter into any accommodation with the Genoeſe, but to declare themſelves a free and independent people; and, upon condition that the Genoeſe will deliver up all the fortified places they have poſſeſſion of in that iſland, the Corſicans will pay all the debts, both capital and intereſt, that may be due to that republic from them.—On the other hand, they tell us from Genoa, that the republic is determined to carry on the war with the utmoſt vigour againſt the Corſicans, both by ſea and land; and that ſeveral Genoeſe veſſels have ſailed, and others will ſoon ſail for that purpoſe.

Charles Town, South Carolina, May 30. The pernicious conſequences of too free an importation of negroes into this province, having lately become the ſubject of ſerious conſideration of ſome public-ſpirited gentlemen, a motion was lately made in the honourable the commons houſe of aſſembly, for leave to bring in a bill, laying an additional duty on all negroes and other ſlaves thereafter imported; and ſuch a bill has accordingly been brought this day. The duty propoſed to be laid, we hear, will amount nearly to a prohibition; and it is thought the bill will paſs and take place very ſoon.

Captain Potts, of the Julius Cæſar, from Jamaica, lately gallantly cleared himſelf from ſix French privateers, which is looked upon to be as brave an action as any ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

The royal academy of ſciences at Paris have given a very ſenſible and polite anſwer to a paper lately tranſmitted to them from the Britiſh ſociety for promoting arts and manufactures, in relation to the poſſibility of procuring vegetable ſubſiſtence for black cattle and ſheep during the winter months, which is certainly a matter of great importance.

Paris, Aug. 14. The declaration of the king for prolonging the edict of February 1760, hath been regiſtered by the parliament of Normandy, on expreſs command of his majeſty, ſignified by the duke d'Harcourt, lieutenant general of the province. 24th.

The parliament of Douay has regiſtered the ſame declaration purely and ſimply, and wrote at the ſame time the following letter to the king:

"SIRE, A diſhonourable peace after an unfortunate war would be to France the height of ignominy, and the ſpeedy ſource of a new war, more fatal perhaps than that which ſhe hath terminated. It is therefore to your people, Sire, a point of honour, a motive beyond all intereſt! a point of neceſſity, a motive beyond every other motive! to furniſh your majeſty with ſuccours capable of vanquiſhing or tiring the obſtinacy, the arrogance, the fortune of our enemies; with ſuccours capable of making them yet feel, what they have experienced ſo many times, that French generoſity ſets no value upon eſtate and life when glory is in queſtion, and that it is never more terrible than when even decay and the reverſe

verſe agitate it with the horror of contempt; with ſucceſs, in ſhort, capable of obliging nations allied only by the deſire of vexing humanity, to finiſh, by a juſt and reaſonable treaty, a war, to which they have forced us without reaſon, and againſt all juſtice.

"These ſentiments, thoſe of Frenchmen at all times, thoſe eſpecially of your Frenchmen, we ſee with joy engraven in the hearts of our countrymen, expreſſed in their diſcourſe, and by their conduct; and we are ever eager, in all circumſtances, to ſet them the leſſon and example.

"In this ſpirit, Sire, we have not heſitated to enregiſter, purely and ſimply, the declaration of the 16th of June laſt, prolonging for two years the double capitation, and the third twentieth-penny, becauſe we have perceived the diſtance of peace and the probable continuance of the war for two years.

"But at the ſame time we have no doubt, that if heaven filling up our wiſhes, and anticipating our hopes, ſhould deign to reſtore reconciliation and repoſe before that term, your majeſty will cauſe theſe heavy impoſitions to ceaſe with the war that is the object of them, &c. &c."

Extract of a letter from a ſurgeon, in the iſland of Goree in Africa, May 27, 1761.

"A fire happened here on the 14th of March, which conſumed, in a few hours, the whole town to aſhes (except three houſes) together with ſeveral officers quarters. The inhabitants have ſuffered greatly. Many inſtruments and medicines I regret the moſt, as that is a public loſs, not retrievable in this country, before the ſickly ſeaſon which approaches. There was a good ſupply ſent out for both garriſons, but unfortunately the veſſel was cut from Senegal bar by a French Frigate."

The prince of Bevern, Nichols, belonging to Liverpool, was lately taken by the St. David privateer, of Martinico, after a brave defence. Capt. Nichols had only 18 white men on board; and the Frenchmen, in revenge for their captain and forty of their crew being killed, on boarding the Prince of Bevern, after they had ſtruck their colours, killed the mate, carpenter, doctor, and ſeveral others in cold blood; cutting their arms, hands, and legs off with cutlaſſes, and firing their piſtols through their bodies. The captain received two deep cuts on his head, but luckily ſaved his life. Only four of the crew eſcaped being wounded very dangerouſly, though none of them were hurt in the engagement.

Captain Hoggan, of the Lyme, from Guinea, with ſlaves, after having beat off a ſtout French privateer, was taken by five others, who came in ſight ſoon after, near Deſeada. The villains immediately pulled off his hat and ſhoes, as he had nothing elſe on but a bloody ſhirt and trowſers, and hove him overboard, where he was afterwards taken up by one of the ſloops, and carried into Martinico, and there treated like a pirate or thief, as they called him.

Two violent ſhocks of an earthquake have been felt at Santa Cruz, in South Barbary.

A letter from a capuchin miſſionary at Salonica, the capital of Macedon in Greece, deſcribes the wretched ſituation of that country during the two laſt years: he ſays,

a plague

a plague had carried off at leaſt 200,000 ſouls; and ſeven ſucceſſive earthquakes have overthrown moſt of the cities in that province; the capital is reduced to a heap of rubbiſh; the plains, once ſo famous, are now a deſert: the inhabitants have abandoned their dwellings, nor will any return to bury his friend or relation. On the 8th of April laſt, the miſerable people were terrified beyond deſcription, at the riſing of an extraordinary phænomenon; the heavens, after ſun-ſet, appeared as if all on fire, they diſcovered trains of fire, and left a ſuffocating ſmell of brimſtone and bitumen, which they thought portended the general conflagration: but about midnight the whole vaniſhed in the moſt dreadful claps of thunder.

27th. Extract of a letter from Sir Piercy Brett, commander in chief in the Downs, to Mr. Clevland, dated the 25th of Auguſt, 1761.

Mr. M'Bride being off Dunkirk with the Grace armed cutter, on Saturday morning, and obſerving that the two prames were gone into the harbour, and only four flat-bottomed boats and a dogger privateer were in the road, he immediately left his ſtation to join the Maidſtone, and propoſed cutting out the privateer that night, if captain Digges would let him have four boats manned and armed; which he very readily complied with, knowing his abilities and reſolution.

The boats left the ſhips at ten o'clock at night; and when they came near the road, they laid all their oars acroſs, except two in each boat, which they muffled with bays to prevent their being heard at a diſtance. They rowed in that manner till they were within muſquet-ſhot of the privateer; and, being haled, they made no anſwer; but in a few minutes boarded him on both ſides, and took poſſeſſion of her without the loſs of a man, and only two were wounded. Mr. M'Bride ſhot the lieutenant of the privateer through the head with a muſket, as he was pointing a gun into the boat; and one common man was killed, and five wounded. This was done within half gun-ſhot of a fort on the eaſt ſide of the harbour, but the fort did not fire at them; and when the priſoners were ſecured, they cut the cables, and ſailed out of the road.

We hear from Sunderland, that Hannah Hatherington, of that place, has been lately cured of a tympany, which had continued upon her from April 1759; during her illneſs ſhe had been tapped 12 times, and 288 quarts and one pint of water had been taken from her.

Dean Langton, of Ireland, was lately killed by a fall from a precipice, in the Peak, Derbyſhire, 300 yards deep; his horſe was alſo killed. But it is ſaid a lady who rode behind him, was providentially ſaved by ſome buſhes catching hold of her cloaths.

From Kiel in Holſtein, we learn, that M. Stambke, counſellor of ſtate to the hereditary prince of Ruſſia, and duke of Holſtein, died lately there in an advanced age. The late duke of Holſtein owed his life to this gentleman; for being at Peterſburgh, and having ordered a new ſtate wig to be made, when the peruke-maker brought it home, he ſeemed to inſiſt, with more than ordinary earneſtneſs, that the duke's head ſhould be ſhaved, that the wig might

might fit the better; Mr. Stambke being accidentally there, ſuſpected from the ſolicitude of the peruke-maker, that there was ſome foul play intended, and adviſed the duke to compel the peruke-maker to have his own head ſhaved; which being done, and the wig put upon his head, he expired within twelve minutes.

Died lately, Mr. Edward Moore, in Greenwich hoſpital, aged 100.

Mary Fox, of Keynſham, near Briſtol, aged 101.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcock, of Lancaſter, aged 104.

At Piſtoia in Italy, a peaſant, aged 105.

Durand de Puy, of Auch, in France, aged 105.

James Carlewhite, of Seatown, in Scotland, aged 111.

John Lyon, of Bandon, in the county of Corke, Ireland, aged 116.

SEPTEMBER.

2d. Being the firſt day of the triennial meeting of the three choirs at Worceſter, the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186 l.

And at the clergy's ſons feaſt, at Briſtol, the collection for that charity amounted to 183 l. 10s. 2d.

3d. The parliament met, and were prorogued to Thurſday, October 8.

4th. Admiralty-office. Extract of a letter from capt. Faulkner, of his majeſty's ſhip the Bellona, of 74 guns, to Mr. Clevland, dated Aug. 21, 1761, in Liſbon river.

"Pleaſe to acquaint my Lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that on the 4th inſtant, at three P. M. ſaw three ſail in the S. W. quarter cape Finiſterre bearing N. E. ½ E diſtant ten leagues. We immediately gave chace, and, by their crowding from us, ſoon ſuſpected them to be enemies. We came up but ſlowly. At five A. M. we got almoſt up with the chace, and found them to be a large ſhip and two frigates. At ſix the Brilliant began to engage one of the frigates; ſoon after with the other alſo. Twenty-five minutes after ſix we came along ſide of the large ſhip, and began to engage as near as poſſible. Thirty-four minutes after ſix our mizen-maſt went away by the enemy's ſhot; and at forty-five minutes after ſix, the enemy's mizen-maſt went over her ſide. At four minutes after ſeven the large ſhip ſtruck, which proved Le Courageux of 74 guns, commanded by M. Dugué L'Ambert, and had on board 700 men, from St. Domingo. The Brilliant continued to engage the two frigates. At half paſt ſeven, the French frigates bore away, and neither of our ſhips were in a condition to purſue them. At the ſame time the prize's main-maſt went away. We found our lower rigging much cut. The fore-maſt, main-maſt, and main-top-maſt, much ſhattered. We loſt in the action ſix men, and had 28 wounded. The enemy had 240 ſlain, and 110 wounded. We ſent our firſt lieutenant, Mr. Male, with other officers, and 150 men, to take poſſeſſion of the prize, and received 224 priſoners on board. The Brilliant ſent fifty men, and received 100 priſoners on board. She had five men killed, and 16 wounded; among the ſlain is the maſter.

We have ſince heard that the above French frigates are called the Malicieux,

Malicieux, captain Longueville, and the Hermoine, captain Montigney, of 32 guns each.

I muſt alſo beg leave to acquaint their lordſhips, that captain Bogie, in the Brilliant, in the day of action, behaved like a ſkilful officer, in engaging the two frigates, and preventing their coming upon me. I alſo further aſſure their Lordſhips, that the officers and ſhips company of both ſhips behaved with true bravery. The wind being ſtrongly northerly after the engagement, and our ſhips much diſabled, was the reaſon of my bearing up for this port."

The captain of the Courageux received a wound in his neck, of which he died the 25th, and was attended at his burial by the Engliſh and French officers. She is valued at 320,000 l. and had ranſomers on board for five prizes, amounting to 8200 l.

When the French priſoners were landed at Liſbon out of the Bellona, they applied to the French conſul for relief, without effect; but the gentlemen of the Engliſh factory, moved with compaſſion, and ſuch a ſcene of diſtreſs, generouſly raiſed by ſubſcription 230 l. ſterling for their relief. A noble inſtance of Engliſh generoſity.

8th. A tobacconiſt's warehouſe, with five adjoining houſes, at the Three Cranes, were conſumed by fire. Several perſons were killed by the fall of walls, chimnies, &c. and others much hurt.

Was found near the Spaniard below the Nore, a fiſherman who had been caſt away ſeven hours, and ſaved his life by means of a cork jacket.

The princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived in good health at St. James's palace, and at night the nuptials between his majeſty and her ſerene highneſs were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence at the chapel royal.

The parliament of Paris ſeem reſolved to drive the whole body of Jeſuits out of that kingdom, for which purpoſe, beſides ordering ſeveral books written by the members of that ſociety to be burned, they have iſſued ſome ſevere arrets againſt them, requiring them to deliver in to their clerk a compleat liſt of all the members of the ſociety in France, their age, place of birth, function, and rank in the ſociety, with an exact ſchedule of the ſociety's eſtates and effects; and likewiſe not to receive any more novices, ſcholars, private or publick, or boarders, and ſend away all thoſe actually with them in ſix months from the 6th ult. This laſt arret is confirmed by another directed to the ſubject in general. But theſe fathers have prevailed with the king to iſſue an edict, by which he ſuſpends all proceedings of the parliament againſt them for a twelvemonth, takes upon himſelf the conſideration of the affair, and accordingly orders the ſuperiors of each houſe of the ſociety to deliver within the ſame ſpace of time to the clerk of the council, the titles of their ſeveral eſtabliſhments in France. This edict the parliament have agreed to regiſter, but with a proviſo, that it ſhall continue in force no longer than till the firſt of April next; and at the ſame time they directed their firſt preſident to repreſent to the king, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the ill conſequences of protecting that ſociety.

The epitome of ſacred and prophane hiſtory, by the jeſuit Horace Turcellin, is one of the books condemned

demned to the flames. It was published about 100 years ago, and in use in some protestant as well as popish universities. But the Jesuits, in reading it to the scholars, are charged with pointing out a concealed meaning in many places, particularly the not giving the title of king to Henry IV. till he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and had obtained the Pope's absolution.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 2d of June, printed in the secretary's office, positively asserts, that all the reports of the departure of Jesuit missionaries for Mexico and Paraguay, by permission of the king of Spain, were entirely groundless; and that notwithstanding the magnificent presents offered by the Jesuits to his Catholic Majesty, he had constantly refused to ratify the permission granted by the late king for the departure of the missionaries. Whereas the Cologne Gazette affirms, that they are not only embarked, but advice hath been received of their arrival at the place of their destination; and that more Jesuits are now waiting for a vessel to carry them to Paraguay.

19th. Whitehall. Letters from Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated Albany, August 13, give an account, that the operations against the Cherokees, under the command of lieutenant colonel Grant, of the 40th regiment of foot, had succeeded, though the country would have been impenetrable, had it been well defended. Fifteen towns, and all the plantations in the country, have been burnt; about 1400 acres of corn, beans, pease, &c. destroyed; about 5000 people, including men, women, and children, driven into the woods and mountains, where having nothing to subsist upon, they must either starve, or sue for peace. Col. Grant says, that the provincials have behaved well, as he always expected they would do, and that they seem now to despise the Indians as much as they were suspected to fear them before; that major Monypenny has been extremely diligent and attentive, and of great use upon all occasions: That the officers commanding the several corps have exerted themselves, and every body has behaved with a proper spirit. Our Indians have been of great use. Capt. Kennedy has had a great deal of trouble, and has merit for taking so much care of them, and for keeping them in so good order. The Upper Chickesaws are quite a different species of people from any other Indians; they have behaved remarkably well. If the province does not reward them, it must be done at the expence of the crown. Though they have been at war above a twelvemonth, they readily agreed to stay with colonel Grant as long as he pleased. They said they would ask nothing till the service was over; but the preliminary article was, that when they went home, they were to trust to the colonel only for their presents. The Cherokees must certainly starve, or come into terms; and, even in that case, colonel Grant thinks it hardly in the power of the provincials to save them. He proposed, in a few days, to send for the Great Warrior, and the Little Carpenter, to come and treat of peace, if they chose to save their nation from destruction. Till he receives their answer, he will endeavour to save the small remains of the lower towns. In the mean time, colonel Grant intends to put Fort Prince George into repair, and to wait

ait there, or at Ninety-six, till he ceive orders from Sir Jeffery Amerſt.

M. Peter Van Muſſchenbrock, ofeſſor of phyſick in the univerſy of Leyden, departed this life.

Right honourable William oth. lord Blakeney, knight of the ath, and a lieutenant-general, aged , diſtinguiſhed by his defence of irling-caſtle in 1746, and Fort St. hilip's in 1756, departed this life.

The Friendſhip, from America London, being taken by a Bayne privateer, ſeven Frenchmen ere put on board to carry her into arbour, but the mate and two ſeaen recovered her, and carried her to Belleiſle.

Boſton in New-England, Aug. o. We hear from Taunton, that Thurſday the 6th inſt. the folwing unhappy accident happened ere; Mr. James Walker, a genman of note and ſubſtance in that own, having a well which was beome dry by the drought, went own to make a fire at the bottom o ſoften a rock there, in order to ig the well deeper. Some time fter, the fire being out, he went to the well's mouth in order to o down: a lad who ſtood by, obrving, that when he got about alf way down, he fell, run thereon, and called two men, who went own after one another, but both f them fainted there. Immediately e neighbours gathered round, and ne was lowered down with a rope, ut was almoſt overcome before he ould faſten it round him, and be ot up again. When they were all ot out, Mr. Walker was found to e entirely dead, and the other two ear expiring.

Part of a letter from J. Hippeſley, dated cape Coaſt Caſtle, Jan. 22, relative to a young black that was a ſervant in London about two years ago, and proved to be the ſon of the prince of Anamaboo.

"I anſwered your favour by a ſhip, which, as I ſince hear, was taken by the French in her paſſage to the Weſt-Indies; and as you ſeemed earneſt on your friend's account to know the young man's ſituation, I cannot omit writing again. Indeed it is an office I am not fond of, as my information will not give pleaſure either to you or your friends.

The father of Anthony, the young prince, had for ſome years paſt made a great noiſe about his ſon's not being brought back to him, and threatened to ſeize all the Engliſh veſſels and effects he could meet with. He took for granted his ſon was dead, and rejoiced at the opportunity of gratifying his avarice: for as to revonge it was out of the queſtion: he would not have given ſix-pence to ſave the life of any child he had, and when the arrival of Anthony deprived him of a pretext to put in practice his intended ſeizures, nothing could exceed his rage at the diſappointment. His ſon became the object of his hatred. He barely ſpoke to him, and this was only to tell him to provide for himſelf, for that he would never ſee or hear of him any more. He has kept his word; and the poor lad owes his ſubſiſtence to the charity of a Dutch gentleman, ſettled upon that part of the coaſt. He behaves very well, I am told, and wiſhes earneſtly to go back to England. This, however, (I am ſorry to tell you, and the gentleman who ſeems ſo concerned for him) can never

never be: no captain dares to take him home, as he would become anſwerable for all the damages his father might do to the Engliſh trade. Such is the fate of poor Anthony, and ſuch a dog is the father.

You will, doubtleſs, be ſurprized that paternal affection ſhould not ſubſiſt even among ſavages: the truth is, their fondneſs for their young, (for ſo I will call them for ſhortneſs) nothing can exceed when infants, but once out of that helpleſs ſtate, all tenderneſs and attachment are at an end. In this, as in every other relation of life, ſuch as huſband and wife, brothers and ſiſters, lovers, &c. they ſeem actuated by inſtinct alone, and are (I might almoſt ſay) literally brutes."

22d. Their majeſties were crowned with the uſual ſolemnities at Weſtminſter Abbey.

25th. Mr. Stanley arrived from Paris, and Mr. Buſſy is returned to his own court.

The earl Temple, lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham, having been requeſted by Richard Lowndes, Eſq; one of the knights the ſhire, on behalf of the lace manufacturers, to preſent to the king a pair of fine ruffles made by Meſſ. Milward and Comp. at Newport-Pagnel in the ſaid county; his majeſty, after looking at them, and aſking many queſtions concerning this branch of trade, was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs himſelf; that the inclination of his own heart naturally led him to ſet a high value upon every endeavour to improve any Engliſh manufacture, and whatever had ſuch recommendation, would be preferred by him to works poſſibly of higher perfection, made in any other country.

His majeſty has given 100l. towards the ſubſcription for printin the works of Mr. James Thomſon the whole profits of which are to b applied to erecting a monument t his memory, and for the relief o ſome of his near relations in di treſs.

Paris, Sept. Societies for the en couragement of agriculture, hav been lately eſtabliſhed in ſevera parts of this kingdom; and by a arret of the council of ſtate, all per ſons who ſhall cultivate, in an ſhape, the uncultivated lands in th generalities of Paris, Amiens, Sui ſons, Orleans, Bourges, Moriliu Lions, Poitiers, Riom, la Rochelle Ligomes, Bordeaux, Tours, Auch Chalons en Champagne, Rouen Caen, and Alençon, ſhall not b ſubject to pay any taxes for the pro duce of ſuch land, for the ſpace o ten years. All lands that have no been cultivated for twenty years ar to be conſidered as uncultivated.

A conſpiracy amongſt the ne groes, at Nevis, has been diſcover ed, for maſſacring all the whites o the iſland. The iſland has been ver ſickly, occaſioned by the want o hurricanes and high winds.

26th Captain Freeman, of the Buckinghamſhire militia, ſhot a highwayman who attempted t rob him on Clapham-Common, i his way to Kingſton. The fellow was found dead in a ditch.

29th About one in the morning a fire broke out in the timber-yard, belonging to Mr. Cox of Cuckold's-Point, which con ſumed that, and an adjoining tim ber-yard, with ſeveral warehouſe full of cordage, ſail-cloth, and othe naval ſtores. It is ſaid to have bee wilfully ſet on fire by rogues.

Many houſes were likewiſe burn and others greatly damaged by dread

dreadful fire in Barbican, Garter-court, &c.

On the night of the 11th of September, being a rejoicing night for the arrival of the queen, and the nuptials of their majesties, one Robinson, by throwing a squib, frighted the horses in the coach of Sampson Gideon, esq; by which a man was killed upon the spot. The coroner's jury have found the said coach and horses *deodands* to the duke of Bedford, in whose manor the accident happened.

There is an aloe in the physic garden at Oxford, now opening for bloom, that is said to be different from any yet seen in England.

An epidemical distemper has lately raged at Toulon, that in two months has carried off one third of the inhabitants.

The epidemical distemper among the horned cattle, rages in several parts of the continent.

The plague, that at Constantinople is periodical, ceased in June.

Between twelve and one o'clock, there was such a storm of hail fell in Enfield-Marsh, as is not remembered to have happened in the memory of the oldest man living in those parts; some of the stones, or rather pieces of ice, measured five inches round, broke several panes of glass at Sutton ferry, tore down branches of trees, and did infinite damage all around: the storm was attended with violent claps of thunder, which greatly frightened the inhabitants in that neighbourhood; several birds were knocked down and killed by the weight of the stones, yet the whole did not last above 3 minutes.

Exact list of French ships of war, taken since the commencement of hostilities.

4 ships of 84 guns, 14 of 74, 2 of 66, 17 of 64, 1 of 58, 2 of 56, 1 of 54, 6 of 50, 4 of 44, 2 of 40, 19 of 36, 1 of 34, 13 of 32, 3 of 28, 2 of 26, 7 of 24, 3 of 22, 7 of 20, 1 of 18, 7 of 16, 4 of 14, 2 of 12, 1 of 10, 8 of 8.—Total 121 ships, 5300 guns, taken.

According to a list of the French navy, published in June 1756, including five, which were then building, their whole number amounted to only 111.

An exact list of the number and calculation of the value of merchant ships taken and ransomed, for nine months, ending with September.

Total of ships taken.	Total of ships ransomed.	Total of ransom money.
83 January	16	£. 11,150
83 February	12	- 6,970 10
51 March	3	- 930
54 April -	7	- 2,484
70 May -	22	- 28,457 15
103 June -	31	- 19,872 10
83 July -	27	- 20,802 5
77 August	11	- 8,522 10
80 September	15	- 11,290 10
684	144 for ranf.	110,280

If 144 ships paid in nine months 110,280 l. for their ransom, how much would 684 ships have paid?

The answer is for nine months	£. 523,064
Three months -	130,766
Ajax Indiaman -	200,000
Total of one year's captures	853,830
Deduct for North American ships given up to privateers belonging to the French sugar islands	53,830
Total of net captures for one year - - - -	800,000

Ships.
1 East Indies, from thence to London.
54 Virginia and Maryland, viz. 43 from thence to sundry ports of England, Scotland, &c. and 10 to ditto, from sundry ports of England, Scotland, and 1 from Cadiz.
44 Newfoundland, viz. 30 from thence to sundry ports of England, Scotland, Straits, &c. and 14 to ditto, from Ireland, Jersey, and sundry other English ports.
30 Carolina, from thence to sundry British and Irish ports, &c. and to ditto from sundry other British ports, &c.
27 Jamaica, viz. 23. from thence to ditto, and 4 to ditto from ditto.
8 Barbadoes, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.
30 Leeward Islands, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.
24 North America, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.
26 North America, from thence to sugar islands, and to ditto (only some few) from sugar islands to ports of North America.
8 North America, from thence to other ports of the same.
24 Africa, from thence to America, and to ditto, from sundry British and Irish ports, &c.
74 Straits, Portugal, &c. from thence to sundry British, Irish, and other ports, and to ditto, including Turkey, Gibraltar, Portugal, Madeira, Belleisle, &c.
46 Baltic, from thence to ditto, and to ditto, including Denmark, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.
69 From sundry British and Irish ports, isles and ports adjacent, and to other ports of the same.
93 Sundry ships and voyages, not particularly distinguished.
684 Total.

George Wilson, of Harbottle, born November, 30, 1660, (as appears by the baptism-register of the parish of Jedburgh, signed Robert Wright, Sess. Clerk) was married the beginning of this month at Alwinton in Northumberland, to his fourth wife, a prudent and discreet woman, aged 51. By the two first of his wives he had sixteen children. In the year of the revolution he was impressed a soldier, and continued in the service six years; when he got his discharge; and at his native place, returned to his former business of merchandizing, as he calls it, viz. buying and selling about the country sheep-skins, tobacco, &c. His earliest and continued trading hath been on Coquet water, where he gained the esteem and good-will of the country; this brought him, about fifteen years ago, wholly to settle in it, at Harbottle, where he follows the same business, gaining more now by the people's bounty than by the profits of his trade, though at this time he is able to follow his laden ass eighteen of the longest computed miles, through a very wild and mountainous country, in one day, viz. from Harbottle to Jedburgh in one day, and back the next. The curiosity of seeing the wedding of a man upwards of

of 100, drew together a numerous and genteel ſet of people from great diſtances, who, in regard to his good character, &c. made an handſome collection. The younger part of the company choſe generally to dance with the bridegroom, who herein behaved in a very briſk and lively manner, giving to all the higheſt ſatisfaction. He is ſtrong-built, middle ſized, his looks, as extraordinary as his performances, being freſher than moſt men at ſeventy.

Mr. Merchet, of St. Anne's Weſtminſter, aged 97, was lately married to Mrs. Jourdain, aged 67.

Mrs. Roe, in Spital-fields, was lately delivered of two girls and a boy.

Died Captain Richard Aylmer, at Chapel Izod, near Dublin, aged 102. He ſerved in the armies of king Charles and king James.

Mr. Iſaac Thornton, of Southwark, aged 102.

Henry Fleet, of Ely, aged 106.

Died lately, John Williamſon, of Pennybridge. in Lancaſhire, aged 101.

OCTOBER.

1ſt. The materials (to a great value) in two yards, warehouſes, &c. belonging to two breakers up of ſhips, at Cuckold's point, were conſumed by fire.

The lord mayor elect, recorder, and ſheriffs of London, waited on their majeſties, the princeſs dowager of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family, to invite them into the city next lord mayor's day, which invitation they graciouſly accepted.

[See a full account of this entertainment in a ſeparate article after the Chronicle].

His majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on John Fielding, Eſq;

One of the ſmalleſt horſes ever ſeen is brought over in the Latham, Moffat, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies; he is only two feet ten inches high, and belongs to a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip from Bengal. It is ſaid there are as ſmall horſes in the Highlands and weſtern iſlands of Scotland, particularly the iſland of Terie, belonging to the duke of Argyle.

3d. The Almirante and Capitana with ſome other ſhips under their convoy lately arrived at Cadiz, with 7,500,000 dollars on board. A dollar is worth about 4s. 9d.

They write from Beziers, in Languedoc, that at the laſt aſſembly of the academy of ſciences there, the ſieur de Rouviere, one of the members, communicated an obſervation, on a kind of caterpillar found in pine trees, in the country of Gex; the cocoons of which yield a ſilver-coloured ſilk. According to him theſe inſects do not fix on any other trees but pines. From whence he infers, that a great quantity of very fine ſilk might be produced by planting pines in uncultivated lands, and tranſporting thither a number of theſe caterpillars. Rouviere affirms, that he has ſeen in the villages of Farges, ſtockings manufactured with the ſilk produced from the cocoons of thoſe inſects.

5th. Gurnet and Campbell were executed at Tyburn; the former for houſe-breaking, the latter for forgery: Haynes was reprieved.

6th. His excellency the earl of Halifax, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin, where he was received with all the honours uſual upon ſuch occaſions.

The right hon. William Gerrard Hamilton, principal ſecretary of ſtate to his excellency, was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council, and took his ſeat at the board accordingly.

We are informed that Mr. Robt. Waddington, who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Nevil Maſkelyne, F. R. S. to St. Helena, in the Prince Henry Indiaman, capt. Hoggis, is returned in the Oxford Indiaman, capt. Webber, and relates as follows: That they ſailed from the road of St. Helen, near Portſmouth, the 17th of Jan. 1761, and arrived at St. Helena, the 6th of April, with their inſtruments in good condition; they had an obſervatory made upon a hill about half a mile higher than the ſurface of the ſea, wherein they had their inſtruments for obſerving the tranſit of Venus over the ſun; they made ſeveral obſervations of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun's diſk, but could not ſee the contacts, the day being very rainy and cloudy. Their obſervations of ſundry kinds will be laid before the royal ſociety at their meetings; alſo the reſults of their obſervations made on their voyage of finding the longitude of the ſhip at ſea, and, when made, the iſland; likewiſe of the obſervations made on their return in the Oxford; which obſervations we ſhall take the firſt opportunity of laying before our readers.

9th. St. James's. The right hon. William Pitt, having reſigned the ſeals into the king's hands, his majeſty was this day pleaſed to appoint the earl of Egremont to be one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. And in conſideration of the great and important ſervices of the ſaid Mr. Pitt, his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed, to direct, that a warrant be prepared for granting to the lady Heſter Pitt, his wife, a barony of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of baroneſs of Chatham, to herſelf, and of Baron of Chatham, to her heirs male; and alſo to confer upon the ſaid William Pitt, Eſq; an annuity of three thouſand pounds ſterling, during his own life, and that of lady Heſter Pitt, and their ſon John Pitt, Eſq;

St. James's. Earl Temple, keeper of the king's privy-ſeal, reſigned the ſaid ſeal into his majeſty's hands.

10th At the quarter ſeſſions of the peace, held at Kingſton upon Thames, for the county of Surry, which ended this day, near five hundred priſoners were diſcharged from the king's bench priſon, New-gaol, and Marſhalſea, on the compulſive clauſe, in the late act for the relief of inſolvent debtors; when fathers compelled their ſons; ſons compelled their fathers; brothers and ſiſters compelled brothers and ſiſters; and bailiffs compelled thoſe that employed them &c. &c. there being no power given by the act to ſwear the compelling creditor to the juſtice of his debt or to make him attend to anſwer any queſtions. But it appearing to the court, in four or five inſtances that there were frauds, the priſoners were remanded back. One inſtance was very remarkable: A perſon in the Borough had undertaken for a ſum of money, to get a priſoner diſcharged; for which purpoſe he lent a man a bank not

f 20l. which man immediately lent he ſame to the priſoner in cuſtody, nd which note the priſoner im-nediately returned to the firſt ender; yet the middle man, who nly paſſed the note from the lender o the priſoner, compelled him to ppear to a debt for 20l. though the ank note was returned at the time retended to be borrowed. One riſoner, whilſt waiting in court to e diſcharged, had his pocket pick-d of ſeven guineas. Theſe prac-ices, which have been too general, ave occaſioned great diſcontent mongſt ſuffering creditors.

There lately arrived in the port of London, within the ſpace of ight days no leſs than 196 ſhips in the foreign trade, beſides 207 colliers, and 68 coaſting veſſels: which are the greateſt number of hips that have arrived in the river Thames in ſo ſhort a time ſince the eginning of the preſent war.

12th. The right hon. James Grenville, brother to earl Temple, reſigned the office of cof-ferer to his majeſty, 4000l. a year.

14th. At an occaſional ſermon preached at Glouceſter ca-thedral, on the day of the coro-nation, a collection was made of 89l. 11s. 4d. for portioning out young women of good characters; which being left to the diſpoſal of the ladies, ſubſcribers to the county infirmary, the ſaid ladies met this day at the infirmary, and choſe four maids to partake of that bounty, to each of whom the following letter was delivered.

"You have been elected this day by ballot to receive a marriage por-tion of five pounds, which will be paid you by Mr. Arnold, the ſe-cretary of the infirmary, as ſoon as you ſhall produce a certificate of your marriage. You will likewiſe be entitled to a benefaction of five pounds more at the end of the twelve months after your marriage, provided you and your huſband ſhall be found to deſerve good characters during that time. And, in order that you may begin the world pro-perly, without running into un-neceſſary expence of any ſort, the ladies do require, that you be mar-ried by banns, and not by licence: and that you do conduct yourſelves in all reſpects in ſuch a manner, as to do credit to their choice, and to become patterns of induſtry, ſo-briety, and good management to thoſe of your rank and ſtation.

"As to the notion which has been ſpread all over the country, concerning the children of ſuch marriages, as if the ſons would be taken away to ſerve as ſoldiers, aſſure yourſelf, that this is a very great untruth, invented by wicked perſons, who, not willing to do good themſelves, are deſirous of preventing any good being done by others. Your children, whether ſons or daughters, will be as much the free-born ſubjects of the realm, as the children of the greateſt per-ſon in it."

During a viſit which his royal highneſs the duke of York yeſter-day paid to admiral Rodney, on board the Marlborough, at Spit-head, a common ſailor got upon the very top of the vane of the main-maſt, and ſtood there upon his head, waving his hat with his foot ſeveral times round, to the ad-miration of his royal highneſs, who made the fellow a handſome preſent for his extraordinary dexterity.

The ſociety at Haerlem for pro-moting commerce, agriculture, arts and ſciences, and whatever tends

to the welfare of mankind, has, at its laſt annual meeting, declared, that having received little ſatisfaction from the ſeveral memoirs tranſmitted to it, "On the phyſical cauſes of the preſent much longer continuance of the mortality among the horned cattle than formerly;" that ſubject, which has been twice propoſed, will be diſcontinued; but for the enſuing year, it again propoſes another ſubject, in which it has received as little ſatisfaction, viz. "How women's milk may be increaſed, leſſened, or ſuppreſſed; the diſorders moſt commonly ariſing from it, with the prevention or cure of them." At the ſame time the ſociety propoſes two new ſubjects; the firſt, "The beſt method for long life and health, to be obſerved in the clothing, food, and exerciſes of children, from the birth to the age of puberty:" the ſecond, "The beſt improvements or uſes to be made of the ſeveral grounds in that country, high and low, according to the different nature of them." The memoirs of the two firſt ſubjects to be ſent, before the firſt of March 1762, to M C C. H. Vander Aa, ſecretary to the ſociety; and thoſe on the third, before the firſt of March 1763. They may be written in Dutch, French, or Latin, but very legibly.

Stockholm, Sept. 22d. Letters from Nouiſſis, a town near Abo, mention the following remarkable accident: On the 26th of the laſt month, ſome minutes before ſunriſing, all the houſes in the village of Sandamala were heard to give a very loud crack. The inhabitants, being greatly terrified, immediately ran out of their houſes, and ſoon after, to their great aſtoniſhment, ſaw above half the houſes ſink twelve feet into the earth for the ſpace of ſixty-four fathoms. This accident did little damage to the houſes, except to the chimneys, and hardly altered the ſurface of the earth around about them. At the diſtance of twenty-four fathoms from theſe houſes there is a little brook, the bed of which is not ſo deep as before this accident, but the ground between the houſes and the brook is neither higher nor lower than before. At the time the houſes were ſinking, the perſons preſent heard but little noiſe; but thoſe at a greater diſtance thought they heard a loud clap of thunder. A crack was perceived in the earth, near the village, the evening before this event, and tho' it is not grown wider ſince, the inhabitants are not without apprehenſions of ſome accident of the ſame nature, frequent cracks being heard in the neighbourhood.

Mr. L———, a young woollen draper in Cornhill, 15th. ſtood on the pillory there for a ſodomitical attempt, committed on a boy in a court in Lombard-ſtreet, and, notwithſtanding advertiſements were previouſly publiſhed in the papers to intimidate the populace, and that a greater number of peace-officers were got together to prevent his being pelted, than ever were known on the like occaſion; yet the reſentment of the people was ſo great againſt him, that in returning to Newgate, they fell furiouſly upon the coach that was carrying him, and the officers that had the care of him were obliged to lodge him in the compter, till the mob diſperſed.

New fiſh warehouſes were opened for the ſale of fiſh 16th. brought by land-carriage from ſea-

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ports at a great diſtance, in Covent-Garden and Oxford markets. This is a project of Mr. John Tull, ſon to the late ingenious Jethro Tull, Eſq. author of the horſe-hoeing huſbandry, and as it deſerves general encouragement, the ſociety for promoting the arts and ſciences have reſolved to patronize it. We inſert a letter wrote on a ſimilar occaſion to the lord mayor of London, by king Charles II. about two months after his reſtoration.

To our truſty and well-beloved the lord mayor (Sir Thomas Allen) of our city of London.

Whereas our royal father, of bleſſed memory, did, in the year 1632, conſtitute and eſtabliſh a ſociety of fiſhers, and declared that he was reſolved, by all good occaſions, favourably to aſſiſt, and graciouſly to accept, the forwardneſs of all thoſe that ſhould expreſs their zeal to his majeſty's ſervice in ſo general and public an undertaking, it being then reſolved and concluded by his majeſty, that it was both honourable and neceſſary for this kingdom. Now, that the true managing and moſt advantageous proſecution thereof, is by certain experience diſcovered, by Philip late earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and his aſſociates, who did cauſe ſundry fiſhing veſſels to be provided and built, which employed many families in making of nets and other proviſions, one veſſel employing twenty families in work, beſides the breeding of country youths to be ſerviceable mariners, in a ſhort time, as by the book called, The Royal Herring Buſs Fiſhing, preſented unto us, doth plainly appear. And whereas we are informed, that the nation doth abound in poor families and vagrants, who for want of employment are like to periſh, unleſs ſome ſpeedy care be taken for their relief; and that the ſeveral wards and ſuburbs of this city of London and hamlets adjacent, are burthened with multitudes of poor people, not only which are born in the ſaid pariſhes, but ſuch as come out of ſundry countries to ſeek relief: for redreſs whereof, we do recommend unto the care of you our lord mayor of the ſaid city, to adviſe with each alderman, and to cauſe his wardmote inqueſt to give in a particular account of all poor inhabitants in his ward, what their employment is, and how many are without employment, and preſent the ſame to the reſt of the inhabitants of his ward, with a copy thereof, and excite them to a free ſubſcription for raiſing a ſtock to buy hemp and clapboards, to make herring fiſhing nets, and barrels for the fitting out of one buſs or fiſhing veſſel, to belong to the ſaid ward, which will give all the poor and vagrants employment, the ſaid wards huſbanding the ſame to their beſt advantage, the which we ſhall in like manner, recommend to all counties, cities, and towns, within our dominions, whereby to make it a national employment for the general good, and will give all fitting aſſiſtance to the undertaking for their encouragement; that ſo when proviſions ſhall be made ready, and ſtore-houſes built in commodious places about the river of Thames, where breaches have been made, and the like in ſeveral ports, magazines may be filled with nets, caſks, ſalt, and all other things in readineſs; the buſſes may go forth to our iſland of Shetland, as their rendezvous to keep together in their fiſhing, according to certain orders preſcribed in the aforeſaid

book, and to take that privilege of fiſhing grounds which belong to us before all nations whatever; and ſo we bid you heartily farewell.

Given, &c. (in 1660)

We likewiſe inſert Sir John Fielding's ſcheme for ſupplying the London market with fiſh, taken from extracts of ſuch of the penal laws as relate to the peace and good order of this metropolis, and occaſioned by a combination to keep up the price of that uſeful article.

The author apprehends that the inconvenience might be removed, if the gentlemen belonging to the Britiſh herring fiſhery, "a large, able, and reſpectable body, would (beſides the catching of herrings) become fiſhermen for this metropolis; which, as they have much leiſure from their other fiſhery, are accuſtomed to, and converſant in, the building of boats, making of nets, and hiring of fiſhermen, they can carry on, with more eaſe, and leſs expence to themſelves, and more utility to the public, than any other body whatever. By this means an immenſe quantity of fiſh would be brought to Billingſgate and Weſtminſter markets, yet not more than this town would conſume, and would totally deſtroy the preſent monopoly of different fiſh, viz. lobſters, turbots, &c. as well as the little combinations lately practiſed to make an artificial ſcarcity: and as the conveniency of a plenty of fiſh in London and Weſtminſter, to all ranks of people, is much eaſier to be conceived than expreſſed, I ſhall now mention what ſeems neceſſary to the furtherance of this plan; and firſt, that the legiſlature ſhould enable the members of the free Britiſh herring fiſhery to apply a neceſſary part of their capital to this propoſed fiſhery, which cannot be attended with any hazard, as ready money is always paid at the fiſh-markets; ſo that it will rather enrich the body, and enable them to carry on the herring fiſhery itſelf, with more effect and advantage, than to obſtruct it.

"Secondly, beſides the proviſions made by the late ſtatute relative to ſea fiſh, an officer ſhould be appointed to attend both markets to ſee ſuch methods faithfully executed, as the legiſlature ſhall think neceſſary, to prevent the engroſſing or monopolizing of any fiſh brought to the ſaid markets for ſale.

"Thirdly, That every perſon ſelling fiſh by retail out of the ſaid markets, ſhall be obliged to expoſe to open view, from eight to twelve in the morning, whatever fiſh he has to ſell, with a penalty for concealing any part of the ſame.

"In this plan, public ſpirit and intereſt will go hand in hand; and as they will be enabled to fit out a larger fleet of fiſhing-boats than was ever yet ſent to ſea, great plenty of fiſh muſt be the conſequence, and cheapneſs will naturally follow; and by little bounties and rewards which they themſelves will be able to give to fiſhermen, it is hoped that the evil now ſo loudly complained of, will be moſt effectually cured; and the fiſhmongers themſelves, who have lately been the dupes of the fiſhermen, and the monopolizers of particular fiſh, would have reaſon to rejoice; for, by ſelling more fiſh at reaſonable rates, their gain would be the ſame."

They write from Paris, that the marquis de la Galiſſoniere has preſented the royal academy of ſcien-

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ces with ſeveral pieces of granate, found near Montaign, which will take the fineſt poliſh imaginable. It is amazing to ſee what plenty of this ſtone, which has been thought peculiar to the Upper Egypt, is to be found in France.

A marine belonging to one of his majeſty's tenders, was convicted at the laſt Briſtol aſſizes, and executed accordingly, for ſhooting ſome time ago the young man who gives the intelligence of the arrival of ſhips at that port, commonly called the warner. This marine and ſome of his comrades had been ſhooting birds for their diverſion in a piece of ground where ſome women were at work, and on the warner's civilly intreating them to deſiſt or go farther to divert themſelves, they gave him very rough language; upon which he withdrew: but the marine in queſtion, in a minute or two turned about, and in a barbarous frolick, to ſhew himſelf a good markſman, told his comrades he would fetch that fellow down, and accordingly ſhot him dead.

A dreadful fire broke out at Workſop Manor, the ſeat of his grace the Duke of Norfolk. It was firſt diſcovered in a cloſet near the library, that had been newly waſhed, raging with ſuch violence, that notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance of ſeveral neighbouring gentlemen, and moſt of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguiſhed. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of lime-ſtone. The chapel, with ſome part of the eaſt wing, is all that now remains of this late venerable ſeat; which, by ſeveral improvements made by the preſent duke, was thought to be one of the fineſt ſeats in England. It contained five hundred rooms. The library, pictures, &c. which were very valuable, are entirely conſumed; and the magnificent furniture, eſpecially a rich bed of needle work, of which the hangings only were ſaved, ſuffered conſiderably by this dreadful conflagration. One man loſt his life in the rubbiſh, and another was much burnt. When the duke received the ſad account, he ſaid, *God's will be done*; and the dutcheſs, *How many beſides us are ſufferers by the like calamity?* Great as this loſs is to the family, being computed at 100,000 l. it will be followed by a ſtill greater to the country, as upwards of 12,000 l. of late have been yearly paid in wages to workmen who were conſtantly employed about the houſe.

The city of London came 22d.
to a reſolution to give their repreſentatives in parliament inſtruction relating to the preſent ſtate of affairs, and thank Mr. Pitt for his ſervices, &c. all which and Mr. Pitt's anſwer the reader will find in the State Papers.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, at which four received ſentence of death, viz. Richard Parrot, for the wilful murder of his wife, by cutting out her tongue; Eſther Bowden, for the murder of her baſtard child; John Perrot, a bankrupt, for concealing his effects, [ſee our characters for this year;] and Samuel Lee, for publiſhing a forged bill of exchange; who were accordingly executed. Twenty received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, two to be whipped, and one was branded.

Parrot on his firſt examination appeared to be deaf, tho' his plea, it is ſaid, for cutting out his wife's tongue

tongue was, that she was an intolerable scold.

The messenger who found in a trunk of Perrot's, the half of a 1000 l. bank note, having delivered it to one of the principal creditors, without putting any mark upon it, said when it was shewn him that he could not swear to the identity of it, and the prisoner's council objected to the gentleman, in whose possession it was, being examined; but one of the judges, telling the gentleman, if he would give up his right to the proportion he might receive of it, he might then be examined; this the gentleman very readily did, and swore it to be the identical note he received from the messenger.

26th. Leeds, Oct. 20. A few days ago a young woman, about 20, dressed in man's cloaths, was impressed at Plymouth, and sent to capt. Toby in this town. On her arrival, she was committed to prison; but not liking confinement, she discovered her sex, and was discharged. She gives the following account of herself; that her name is Hannah Whitney; that she was born in Ireland, had been a marine on board different ships for upwards of five years, and would not have discovered her sex, if she had been allowed her liberty.

Extract of a letter from Great Malvern, Oct. 16.

"On Wednesday last we had the most violent thunder ever known in the memory of man. At a quarter past four in the afternoon, I was surprised with a most shocking and dismal noise; a hundred forges (the nearest resemblance I can think of) were they all at work at once, could scarce equal it; I ran to the fore-door, and casting my eye upon the side of the hill about 100 yards to the south west of my house, there appeared a prodigious smoak, attended with the same violent noise. I ran back into the house, and cried out a volcano (for so I thought) had burst out of the hill; but I had no sooner got back again, than I found it had descended, and was passing on within about a hundred yards of the south end of my house; it seemed to rise again in the meadow just below it, and continued its progress to the east, rising in the same manner four different times, attended with the same dismal noise as at first; the air was filled with a nauseous, sulphureous smell. I saw it gradually decrease till quite extinguished, in a turnep field about a quarter of a mile below my house. The turnep leaves, with leaves of trees, dirt, sticks, &c. filled the air, and flew higher than any of these hills. The thunder ceased before this happened, and the air soon afterwards became calm and serene. The surprize and astonishment of all ranks of people, during the appearance of this strange phænomenon, is scarcely to be expressed."

The vast column of smoak, mentioned in the above letter, was so large, that a physician of eminence at Worcester, saw it in its progress down the hill, about a mile from Feckenham, which is above twenty miles from Malvern.

30th. At the sessions of the high court of admiralty, held this day at the Old Bailey, capt. Wm. Watson of the Fly privateer, was, by the villainy of two of his sailors, indicted for piratically boarding and robbing a Dutch ship of several things of value; but it being proved that the captain, so far from encouraging his men to commit any act

of

f piracy, ordered them to carry ack the things laid in the indict- ent at the peril of their lives, he as honourably acquitted.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Sept. 22.

"I cannot send you a printed ist of the *Auto de Fé*, which we had n the 20th, because there was none ublished by the tribunal. This *Auto* exceeded all we have ever een in magnificence. Boxes were uilt round the square da Rosico. All the regiments of horse and foot urrounded the square to the gate f the Dominican convent, and ach soldier had eight charges.

"The scaffold built in the cloist- er of St. Dominic, on which the riminals had their sentence read to hem, was in the form of a theatre, ichly adorned. All the nobility, he judges, and great officers of tate were present, but none of the oyal family.

"A grand entertainment was given in the convent by the in- quisitor Nuno de Mello to all the nobility.

"The number of the criminals mounted to fifty-four, including hree in effigy. Father Maligrida vas the only person burnt at a take. His crime is set forth in the ollowing sentence:

'Abandoned in the flesh *, Michael Maligrida, native of Mi- lan, jesuit, for feigning revelations and false prophecies, for commit- ting lewd actions, and for follow- ing heretical opinions; one of which was the asserting in the life of St. Anne, and in another work of his composing concerning Antichrist, that the three persons of the Trinity, were father, son, and grandson. Convicted of va- rious impostures, falsehoods, du- plicities, impenitent hardness, pre- varication, and broaching many heretical doctrines.'

Philadelphia, Aug. 20. A very laudable example has been shewn by the pastors or ministers of the several persuasions in this country, viz. Church of England, Presbyte- rians, Baptists, and German Lu- therians, in an address to the ho- nourable James Hamilton, Esq; lieutenant governor, and comman- der in chief of that province, &c. setting forth the ill consequences of encouraging gaming and all sorts of luxurious and vicious public diversions, particularly a new sub- scription by way of lottery, for opening public gardens, baths, bagnios, &c. and other schemes of dissipation, which they observe have already increased too much within these few years: all which they petition the governor to use his influence to suppress, as they are willing to preserve the character that province has hitherto borne of a sober, sedate, industrious, frugal, and religious people.—To which the governor has given his word and honour, that every scheme tending to the dissipation of the minds of the people shall be dis- countenanced to the utmost of his power.

One Daniel, condemned for the murder of his wife, and whose execution was postponed as falling on the day of their ma- jesties coronation, has after many respites received the king's par- don, it appearing by the strongest circumstances, that the unhappy woman was the author of her own death, 31st.

* That is, delivered over to the secular arm.

death, by throwing herſelf out of the window. He is the firſt inſtance of a murderer reſpited ſince the act for their immediate execution.

The inhabitants of Bow were lately greatly alarmed by the appearance of a leopard, which tore a man's leg in a terrible manner, and killed all the dogs that ventured near him; ſeveral perſons were thrown down by this ferocious animal, and a general conſternation enſued. At length ſome reſolute fellows reſolved to deſtroy him, and prevent any further miſchief; for which purpoſe they provided a large quantity of fiſhing and other nets, which they found means to throw over him, and luckily entangled him in ſuch a manner that all his efforts to eſcape were fruitleſs; when clubs, pitchforks, and other inſtruments, ſoon put an end to his life.

A new piece of artillery was tried lately in Dublin, after the manner of marſhal Saxe's amuſette; it carries a ball of lead of half a pound, is loaded at the breech by a chamber; its bore is two-thirds of the diameter of the ſhot, and its point blank range is about 800 yards. It has a ſtock and lock, and is fired from the ſhoulder like a common muſket, reſting on its carriage, which ſerves as a parapet to fire over. It is drawn by one man on all occaſions, and its carriage is ſo contrived, that in caſe of bogs, brooks, ditches, &c. the ſhafts ſlide back, and it is carried by two men like a ſedan chair.

A caſt gun carriage of a new invention, has likewiſe been tried at Woolwich, and highly approved.

Five hundred pounds worth of herrings were lately taken in one morning at Galway, valuing them at 18 or 20 pence per hundred.

A cave containing three acres of ground, and ſeveral beautiful rooms, entered by a narrow ſloping paſſage, that only one perſon can paſs through at a time, has been diſcovered near Dry-harbour, in Jamaica.

By an eſtimate made in France in the year 1710, there were then in that kingdom 612 jeſuits colleges, 340 reſiduaries, 59 noviciates, 200 miſſionaries, and 24 profeſſors houſes of that ſociety, amounting in the whole to 20,000 jeſuits; and it was thought, that within the fifty years ſince that time their houſes are very much enlarged and their number greatly increaſed.

As the iſland of Malta has nothing further to fear on the part of the Turks, the grand maſter has permitted all the knights whom he had ſummoned thither for the defence of the iſle, to return to their reſpective places of abode. The Italians embarked on board gallies, which ſailed firſt to Naples, afterwards to Civita-Vecchia, and from thence to Leghorn. The French were to return home on board a man of war. The iſland has been well fortified, and provided with every thing for a long and vigorous defence; the commander of Xamora having, for that purpoſe, advanced to the order the ſum of 200,000 crowns at two per cent. and moreover made them a free gift of another large ſum in ready money.

An account of the proceedings of the French King's frigate Amethyſt of 32 guns, capt. Oxeday, (lent to the merchants) from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia.

"After

" After ſhe had made Cape lanco, ſhe ſteered along the Gui- ea ſhore, till ſhe diſcovered the ryal ſnow, lying at Port en De- ck, to take in a lading of gum. he frigate ſent in a packet of ten uns, which ſhe had before taken, n order to ſeize the ſaid ſnow, hich ſhe accompliſhed, and then ade ſail down the coaſt to Sene- al, and on her coming a-breaſt of enegal fort, ſhe fired four guns by ay of ſignal to the fort, which not eing taken notice of, or returned, he frigate ran down to the bar of enegal, and there took a ſnow aden with proviſions from England or the garriſon, which capture reatly diſtreſſed the ſaid garriſon. he ſent ſeveral of her priſoners on hore in her long-boat, and then roceeded down the coaſt to Goree, vhere (by the information of the riſoners) ſhe intended to have cut ut the Goree brig, and the other eſſels employed for wooding and watering the garriſon of Goree; ut, on her arrival off the hill of Goree, ſhe diſcovered four ſail off Dunneſs, which ſhe immediately made ſail for, and took two of them. From thence ſhe proceeded to the river Gambia, where ſhe brought to, and manned the packet of ten guns, and the Tryal ſnow of eight, and ſent them up the river, in order to take James's fort. But the commanding officer of the fort having received the notice ſent by governor Newton of the frigate's deſign, about ſix hours before the two veſſels appeared, they gave them ſuch a reception, by a diſcharge of their guns, which was ſo little expected by the French, that inſtead of attacking the fort, the two veſſels wore, in order to retreat, but in wearing, the Tryal being a good deal by the ſtern, run-a ground, and finding they could not get her off in time, left her all but eight men, four of which were Engliſh; the other veſſel (being the packet) having received the crew of the Tryal on board, made all the ſail ſhe could down the river. The mate of the Tryal being one of the four Engliſhmen left on board, made the ſignal of diſtreſs, on which aſſiſtance was ſent them from the fort by the governor Debatt, and ſhe was immediately got afloat.

" Governor Debatt took out her cargo, and ſent her to Goree with proviſions, as he knew of the capture of the ſnow with proviſions from England, but before her arrival at Goree, they had received a ſupply by the arrival of another veſſel from England, The Tryal then ſailed for Senegal on account of the African company; but on her arrival at Senegal, captain Hickes, of his majeſty's ſloop Goree, ſeized her, as alſo a brig in the river Senegal, belonging to the conſul of Teneriffe, in conſequence of which the Tryal was ſent to England without the cargo deſigned.

" The captain of the Amethyſt, appointed by the French king, is ſaid to have behaved well to the priſoners; but the ſecond captain, who belonged to the adventurers, together with the reſt of the officers and crew, were perfect baſhaws in their behaviour."

Died lately at Peterſbourg, the ſpouſe of a prince of Mongala, who came there to ſeek for refuge. The chan of Undoria, her huſband, in alliance with other petty chans, had waged continual war againſt the Chineſe for near a century. Three years

years ago he took a journey to Peking, and under Pretence of making his ſubmiſſion, and deſiring to enter into the emperor's ſervice to ſubdue his neighbours, he obtained the command of an army of 30,000 men, whom he led to the frontiers of his country, and there cauſed them all to be maſſacred. To revenge this treachery, the Chineſe marched a numerous army to overrun his country, whom the chan encountered; but after an obſtinate engagement of 17 hours, being defeated, he was obliged to fly for ſhelter, with 600 families, to Siberia, where he died laſt winter. His extenſive country, the Chineſe converted to a deſert, and the czarina has aſſigned the remaining families a ſafe retreat on the confines of Perſia.

Died, Thomas Brooks, Eſq; in Goodman's fields, aged 89, who had made the tour of France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, of about 8000 miles, on foot. He has left a ſum of money for the encouragement of induſtry.

Mrs. Raſby, 30 years a priſoner for debt in York caſtle.

David Eagle, aged upwards of eighty, who has lived above thirty years by begging about this city, and for the laſt ſeven years lodged in Bread-ſtreet, and paid ſix-pence a night for his lodging, but never ſuffered any body to go into his room, either to clean it, or make his bed, nor ſuffered a clean pair of ſheets to be laid on the bed, ſince the firſt night he lodged there. On ſearching the cloaths he wore every day, they found 25l. 3s. 1d. and are in expectation of finding more concealed in the room.

A man in the iſle of Ely, in the 104th year of his age. As he was a few days before driving a cart, his ſon, who was aged about 70, being too near the ſhafts, was thrown down, and the wheels going over him, he was killed upon the ſpot. This accident ſo affected the father as to cauſe his death.

Ann Waites, in St. Clement's alms-houſes, aged 106.

Barbe Semperin, at Vienna, aged 106.

William Proleyn, Eſq; at Newland, Glouceſterſhire, aged 106.

Widow Rogers, at Wrexham, aged 107.

At Liverpool, William Marſh, aged 111.

At South-Waltham in Norfolk, Sarah Brown, aged 112.

Dame Otherley, at Naples, aged 114.

NOVEMBER.

His majeſty reviewed the Dorſetſhire militia in Hyde-Park, and expreſſed his entire ſatisfaction at their behaviour. Their colonel is the earl of Shafteſbury. They repreſented a ſcene as if defeated, and all ran 500 different ways amongſt the crowd, and all of a ſudden every man, in a few minutes time, was in his place again. 2d.

Laſt night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the following odd affair happened. A gentleman went into a hackney coach at Temple-bar, and ordered the coachman to drive him to Dock-head; but the coachman, being in liquor, turned under Black-friars gate-way in Ludgate-ſtreet, drove to the bottom of Water-lane, down the flight of ſtone ſteps, and on to the cauſeway: it luckily happened to be quite low-water, ſo that no accident enſued; but it was with great difficulty

ifficulty the horſes got the coach
p again, though all poſſible aſſiſt-
nce was given them.

d. This day the parliament met, and his majeſty went
vith the uſual ſtate to the houſe of
ords, where being ſeated on the
hrone, and the houſe of commons
ttending, his majeſty ſignified his
leaſure to them by the lord high
hancellor, that they ſhould return
o their houſe, and chuſe a ſpeaker,
nd preſent him on Friday next.
They returned accordingly, and
nanimouſly choſe Sir John Cuſt,
Bart. member for Grantham in
Lincolnſhire.

A little after ſix in the evening, a meteor, reſembling a ball of fire, was ſeen at Whitby. Its direction was from N. E. to S. W. and in its progreſſion, which was parallel to the horizon, it threw off a vaſt quantity of fire, that formed a train acroſs the hemiſphere, which continued a quarter of an hour after the meteor itſelf had diſappeared. It is ſuppoſed that its rapid motion through the higher regions of our atmoſphere, in a path directly contrary to the wind, cauſed it to throw off from its body that long train of fire that made ſo beautiful an appearance in the heavens, and was gazed at with wonder and delight by the connoiſſeurs.

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts and commerce voted the diſburſement of a capital of 2000 l. for eſtabliſhing the ſupply of fiſh, by land carriage, for London, at the entire diſpoſal of John Blake, Eſq. purſuant to the moſt excellent ſcheme for this purpoſe lately projected by Mr. Tull.

th. The king went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of lords; and the commons being ſent for, they preſented their ſpeaker Sir John Cuſt, whom his majeſty approved. His majeſty then made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. See the State Papers.

The convocation of the province of Canterbury met at St. Paul's cathedral, and heard a Latin ſermon, and afterwards choſe a prolocutor.

The Eaſt India Company have received an account, that the cruelty of the Dutch at the iſland of Ceylon, had cauſed the natives to riſe, and deſtroy moſt of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other ſpices.

An order of council was iſſued, to ſuppreſs the unlawful combination lately formed by numbers of the journeymen cabinet-makers, and to enjoin all magiſtrates to proſecute the maſters of public houſes, where ſuch journeymen ſhall reſort. The journeymen on the other hand charge the maſters with entering into a combination, every whit as dangerous and blameable, to hinder the timber merchants from ſelling to ſuch among them as may be able to purchaſe it, ſtuff to work up on their own account. Juſtices of the peace have a right to interfere, upon complaint made to them on theſe occaſions, and check oppreſſion in the maſter, and idleneſs in the journeymen; but unfortunately for the latter, they ſeldom know any thing of the redreſs provided for them by our excellent conſtitution; for which reaſon it were to be wiſhed, that ſome of our great men would condeſcend to become their protectors. This is practiſed in other countries, where the working people contribute far leſs to the wealth and power of their ſuperiors, than they do here in England.

9th. Being

9th. Being the lord mayor's day, their majeſties, and the reſt of the royal family, honoured the city of London with their preſence at Guildhall, and were entertained in a manner that reflects great honour on the opulence of the metropolis, and its duty and affection to their majeſties.

10th. A moſt horrid murder was committed by John M^c^ Naughton, Eſquire, on Miſs Knox, daughter of Andrew Knox, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Donnegal in Ireland. See a full account of this murder, and the murderer, among our Characters for this year, p. 73.

Our troops at Belleiſle are ſaid to ſuffer extremely by a ſevere fever and flux. (See our article of Projects for this year, p. 122.) There are 14 hoſpitals in the town of Palais, which are not enough to hold the great number of ſick, therefore more are erecting. There are alſo regimental hoſpitals in different parts of the iſland, particularly Sauſon and la Maria, where, at each place, a brigade is quartered. A conſiderable number of the troops have been brought to the iſle of Wight. It is ſurprizing what quantities of live ſtock and garden ſtuff it has been found neceſſary to ſend them from time to time. Moſt of theſe articles were ſupplied from Corke.

16th. The houſe of commons waited on the king with their addreſs of thanks for his ſpeech, and likewiſe on the queen, with their addreſs of congratulation on her nuptials.

During the courſe of laſt month were exhibited in the garriſon church of Berlin, three fine paintings: The firſt repreſents the immortal count de Schwerin, as he was found dead in the field with a pair of colo in his hand, after the battle ne Prague. The dying hero, as falls, embraces Victory, under t figure of a woman, holding out him a crown of laurels. At t ſame time his wound is ſeen.

In the ſecond picture is ſe lieutenant general Winterfield co pleatly armed, who was ſlain ne Gorlitz. A woman, with a garla round her head, ſhews War comi to meet him with a lighted torc upon which he ſnatches up his h met, and puts his hand to his ſwo for the defence of his country.

The third painting repreſen major Chriſtian Lehwald de Klei a gallant warrior, and an emine German poet, who was mortal wounded at the battle of Kunner dorff, and died ſoon after at Fran fort on the Oder. Friendſhip, u der the figure of a woman, is wee ing over his urn, and at the botto of the tomb is a lyre ſurrounded b laurels with a ſword.

The portraits of ſeveral other h roes who have died in the bed honour this war, in defending t rights of Frederick the Great, w be ſucceſſively put up in the chur of the garriſon.

By a private letter from Spai the following remarkable inte ligence has been received: Th Burrington Goldſworthy, his Br tannic majeſty's conſul at the por of Cadiz and Port St. Mary's, i tending to celebrate their majeſty coronation at his houſe at the latt port, on the 30th of September la had written a circular letter to a his majeſty's ſubjects, requeſting t favour of their companies to r joice with him on ſo great an happy an event; intimating at t ſame time, that to illuminate the houſ

houſes would be a further demonſtration of their joy on that occaſion; but tho' this letter was ſent to 45 Engliſh and Iriſh gentlemen, no more than ten houſes were illuminated at Cadiz, and at Port St. Mary's only the conſul's and vice-conſul's, the reſt excuſing themſelves for fear of giving umbrage to the Spaniards.

17th. The priſoners in the ſeveral priſons of this city, who claimed the benefit of the compulſive clauſe in the act of inſolvency, were carried to Guildhall to be diſcharged; but were all ordered back to the priſons from whence they came, a bill for explaining this clauſe being now before the parliament.

Saturday laſt his royal highneſs the duke of York, attended by lord Anſon and ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen of the admiralty and navy boards, were at Woolwich, to examine his majeſty's ſhip Alarm, whoſe bottom is entirely plating over with copper to preſerve her from worms in ſouthern climates: this is the firſt ſhip ever done in this manner; this ſheathing is extremely neat and curious, without being heavy or very expenſive, and gave great ſatisfaction.

Both houſes of convocation waited on their majeſties with their addreſſes.

19th. The right honourable Sir Francis Daſhwood, baronet, has received the following anonymous threatening letter:

"Sir Frans Daſhwood I have taken this hoper tunet to a Quent You That if You do go hon as You do You ſartenly loſe Your Life and that Black that Lord Northampton and ſome more that I have not mentioned for when that You go to dine You go hout hand neare leaves won farthen nor woot let Your Sarvants tak One farthen for if You dont leave of You ſarten ſhall have a Doſe of Leden Pills and tha hare vere hard to digest for if Sarvants has but Nine Pownds tha cannot Ceep a Wife and Famele For You must bild Work Howses and cep Them but You will not live to se them bilt for I wood have Yout be all wase prepard for Deth for you do se that theare is nothing but robin upon the hi Way and that is o caiſened by nothing Elſe but by ſtarven the Poore Sarvants and so You must concider a bout This a fare for dam You You ſhall ſuffer and hall ſuch Blacks and more ſuch Blacks as Youer ſelf and so I am

Youer and be dam'd."

His majeſty's pardon is offered to any (except the perſon who ſent it) that will diſcover thoſe concerned; and Sir F. Daſhwood offers 100 l. for the like diſcovery.

20th. By a ſudden hurricane of wind ſeveral merchant ſhips below bridge were driven from their anchors, and received great damage. Several of the ſmall craft were ſtove in pieces, and a corn lighter was ſunk off Eaſt-lane ſtairs.

The academy of ſciences and belles lettres at Beſançon in France, have promiſed a gold medal, of the value of 350 livres, to the author who, in a piece of eloquence that may be read in half an hour, ſhall beſt reſolve this queſtion: *Whether it be true that fortune often ſeeks the man, or that the man ſeeks fortune?*

A private letter from Conſtantinople ſays, that a fire happened there in the horſe-market, on the 23d and 24th of September, which has deſtroyed a number of noble palaces, beſides a multitude of tradeſmen's houſes. The loſs occaſioned by which

which is eſtimated at an immenſe ſum.

23d. The committee appointed to prepare the late entertainment for the royal family at Guildhall, waited on their majeſties at St. James's, in purſuance of an order of common council of the 17th, and being introduced to the king in his cloſet by the Duke of Devonſhire, the right honourable Sir Samuel Fludyer, lord mayor, addreſſed his majeſty to the following effect:

ROYAL SIR,

"The lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, being deſirous (amongſt other marks of their perſonal veneration and eſteem for his majeſty) to have your majeſty's ſtatue erected on the Royal Exchange, amongſt thoſe of your royal predeceſſors, and the picture of your majeſty put up in the Guildhall of the ſaid city; have, in order hereunto, directed us to make our humble application to your majeſty, that your majeſty will be pleaſed to do the city of London the honour to ſit for your picture, and to ſignify your pleaſure therein: And we are commanded, at the ſame time, to expreſs to your majeſty the deep and grateful ſenſe which the ſaid court of common council will ever retain of your majeſty's gracious condeſcenſion in honouring their late entertainment at Guildhall with your royal preſence."

The committee afterwards waited on the queen, being introduced to her majeſty by the duke of Manchester; when the lord mayor addreſſed her majeſty in behalf of the common council: requeſted her majeſty would be pleaſed to ſit for her picture; and expreſſing alſo the common council's grateful ſenſe of her majeſty's condeſcenſion in honou ing the city with her preſence.

His majeſty was pleaſed to r ceive the committee in a gracio manner, expreſſing his entire ſati faction at the late entertainme and ſignified his royal intention give orders that his picture a that of her majeſty ſhould be ſe to the city.

Her majeſty was alſo pleaſed receive the city in a polite manne and ſuch of the committee as ha not before, were permitted to ki her majeſty's hand.

The Dutch, we are well aſſure received annually, upon an averag from this kingdom, not leſs tha 100,000l. for the ſingle article turbot.

An ancient regiſter, which ma be depended on, gives us the fo lowing very mortifying inſtance the brevity of human life, of hundred perſons, who were bor at the ſame time:

At the end of ſix years, there remained only	6
At the end of 16 years	4
At the end of 26 years	2
At the end of 36 years	1
At the end of 46 years	1
At the end of 56 years	
At the end of 66 years	
At the end of 76 years	

Some coins have been lately foun in an urn, at Church-Burrow, nea Newcaſtle, which are very antiqu ſeveral of them being of Julius Cæ ſar, Auguſtus, Veſpaſian, Nero, an a few of Otho's, which are greatl eſteemed by antiquarians.

Extract of a letter from Winchel ſea in Suſſex. "The cambrick ma nufactory here eſtabliſhed, is lik to be attended with great ſucceſs we have now already eight looms a work, and ſhall ſoon have more

Tw

Two pieces have been finiſhed, and ſent to town; one of which, I am told, was preſented to the king. Should this manufactory of French cambricks ſucceed, it would ſave the nation 300,000 l. per annum; and there is more probability of its ſucceeding here than in any part of England, where attempts of this ſort have been made: the ſituation of the place: the vaſt number of fine vaults under ground, where only the works of this manufactory can be carried on; the peculiar quality of the waters for bleaching, and the richneſs of the neighbouring ſoil to raiſe the flax, all forebode a happy iſſue.

Ten thouſand hogſheads of fiſh have been taken, lately, in one week, at Penzance, in Cornwall.

Elizabeth Canning is arrived in England, and received a legacy of 100 l. left her three years ago, by an old lady of Newington green.

The following ſums have been granted by the Iriſh parliament to the following perſons and public uſes.

To the truſtees of the linen manufacture for two years, 4000 l. The corporation of the inland navigation from Kilkenny to Enniſcague, 4000 l. to finiſh the church of St. Thomas, Dublin, 1000 l. For carrying on the inland navigation from Dublin to the Shannon, 10,000 l. The pier at Dunleary, 1000 l. Promoting Engliſh proteſtant charter ſchools, 12,000 l. Towards building St. Catherine's church, Dublin, 1000 l. To finiſh the aqueduct from the river Finiſk to Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, 500 l. To remove the obſtructions in the navigation of the river Barrow, 2000 l. For extending the pier of Barlibriggan at Skerries, 1500 l. Clearing the channel of Corke harbour, 4000 l. Making the Shannon navigable from Limerick to Killaloe, 8000 l. Carrying on the inland navigation of the Black Water, 2500 l. Payment of debts of the Foundling hoſpital, 4252 l. To diſcharge the debts of the Lying in-hoſpital, and to finiſh and furniſh it, 3000 l. To make a navigable canal from the baſon of Drumreagh to Farlow Lough, 3000 l. To the widow and children of the late Dr. Moſſe, who projected the building of the Lying-in-hoſpital, 1000 l. Mr. George Semple, architect of Eſſex-bridge, Dublin, 500 l. — Arthur Mervin, Eſq; 2000 l. to enable him to finiſh the mill and granaries at Naul, in the county of Meath. To finiſh the dock at the weſt-end of the north wall, Dublin, 1000 l. Dublin ſociety for the improvement of huſbandry, arts, &c. 2000 l. A further ſum of 1000 l. per annum, for two years, to the proteſtant charter-ſchools. To encourage the cambrick manufacture at Dundalk, 1375 l.

Further ſums granted by the Iriſh parliament for public uſes.

To the truſtees of the linen manufacture to encourage the raiſing of hemp and flax in that kingdom, 2000 l. per annum for two years, 4000 l. To the corporation for carrying on the inland navigation to be applied towards incloſing, fixing and defending the channel of the river Boyne below the bridge of Drogheda to the bar of the ſaid river, 2000 l. For widening and repairing Baal's bridge in the city of Limerick, and for continuing a new key eaſtward on the north-ſide of the Shannon to the back river on the ſouth-ſide of the ſouthern

bank of the new canal, and for purchaſing ſeveral houſes on the weſt-ſide of Baal's bridge, &c. 4500 l. For finiſhing the harbour of Wicklow, 1850 l. 8 s. 9 d. For continuing the ballaſt-office wall to the eaſt end of the piles, 5000 l. For making the river Legan navigable from Louchneagh to Belfaſt, 4000 l. Beſides the 2000 l. given to the Dublin ſociety for the improvement of huſbandry, and other uſeful arts, 10,000 l. is granted to them to be diſtributed to ſo many of the ſeveral perſons who petitioned the houſe of commons this ſeſſion for premiums or rewards, upon which reports have been made.

By an account delivered in to the Iriſh parliament, it appears that the penſions upon that kingdom, from the 15th of March, 1759, to the 25th of March, 1761, amount to the ſum of 118,591 l. 1 s. 3 d. three farthings, which exceeded the whole charges of the civil liſt by 35,129 l. 3 s. 3 d. half-penny.

Laſt Lady-day their national debt was 223,438 l. 17 s. 11 d. halfpenny. The ſupply granted by parliament to his majeſty, is one million nineteen thouſand one hundred and twenty pounds four ſhillings and eleven-pence.

24th. On this day was argued before the court of King's Bench, a ſpecial verdict, found at the laſt Lent Aſſizes at Exeter, on an ejectment brought on the demiſe of his grace the duke of Bolton. The queſtion upon this argument was, whether the late dutcheſs dowager of Bolton had a power, as a jointreſs, to grant leaſes for 99 years, determinable on lives. The court, after a full hearing of counſel on both ſides, was unanimous, and gave judgment for his Grace, which will determine the fate of a great number of other leaſes of the ſame nature, and the dutcheſs' executor will be obliged to account for all the money ſhe received for the fines of ſuch leaſes, to the amount of many thouſand pounds.

St. James's. His grace John duke of Bedford, was 25th this day appointed keeper of the privy-ſeal.

Bath, Nov. 11. There are at this time living in eight houſes, ſix of which lie within a ſtone's caſt of one another, the other two very near, and all in a ſmall group of dwellings about the pariſh church of Widcombe, half a mile from the bridge of this city, twelve perſons in tolerable health, whoſe ages together, upon an exact calculation amount to 945, five of which are upwards of 80, and the other ſeven a trifle under. There are alſo ſeveral other ancient people in that ſmall village; and in the more populous parts of the pariſh, are many between 80 and 100.

Exeter, Nov. 21. Laſt Monday ſome of the Welch militia began to dig for coals on the eſtate of —— Northmore, Eſq. not a mile from this place, and yeſterday evening, as we are informed, was dug up very good coal. We are likewiſe told that Mr. Northmore has already been offered 1000 l. and 200 l. per annum, for the pit.—Coals are now ſold in this place for 20 s. per quarter.

Berlin, Nov. 3. The prize queſtion of experimental philoſophy propoſed by our academy of ſciences for the year 1763, is, Whether all living beings, both of the animal and vegetable kingdom, proceed from an egg fecundated by a germ, or by a prolific matter analogous to the germ.'

Th

The queſtion in ſpeculative philoſophy for the ſame year, is, 'Whether metaphyſical truths in general, and particularly the firſt principles of natural religion and morality, are ſuſceptible of the like evidence with geometrical truth; and if not ſuſceptible of ſuch evidence, what is the nature and degree of certainty, and whether ſufficient for conviction?'

The learned of all countries are invited to the concurrence. The prize is a gold medal of fifty ducats weight. The memoirs to be written in Latin French, or German, and tranſmitted to Mr. ſecretary Formey, before the 1ſt of January 1763. The authors, inſtead of naming themſelves, are deſired only to ſend a motto, accompanying it with a billet ſealed, and containing the motto, their name and place of abode. The academy's deciſion will be declared the 31ſt of May 1763.

Paris, Nov. 13. The academy of arts and ſciences at Lyons have offered a prize for the year enſuing, to any perſon that could find out a new manner of waſhing ſilk, without loſing any of its quality or gloſs.

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 30. Both the commiſſioners of the mount of Piety at Rome, Bini, and Ferretti, according to their ſentence for betraying their truſt by embezzlements, were brought to this place, in order to be put on board the papal gallies during their lives; but Ferretti, on account of his great age (being above 80 years old) hath obtained permiſſion to finiſh his days there aſhore in priſon.

30th. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the royal ſociety for the year enſuing.

Members of the late council continued. George earl of Macclesfield, preſident, Muſ. Britannici Curator, Thomas Birch, D. D. ſecretary, Muſ. Brit. Cur. James Bradley, D. D. Aſtr. Reg. James Burrow, Eſq; V. P. Lord Charles Cavendiſh, V. P. Muſ. Brit. Cur. Peter Daval, Eſq; V. P. Charles Morton, M. D. ſecretary, James Short, A. M. Acad. Reg. Suec. Soc. William Watſon, M. D. Muſ. Brit. Cur. James Weſt, Eſq; V. P. Treaſ. Muſ. Brit. Cur. Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham, V. P. Muſ. Brit. Cur.

New members elected into the council, Mr. Henry Baker, Mr. John Belchier, Samuel Clark, Eſq; Mr. Peter Collinſon, Lewis Curſons, D. D. the earl of Marchmont, Nicholas Munckley, M. D. James Parſons, M. D. Matthew Raper, Samuel Wegg, Eſqrs.

One of the burghers of Mentz, after eight years evidence, lately preſented to the regency a new piece of artillery, not of metal, but of paſte, of a kind of glewy nature; which carries a ball four hundred yards, and will beat down walls at that diſtance. The ball is alſo of a particular compoſition; the piece need not to be ſpunged till it has fired a hundred times; it weighs but fifty pounds, and each ball but two and a half; ſo that one man may carry the piece, and another the ammunition. What carnage, adds this account, if in an army of 20,000 men, ten thouſand of theſe pieces were employed; and then exclaims, Was it a man or a devil that invented this deteſtable machine? But it is hoped that ſo extraordinary a compoſition may be applied to better purpoſes.

About the middle of this month, ſome gentlemen, a 31ſt. courſing

courſing near Smith in Yorkſhire, obſerved a ſwallow fly round them ſeveral times, a thing very uncommon at this ſeaſon of the year.

Died lately, Cornelius Newton, of Bromyard, in Herefordſhire, aged 103.

Mrs. Jane Lindow, of Jerſey, aged 109.

Mr. Marſh, of Liverpool, aged 111.

DECEMBER.

2d. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for ſettling her majeſty's dowry. When the act paſſed, her majeſty, who was preſent, and placed on a chair of ſtate on the king's right hand, roſe up and made her obeiſance to the king. On preſenting this bill, the ſpeaker of the honourable houſe of commons addreſſed his majeſty as follows:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"It has been the firſt care of your faithful commons, to take into their conſideration what your majeſty moſt affectionately recommended to them from the throne, namely, the enabling your majeſty to make that proviſion for the queen, in caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive you, to which her royal dignity, and her own merit, gave her the juſteſt claim.

"On ſuch an occaſion, I ſhould ill diſcharge the truſt which has lately been repoſed in me by the commons, and moſt graciouſly confirmed by your majeſty, if I omitted to aſſure you, that they feel the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude to your majeſty, who have made their happineſs, and that of their poſterity, your principal object. Of this your majeſty has given abundant proof, by your royal nuptials with a princeſs, whoſe illuſtrious anceſtors were early aſſertors of the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and in conſequence cloſely attached to your majeſty's family; a princeſs whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed virtues and amiable endowments pointed out to your majeſty's choice, and made the partner of the brighteſt crown in Europe.

"I cannot but eſteem it a very ſingular honour and happineſs to myſelf, that the firſt bill, which by command of the commons, I preſent to your majeſty, is a bill, in which they have, with the greateſt zeal and unanimity, endeavoured to teſtify their duty to your majeſty, and your royal conſort: and that it is no leſs acceptable to your majeſty, than to your commons, and all whom they repreſent.

"But, Sir, though they have paſſed it with the utmoſt expedition, which their forms allow, yet it is a matter of real ſatisfaction to them, that they can entertain the moſt pleaſing and well-founded hope, that it will be a long courſe of years, before it can have any effect. And the domeſtic happineſs of the queen is ſo inſeparably connected with the public intereſts of your people, that on the behalf of her majeſty, as well as of every ſubject of your realm, your faithful commons will never ceaſe to implore the Almighty, that he will be pleaſed to diſtinguiſh this nation by his divine favour and protection, in prolonging your majeſty's happy reign beyond an ordinary date; and that if ever the proviſion of this bill ſhall become effectual, it may be lamented only by poſterity.

"The bill, Sir, which I have in my hand, is entitled,

"An

"An act for enabling his majesty to make provision for supporting the dignity of the queen, in case she shall survive his majesty.

"To which your commons, with all humility, beseech your majesty's royal assent."

The fog was so very thick in and about London, that even chairmen lost their way in the streets, and carriages run against carriages, by which much mischief was done.

4th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the land and malt tax bills, the bill for repealing the compulsive clause in the last insolvent act, and to one private bill.

By the above act for repealing the late compulsive clause, &c. those that have already had the benefit of it, are still to enjoy it, it being only enacted,

"That from and after the 19th day of November 1761, so much of the said act as relates to creditors compelling prisoners charged in execution to deliver up their estates, and to such prisoners being thereupon discharged, shall be repealed to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

"Provided, That this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend to pardon, indemnify, or discharge any person who hath incurred, or before the said 19th day of November 1761, shall incur any penalty or forfeiture, by committing any offence against the said act made and passed in the said first year of his present majesty's reign; but that every such offender shall be liable to the forfeitures and penalties incurred, or before the said 19th day of November 1761, to be incurred, under the said act, made and passed in the said first year of his present majesty's reign, as if the said act had not been repealed, and had continued in full force."

Paris, Nov. 26. At a meeting of the academy of belles lettres of Paris, held the 13th instant, these two questions were proposed for the subject of the prize to be given at Easter 1763. 1. What are the rights and prerogatives of the sovereign pontiff of ancient Rome, over the priests of the city and provinces? 2. Whether the authority of that sovereign pontiff extended to the priests and the temples of the Roman deities introduced in conquered countries, and to those of the national deities?

They write from St. Reine, a village in Burgundy, that as some workmen were digging in a small eminence near that place, they discovered a strong work of masonry, and on demolishing part of it, they found that it served to mask the entry of a subterraneous passage extending several leagues.

9th. Several lords and ladies of the first distinction, were present at the debates in the house of commons, on the expediency of the German war. The house was so crowded with strangers, that it was with difficulty the members could take their places, which we hear has produced an order, that no strangers shall be admitted this sessions,

Extract of a letter from New-York, Oct. 3.

"The society of Scotch merchants here have taken the laudable resolution of employing all such poor women belonging to this town, as are capable of working, and who, for want of employ, are in great distress; a large house is taken for

their reception, and they are to be employed in knitting and ſpinning. Several public-ſpirited perſons are already become benefactors to this charity, in order to make it the more extenſive. Bills have been ſtuck up in public places of this city, advertiſing thoſe poor people to apply to the ſaid charity, and they will be admitted to immediate employ, and have good wages."

12th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, at which the following perſons received ſentence of death.

Daniel Looney, for the murder of captain Shanks, by ſhooting him with a loaded gun. Looney was the maſter of a trading veſſel belonging to Shanks, with whom Looney's wife lived as a houſekeeper; the quarrel happened in a fit of jealouſy. The priſoner had an extreme good character, and was much pitied.

Robert Greenſtreet, for the murder of his maſter, to whom he had ſerved his time, and actually lived with as journeyman, pleaded guilty.

Thomas Aſton, a dragoon, who guarded the Briſtol mail, for robbing the Bath ſtage waggon on the highway. All of whom have been executed. Beſides three women for theft, who were pardoned on condition of tranſportation for life.

Nineteen were caſt for tranſportation, ten of whom have ſince received the king's pardon, on condition of ſerving his majeſty in the regiment of foot now at Jamaica; three ordered to be privately whipped, one to be burnt in the hand, and one to be publickly whipt.

14th. This day the following advertiſement appeared in the public papers. "Any nobleman, gentleman, or other, poſſeſſed of fiſhing royalties, are earneſtly required to tranſmit a deſcription of the ſhore each of them reſpectively hold; a gentleman having, thro' intenſe application, and at a great expence, found out an eaſy and advantageous method of catching fiſh in all weathers; which, when put in practice, will not only turn out of great emolument to ſuch gentlemen's eſtates, and afford comfortable ſupport and employment to the induſtrious inhabitants, but will ſoon prove of univerſal ſervice to the public; which information ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and due reſpect paid to: and ſuch deſcriptions as anſwer the author's intention, ſhall certainly have in anſwer an explicit account of the invention, and reaſonable propoſals offered.

N. B. This new method of taking fiſh, will only anſwer where there is a good bottom, and the ſhore not rocky. Pleaſe to direct (poſt free) to Mr. James Hamilton, at Jack's coffee-houſe in Dean's-ſtreet, Soho, London.

It is not improbable that this method of catching fiſh is by the machine already mentioned, pages 98, and 111.

Paris, Nov. 4. M. de Chamouſet, ever fertile of invention, hath propoſed the eſtabliſhing in Paris, on the footing of the hackney coaches, one horſe chaiſes, to be hired at the rate of ſix ſols the hour [three pence ſterling.] Our penny, or penny poſts, as 'tis called here, was a ſcheme of that gentleman's. It is ſaid that it brings in 7 or 8 livres daily to the farmers general, who, we hear, allow M. de Chamouſet, a penſion of 20,000 livres.

The nobleſſe and clergy of the

province of Languedoc, at their general meeting on the 26th paſt, worked up by a ſpeech of the archbiſhop of Norbonne, reſolved to appropriate the penſions they receive from the king, to pay the intereſt of the money that will be neceſſary to build a ſhip of 74 guns, of which they intend to make a preſent to the king; and their example has been followed not only by ſeveral of the lay and eccleſiaſtical communities of that kingdom, but even many individuals, who have ſubſcribed large ſums for that purpoſe. Perhaps, as the Dutch obſerve, the king has put ſums of money into the hands of ſome wiſe men privately, that with ſuch ſums they might begin a ſubſcription, in order to induce fools to follow their example.

14th. A man was executed on board the Duke, at Spithead, for the murder of the mate of the Burford, captain Gambier, by ripping up his belly on his ſtriking him with a rattan, at grumbling to do his duty.

21ſt. Joſhua Ward, Eſq; ſo well known by the name of Doctor Ward, died at Whitehall, aged 76. This gentleman was formerly a member of the houſe of commons: but on account of a particular affair, was obliged to go abroad, where he remained ſome years: but at laſt received his late majeſty's pardon. He then came to England, where, ſoon after his arrival, he purchaſed three houſes at Pimlico, near St. James's park, which he converted into an hoſpital for his poor patients; over the door of which he had inſcribed moſt ſignificantly, in large characters,

MISERIS SUCCURRERE DISCO;

and very ſoon became ſo eminent in his profeſſion, as to be applied to by all ranks and degrees of people. Meeting with great ſucceſs in his practice, and the poor from all parts flocking to him for relief, he took part of a houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, for the better diſtribution of his medicines to the poor, which he gave generouſly to all who aſked his advice: that, as well as his houſe at Whitehall, was every day crowded with objects of charity, to whom he always gave, with the greateſt humanity, his medicines, and advice gratis, and often relieved them with money. Of late years he was particularly applied to by the nobility and gentry, even after they had been given over by regular phyſicians; upon which account he uſed facetiouſly to call himſelf the ſcavenger of the faculty; and it was well known that many who have been pronounced dead, have been reſtored to life (*ſub Deo*) by his medicines. So that all allow he richly merited the great fortune he died poſſeſſed of.

Paris, Dec. 14. Of forty prelates, to whom it hath been referred by the king to take into conſideration the affairs of the Jeſuits, one part is for leaving them on their preſent footing; another part is for giving them a vicar-general independent of the general at Rome, and forming new conſtitutions for them free from all dangerous doctrines, and agreeable to the liberties of the Gallican church; and a third part is for expelling them the kingdom.

M. Cambaluſier has lately publiſhed a very ſeaſonable piece on the *Poiton*, or the *Painter's Cholic*. In part I. is a narrative of a poiton cholic, occaſioned by ſome lattice wood painted green, which the duke de la Valiere's gardener, at his ſeat at Mon-

Montrogue, uſed for baking bread and cooking the victuals. Nine perſons were ſeized with the cholic, and one died before the diſcovery of the cauſe. The hiſtory of the diſtemper is followed by that of the cure, with an account of the medicaments by which it was effected.

The count de St. Florentin lately preſented to the queen two young gentlemen, born deaf and dumb, who have been brought to their ſpeech by M. Pereire, a Portugueſe, who at the ſame time had the honour to be preſented.

We learn from Mittau, that the new duke of Courland practiſes every method, in order to acquire the eſteem, and captivate the affections of his ſubjects. He has given a penſion to two learned men, to write the hiſtory of the duchies of Courland and Semigalia. He has ſent two or three young men to travel at his expence, and is extremely aſſiduous in the introduction of agriculture, and in all the manufactures to which timber can be applied. But we do not yet hear that he is at all tractable in the point of religion.

By letters from Conſtantinople we are informed, that Muly Muſtapha Aga, firſt phyſician to the Grand Signior, viewing, with concern, the vaſt havock and devaſtation lately made in that metropolis and its ſuburbs, by the peſtilence, had collected a quantity of laudable matter from ſome peſtilential eruptions, and tried the effects of inoculation on ſeveral perſons, of whom ſome were perfectly recovered, and the others were in a fair way. This may juſtly be looked upon as the greateſt and moſt valuable diſcovery of the moderns; as many thouſand lives will be thereby annually ſaved.

Hague, Dec. 10. Yeſterda between eight and nine in t morning, the princeſs of Naſſ Weilbourg, the Stadtholder's ſiſte was ſavely delivered of a princ and both mother and child are well as can be wiſhed.

The powder magazine near th Bruſſels gate in Maeſtricht, a ſtron town on the frontiers of Holland blew up with a terrible exploſion The guard of the magazine, con ſiſting of 11 ſoldiers, were all killed The houſe of the princeſs of Heſ Philipſtahl was very much ſhatter ed, and her highneſs buried unde the ruins. The houſe of baron Sa lis, that was nearer the magazine was quite deſtroyed, and not one o the family, except the coachman eſcaped. A breach of 130 feet i length was made in the rampart and ſome of the outworks were alſ damaged. Stones of two and thre hundred weight were thrown al moſt a mile from the town. Abou 18 perſons periſhed by this diſaſter which was occaſioned by a canno nier, plundering the magazine i the night.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the 23d. royal aſſent to the bill for an addi tional duty on ſpirituous liquors that for the free importation o Iriſh ſalted beef and pork, and Iriſh butter for the navy, and to twe naturalization bills.

They write from Hamburgh o the 11th, that the froſt there is ſo ſevere, that they begin to compare it to that of 1740; and that the Elbe having been frozen over for ſome days, the magiſtrates thought pro per to double the guards, both o the regulars and the trained bands, on account of the ſhoals of French and Hanoverian deſerters who flock there,

there, in ſo much that they think, that if the froſt ſhould continue, they ſhould ſoon have in the neighbourhood of that city above 10,000 deſerters of different nations.

The magiſtrates of Hamburgh ordered a general collection to be made in all the churches of that city on the 13th inſtant, for the relief of the unhappy ſufferers in the war in Germany.

Neufchatel, Nov. 15. The fatal controverſy, which has lately diſtracted the church of this country (on the duration of the ſufferings of the wicked in a future ſtate) has produced a very acrimonious paper war: there are, however, not wanting ſome who ſurmiſe, that a political drift is at the bottom of theſe feuds; and that the commonwealthſman, whatever his private ſentiments be, ſhould obſerve a ſilent neutrality. One writer concludes in this myſterious manner: "The hiſtory of our differences is indeed a very ſingular riddle; but the key to it partly lies in the ſcheme of ſetting up a ſchiſm long ſince concerted, in ſlow and clandeſtine advances to the execution of it by the beſt means poſſible, but the time of its breaking out moſt ill choſen."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Germany to his friend in England.

Magdebourg, Nov. 22, 1761.

"I muſt give you an account, Sir, of a very extraordinary woman we now admire here, and who deſerves to be known abroad. Her name is Rarſchin: Heaven has endowed her with a moſt aſtoniſhing poetical genius. I really believe there was never any thing like it heard of either among the antients or moderns. She excels in different ſorts of poems, but chiefly in odes and tales. She is a very diſagreeable figure, was born in Sileſia, of the loweſt extraction, and had never any kind of education or inſtruction. Her parents forced her to marry a taylor, who treated her in a very barbarous manner; ſhe compoſing verſes while he made ſuits. She is now ſeparated from her huſband, and lives at Berlin, from whence ſhe came hither to ſee the court. Every body is curious to ſee her, and a volume of her poems will ſoon be publiſhed by ſubſcription. She not only ſurpaſſes by far all our German poets, but even the ancients. The moſt admirable ode only coſts her a few minutes, and ſhe one day made twelve in one evening on different ſubjects, all alike ſurprizing. She even ſpeaks verſes, but without any enthuſiaſm, uſes the nobleſt expreſſions, and is full of lofty ſentiments; all this is very much like a fable, you will ſay; but were you to ſee the rapidity with which ſhe writes her ſublimeſt odes, you would think it ſtill more a fable. *Cette inconceivable femme donne bien a penſer a nos meilleurs tetes, et detruit les meilleurs theories du genie.* A great many people think ſhe has a demon, for, I aſſure you, ſhe is a ſingular phænomenon."

We hear from Newfoundland, that an ugly accident happened at Carpoon, a little iſland at the entrance into the ſtraits of Belleiſle, and the moſt northern part of our fiſheries.

The Indians from the main come there once every year (the ſtraits being very narrow) in order to trade with the Europeans, and to rob them, if they can. Theſe Indians, who are a tribe of the Eſkimaux, coming

coming over with their whalebone, traded for two days with our fiſhermen; but the third day obſerving them to be off their guard, and their fire-arms left at ſome diſtance behind them, and that they were a good way from their blockhouſe, theſe ſavages thought it a good opportunity for attacking our people, eſpecially as it was a Sunday, which is a ſort of holiday with the fiſhermen, and when every body's curioſity or avarice prompted them to run and meet the Indians, the two preceding days having been ſpent principally about the fiſh.——The Indians mixing with our people, traded with each particular man for his knife, or whatever cutting inſtrument he had, almoſt at the ſame moment, whilſt others brought bows and arrows from their canoes, and diſtributed them among their own people: and this being done, they inſtantly, with one conſent, fell upon our fiſhermen, and ſtabbed many with their knives, which they had parted with, but the very moment before.

They killed 11 on the ſpot, and wounded 16 or 17; whereupon all our people that could, fled away to their boats, and got on board a ſloop which lay in the road: (four or five, however, having a little leſs fear than the reſt, got into the blockhouſe, and brought off moſt of the arms, and killed one Indian, who was more forward than the reſt). They then weighed one anchor, cut the cable of another, and came away as faſt as poſſible, leaving their whole ſeaſon's fiſh, furniture, trade, whalebone, and every thing behind, in poſſeſſion of theſe ſavages. Our countrymen were 50 at firſt, 11 were killed outright, 17 or 18 got off wounded, and of theſe two died of their wounds within a few days. The Indians had been ſo prudent as to ſingle out and make ſure of the principal people; for they killed two maſters of veſſels (one of whom commanded the ſloop, the other took care of the fiſhery on ſhore) and the mate, and ſlew or wounded every boat-maſter, ſplitter and maſter voyage, who are the chief people among the fiſhermen and ſhoremen, being the catchers and curers of fiſh. Theſe Eſkimaux are a faithleſs and cruel tribe, and have often ſurprized the French in the ſame manner, and are, notwithſtanding, ſo terrified at fire-arms, that a dozen reſolute ſteady men, armed, would have deſtroyed every one of thoſe wretches, had there been 500, as they were on an iſland, and had five of our men kept themſelves armed, they would never have been attacked at all.

We have had accounts during the courſe of this month, of ſeveral terrible ſtorms on the coaſt of America. At South Carolina, a hurrican aroſe, Sept. 4, that has been attended with unexpected conſequences; for the navigation of Cape Fear river, from being the moſt difficult, is changed to the eaſieſt and ſafeſt on that part of the continent. A new channel 18 feet deep at high water, and near half a mile over, having been formed by the prodigious influx of the ſea, which threatened deſtruction to the whole country.

Another ſtorm aroſe on the 4th of October, which did incredible damage along the coaſt of New England.

The Griffin man of war, of 20 guns, was loſt October 25, off Bermudas, and 50 of her men were drowned.

30th. His

30th. His majesty's ship Biddeford ran on shore on Hazeborough sand, near Yarmouth; captain Gordon, and above one half of his men perished. Those who escaped were quite exhausted, having staid till Friday on the wreck, without other sustenance than a little raw meat and spirituous liquor.

His royal highness the duke of York, in the course of this month, visited Bristol, Bath, and the western parts of England, and by his courteous and frank behaviour, has gained the affection of the people wherever he has been.

The contract for oxen this month by the victualling office, was 1l. 3s. 11d. for oxen; and 1l. 15s. 6d. for hogs.

31st. Charles Pratt, Esq; attorney-general, is knighted and appointed lord chief justice of the court of common-pleas.

Murders, robberies, many of them attended with acts of cruelty, and threatening letters, were never perhaps more frequent about this city than during this and last month. One highwayman in particular, by the name of the flying highwayman, engrosses the conversation of most of the towns within twenty miles of London, as he has occasionally visited all the public roads round this metropolis, and has collected several considerable sums. He robs upon three different horses, a grey, a sorrel, and a black one, the last of which has a bald face, to hide which he generally hangs on a black cat's skin; he has leaped over Colnbrook turnpike, a dozen times within this fortnight, and is now well known by most of the turnpike men in the different roads about town.

One of these threatening letters was directed to a gentlewoman at Waltham-Abbey, vowing death and destruction to her and hers, with the most shocking execrations, if she did not leave 500l. in a certain place, or marry her daughter to some young man at Waltham-Abbey in a month.

Five persons were lately burnt at Hartley colliery, in Northumberland, by an explosion of foul air.

A whale 63 feet long, was cast on shore lately, near Nairn, in Scotland.

A sea eel, 6 feet long, 20 inches round, and weighing 30lb. was lately taken, in a shallow water, where it had been left by the tide, at Whitstable in Kent.

Heads of a bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments in Ireland, have been agreed to by the commons there, and his excellency the lord lieutenant has been requested to transmit the same to his majesty.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Lima in December, 1760; and one which happened on the 8th of January 1761, was much more violent than that which happened in 1756.

Accounts lately received of the unfavourable or rather hostile dispositions of the Spanish court, have occasioned a very great hurry at both ends of the town. Extraordinary councils have been held, press warrants granted and rigorously executed, the royal exchange crowded with merchants, notwithstanding the holidays, which so many generally spend in the country. This news too caused the new subscription to fall 4 per cent. The Spanish minister would have set out on his return home, if not delayed by his daughter's being dangerously ill.

Orders

Orders have been ſent to the cuſtom-houſe for the Spaniſh ambaſſador's baggage to be paſſed without any examination, and to be ſhipped without any delays whatſoever. And the Spaniſh merchants here, having waited upon the Earl of Egremont, have obtained leave for all Spaniſh ſhips, now loaded or loading in any of the ports of Great-Britain, to depart in ſafety, agreeable to treaties which ſtipulate, that in caſe of a rupture, the ſubjects of each nation ſhall have ſix months to return to their reſpective countries with their effects. The Spaniards, on the contrary, have laid an embargo on all ſhipping in their ports, till they knew how we behaved to theirs.

It is computed that among the priſoners actually in England, taken on board of French ſhips, there are about 10,000 Spaniards.

The ſtate of the Spaniſh navy, by the laſt accounts, was as follows,

	guns.		guns.
One ſhip	86	Three	30
One	84	Seven	26
Two	80	Three	24
One	76	Eight	22
One	74	Five	20
Seven	70	Five	18
Twenty-nine	68	Four	16
One	64	Bomb-ketches.	
One	62	Four	16
Fight	60	One	14
Four	58	Three Fire-ſhips.	
One	50		

And one hulk at Cadiz, making in all 101 ſail,

A ſhort view of the whole royal navy of Great-Britain, now actually in commiſſion:

Two firſt rates, which carry from 96 to 110 guns each; 11 ſecond ditto, from 84 to 90; 60 third ditto, from 65 to 80; 43 fourth ditto, from 48 to 60; 71 fifth ditto, from 26 to 44, 40 ſixth ditto, 16 to 24; 68 ſloops, from 8 to 1 beſides ſwivels, 12 bombs, 10 fire ſhips, 4 ſtore-ſhips, 39 armed veſſels hired, 7 royal yachts, 5 ſma yachts.—372 king's ſhips.

Engliſh ſhips of war loſt, taken, become unſerviceable, 1761.

Duke d'Aquitain, of 64 guns Sunderland of 60, Newcaſtle of 50 Queenborough of 20, Duke an Protector, company's ſhips, loſt o Pondicherry.—Cumberland, of 5 guns, loſt off Goa.—Pheaſant ſloop loſt in the channel.—Sybilla arme veſſel, loſt off Gibraltar.—Speed well cutter, taken off Vigo.—Eme rald, of 34 guns, Kennington of 20 and Port Antonio ſloop, broken u and ſold.—Great Britain, of 12 guns, Victory of 110, London o 90, Formidable of 80, Ramilies o 74, on the ſtocks, building new, o rebuilding.—48 ſhips (28 of them of the line) are at preſent laid up for repair, &c.

Mrs Canner, of Melton-Mowbray, aged 50, was lately delivered of a ſon.

Some time ago, Mrs. Cook, a ſhop-keeper in Middlewich, Cheſhire, being in diſtreſſed circumſtances, in her great deſpair, murdered her two children, and then put an end to her own life.

Died lately, A woman, at Arnhuus, in Denmark, aged 102. Three other perſons are now alive there, aged above 100.

Francis Watkins, of Trevethin, in Monmouthſhire, aged 102.

Jane Prudhomme, near Guiſe, in France, aged 103.

Francis Atkins, aged 104, who had been porter at the palace gate at Saliſbury, ever ſince biſhop Burnet's time.

Mrs. Poſt, of Great Cheveril, Wilts, aged 105.

Simeon

Simeon Aubert, at Autreville, in France, aged 109.

Matthew Fuitlen, a burgher of Namur, aged 108.

At Groſs-Zieteen, one Daniel Ammyer, belonging to the French colony, aged 113 years, and four months. He was born at Blois in 1648, and had ſerved in the troops of France, Sweden, and the Emperor. He enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of health, till within a fortnight of his death, when his conſtitution broke all at once.

Elizabeth Merchant, of Hamilton's-Baun, in Ireland, aged 133.

In the courſe of this year, 1761, were chriſtened at Newcaſtle, 623; buried, 408. Increaſed in the chriſtenings, 35; decreaſed in the burials, 114.

In the city and ſuburbs of Dublin, Males buried 1144. Females buried 1148. Males baptized 900. Females 1049. Increaſed in burials this year 234. In births 299.

The burials in Norway, in the diſtrict of Chriſtiana, amounted to 6929; and the chriſtenings to 11,024. Twenty-three women were delivered of twins, five brought three children at a time. Among thoſe who died, 294 lived to the age of 90, 63 to the age of 100, and 7 to the age of 101. In the dioceſe of Bergen, the perſons who died amounted only to 2580, of whom 18 lived to the age of 100; one woman to the age of 104, and another woman to the age of 107.

At Copenhagen, 2749 children were born, 2593 perſons died.

At Vienna, 5672 children were born, and 6310 perſons died; 479 more were born than in the year before, and ten leſs have died.

Four thouſand four hundred and eighty children were baptized, and 7720 perſons died, at Amſterdam.

Two hundred and thirty-ſix proteſtant children were baptized at Ratiſbon, and 285 died.

They write from Rome, that by the liſt taken of the inhabitants of that city, there were 157,458 ſouls, 90239 males, and 67,219 females, of whom were 42 biſhops, 2742 prieſts, 4381 perſons of religious fraternities and nuns, 1725 monks, 878 ſtudents, 1053 poor in the hoſpitals, 37 hereticks, Turks, and infidels, the Jews excepted. During laſt year, 4989 children were born there, and 7149 died.

A general bill of all the chriſtenings and burials in London from Dec. 9, 1760, to Dec. 15, 1761.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	8183	Males	10668
Females	7987	Females	10395
	16000		21063

Increaſed in the burials this year 1233.

Died under 2 years of age	7699
Between 2 and 5	1573
5 and 10	660
10 and 20	626
20 and 30	1655
30 and 40	1920
40 and 50	2088
50 and 60	1662
60 and 70	1518
70 and 80	1102
80 and 90	467
90 and 100	84
100	2
101	2
103	3
105	1
107	1
	21063

On the late tranſit of Venus over the Sun, June 6th, 1761.

WERE we to inſert all the pieces that have come to our hands concerning this curious phænomenon, we ſhould be obliged to leave out many things which cannot, we imagine, but prove much more agreeable to the generality of our readers. We muſt therefore content ourſelves with giving an account of the obſervation of the tranſit in the year 1639, made by our countryman Mr. Horrox, and the firſt obſervation that ever was made of that phænomenon; and a table of the obſervations of the late tranſit, June 6th, 1761, made by ſeveral aſtronomers in England, to whom we heartily wiſh ſucceſs in reconciling the diſagreements between them, and drawing from their labours ſuch concluſions as may prove of ſervice to aſtronomy and navigation.

An account of Mr. Horrox's *obſervation of the tranſit of Venus over the Sun, in the year* 1639.

WHEN Kepler firſt conſtructed his (the Rudolphine) tables upon the obſervations of Tycho, he ſoon became ſenſible that the planets Mercury and Venus would ſometimes paſs over the ſun's diſk; and he predicted two tranſits of Venus, one for the year 1631, and the other for 1761, in a tract publiſhed at Leipſic, in 1626, entitled *Admonitio ad Aſtronomos, &c.* Kepler died ſome days before the tranſit in 1761, which he predicted, was to have happened. Gaſſendi ſought for it at Paris, but in vain, (See *Merc. in Sole viſus & Venus inviſa).* In effect, the imperfect ſtate of the Rudolphine tables was the cauſe that the tranſit was expected in 1631, when none cou be obſerved; and thoſe very tabl did not give reaſon to expect o in 1639, when one was really o ſerved.

When our illuſtrious countrym Mr. Horrox, firſt applied himſelf practical aſtronomy, he compute Ephemerides for ſeveral year from Lanſbergius's tables. Aft continuing his labours for ſon time, he was enabled to diſcov the imperfection of theſe table upon which he laid aſide his wor intending to determine the poſitic of the ſtars from his own obſerv tions. But that the former part his time ſpent in calculating fro Lanſbergius might not be entire thrown away, he made uſe of h Ephemerides, to point out to hi the ſituation of the planets. Fro hence he foreſaw when their co junctions, their appulſes to the fi ed ſtars, and the moſt remarkab phænomena in the heavens woul happen; and prepared himſelf wi the greater care to obſerve them.

Hence he was encouraged wait for the important obſervatic of the tranſit of Venus, in 1639 and no longer thought the form part of his time miſ-pent, ſince h attention to Lanſbergius's tabl had enabled him to diſcover that t tranſit would certainly happen o the 24th of November. Howeve as theſe tables had ſo often decei ed him, he was unwilling to re upon them entirely, but conſulte other tables, and particularly tho of Kepler. Accordingly, in a le ter to his friend, Wm. Crabtre of Mancheſter, dated Hool, Oct. 2 1639, he communicates his diſc very to him, and earneſtly deſir him to make whatever obſervatio he poſſibly can with his teleſcop

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particularly to measure the diameter of the planet Venus; which, according to Kepler, would amount to 7 m. according to Lansbergius to 11 m. but which, according to his own proportion, he expected would hardly exceed *one* minute. He adds, that the conjunction, according to Kepler, will be Nov. 24. 1639, at 8 h. 1 m. A. M. at Manchester, the planet's latitude being 14 m. 13 s. south; but, according to his own correction, he expected it to happen at 5 h 57 m. P. M. at Manchester, with 10 m. lat. south. But because a small alteration in Kepler's numbers would greatly alter the time of the conjunction, and the quantity of the planet's latitude, he advises to watch the whole day, and even on the preceding afternoon, and the morning of the 25th, though he was entirely of opinion that the transit would happen on the 24th.

After having fully weighed and examined the several methods of observing this uncommon phænomenon, he determined to transmit the Sun's image through a telescope into a dark chamber, rather than thro' a naked aperture, a method greatly commended by Kepler; for the sun's image is not given sufficiently large and distinct by the latter, unless at a very great distance from the aperture, which the narrowness of his situation would not allow; nor would Venus's diameter be visible, unless the aperture were very small; whereas, his telescope, which rendered the solar spots distinctly visible, would shew him Venus's diameter well defined, and enable him to divide the sun's limb more accurately.

He described a circle upon paper, which nearly equalled six inches, the narrowness of the place not allowing a larger size; but even this size admitted divisions sufficiently accurate. He divided the circumference into 360 degrees, and the diameter into thirty equal parts; each of which were subdivided into 4, and the whole therefore into 120. The subdivision might have been carried still farther, but he trusted rather to the accuracy and niceness of his eye.

When the time of observation drew near, he adjusted his apparatus, and caused the Sun's distinct image exactly to fill the circle on the paper; and tho' he could not expect the planet to enter upon the Sun's disk before three o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, from his own corrected numbers, upon which he chiefly relied; yet, because the calculations in general from other tables gave the time of the conjunction much sooner, and some even on the 23d, he observed the Sun on that day, but more particularly on the 24th; for on the 24th he observed the Sun from the time of its rising to nine o'clock; and again, a little before ten at noon; and at one afternoon, being called in the intervals to business of the highest moment, which he could not with decency neglect. But in all these times he saw nothing on the Sun's face except one small and common spot, which he had seen on the preceding day, and which also he afterwards saw on some of the following days.

But at 3 h. 15 m. in the afternoon, which was the first opportunity he had of repeating his observation, the clouds were entirely dispersed, and invited him to seize this favourable occasion, which seemed to be providentially thrown in his way; for then he beheld the most

moſt agreeable ſight, a ſpot, which had been the object of his moſt ſanguine wiſhes, of an unuſual ſize, and of a perfectly circular ſhape, juſt wholly entered upon the Sun's diſk on the left ſide, ſo that the limbs of the Sun and Venus exactly coincided in the very point of contact. He was immediately ſenſible that this round ſpot was the planet Venus, and applied himſelf with the utmoſt care to proſecute his obſervations.

At firſt, with regard to the inclination, he found, by means of a diameter of the circle ſet perpendicular to the horizon, the plane of the circle being ſomewhat reclined on account of the Sun's altitude, that Venus had wholly entered upon the Sun's diſk at 3 h. 15 m. at about 62 d. 30 m. (certainly between 60 d. and 65 d.) from the vertex towards the right hand. (Theſe were the appearances within the dark chamber.) And this inclination continued conſtant, at leaſt to all ſenſe, to the end of the obſervation.

Secondly, the following diſtances of the Sun's and Venus's centers were as follows:

	h.	m.		m.	ſ.	
At	3	15	by the clock	14	23	diſt.
	3	35		13	30	
	3	45		12	0	
	3	50				

The apparent time of ſun-ſet——The true time of ſun-ſet was at 3 h. 45 m.——Refraction keeping the Sun above the horizon for the ſpace of five minutes.

Thirdly, he found Venus's diameter, by repeated obſervations, to exceed a 30th part of the Sun's diameter, by a 6th, or at moſt a 5th ſub-diviſion. The diameter therefore of the Sun to that of Venus may be expreſſed as 30 to 1. 12. It certainly did not amount to 1. 30. nor yet to 1. 20. And this was found by obſerving Venus, as well when near the Sun's limb, as when farther removed from it.

The place where this obſervation was made was an obſcure village, about 15 miles diſtant from Liverpool towards the north called Hool. The latitude of Liverpool had been often determined by Horrox to be 53 d. 20 m. therefore that of Hool will be 53 d. 35 m. The longitude of both ſeemed to him to be about 22 d. 30 m. from the Fortunate Iſlands; that is, 14 d. 15 m. to the weſt of Uraniburg.

Theſe were all the obſervations which the ſhortneſs of the time allowed him to make, upon this moſt remarkable and uncommon ſight; all, however, that could be done in ſo ſmall a ſpace of time he very happily executed; and ſcarce any thing farther remained for him to deſire. In regard to the inclination alone, he could not obtain the utmoſt exactneſs; for it was extremely difficult, from the Sun's rapid motion, to obſerve it to any certainty within the degree: and he ingenuouſly confeſſes that he neither did, nor could, poſſibly perform it. The reſt are very much to be depended upon, and as exact as he could wiſh.

Mr. Crabtree, whom Horrox had, by letter, invited to this Uranian banquet, and who, in mathematical knowledge, was inferior to few, very readily complied with his friend's requeſt, and intended to obſerve the tranſit in the ſame manner with Horrox; but the ſky was very unfavourable to him, and was ſo covered with clouds, almoſt during the whole day, that he gave him-

imſelf up entirely to deſpair. But, little before the time of ſun-ſet, bout 3 h. 35 m. by the clock, the un breaking out for the firſt time om the clouds, he eagerly betook imſelf to his obſervation, and hap-ily ſaw the moſt agreeable of all ghts, Venus juſt entered upon the un. He was ſo raviſhed with this oſt pleaſing contemplation, that ſtood for ſome time viewing it iſurely, as it were; and, from an xceſs of joy, could ſcarce prevail on himſelf to truſt his own ſenſes. pon which occaſion Mr. Horrox bſerves, 'that mathematicians have a certain *womaniſh* diſpoſition, diſtractedly delighted with light and trifling circumſtances, which hardly make the leaſt impreſſion upon the reſt of mankind. Which levity of diſpoſition, let thoſe de-ide that will; and with impuni-ty too. But let not any ſevere Cato be ſeriouſly angry with theſe vanities of ours: for what youth, ſuch as we are, would not fondly admire upon earth *Venerem Soli, ulchritudinem divitiis conjunctam?* What youth would not dwell with rapture upon the fair and beautiful face of a lady, whoſe charms derive an additional grace from her fortune?' —— —— But, to return, the clouds prived Mr. Crabtree of the ſight the Sun, almoſt as ſoon as he s rouſed from his reverie; ſo t he was able to obſerve little re than that Venus was abſolute-ly in the Sun. He could not accurately obſerve either the diſtance of Venus's center from that of the Sun, or the inclination, from the ſhortneſs of the time: but as far as he could gueſs by his eye, he ſketched out Venus's ſituation upon paper, which Mr. Horrox found to agree very nearly, even to co-incide with his own obſervations; nor did he err, adds his friend, more than Apelles himſelf would have done in the like hurry.——He obſerved Venus's diameter to contain $\frac{7}{200}$ of that of the Sun; that is, 1. m. 3 ſ. according to Horrox's method of reckoning *.

Theſe obſervations were made near Mancheſter; the latitude of which place as determined by Crabtree is 53 d. 24 m. and its longitude is three minutes in time to the eaſt of Liverpool.

Mr. Horrox acquainted his younger brother with the diſcovery of Venus's tranſit, and deſired him, who was then at Liverpool, to obſerve it, if poſſible; which he attempted, but to very little purpoſe, for on the 24th the ſky was entirely overcaſt.

Mr. Horrox, in his treatiſe on this ſubject, publiſhed by Hevelius, and from whence almoſt the whole of this account has been collected, hopes for pardon from the aſtronomical world, for not making his intelligence more public; but his diſcovery was made too late. He is deſirous, however, in the ſpirit

* In almoſt every calculation of the tranſit 1761, the diameter of Venus is imed too large. According to Mr. Horrox's obſervations, Venus's diameter s to that of the Sun as 1 m. 12 ſ. to 30 m. which, when reduced to a proper meter, is equal to 1 m. 16 ſ. But the planet's diameter will not probably be nd greater than 62 ſ. or 63 ſ. ſince the diſtance of Venus from the earth, in junction, in 1761, is 28,898 parts, of which the Sun's diſt. is 100,000; ereas, in 1639, Venus's diſtance from the earth was only 26,434.

of a true philoſopher, that other aſtronomers were happy enough to obſerve it, who might either confirm or correct his obſervations. But ſuch confidence was repoſed in the tables at that time, that it does not appear that a tranſit of Venus was ever obſerved but by our two ingenious countrymen, who proſecuted their aſtronomical ſtudies with ſuch eagerneſs and preciſion, that they muſt very ſoon have brought their favourite ſcience to a degree of perfection unknown to thoſe times. But unfortunately Mr. Horrox died on the 3d of January 1640-1, about the age of 25, juſt after he had put the laſt hand to his treatiſe, intituled, *Venus in Sole viſa*, in which he ſhews himſelf to have had a more accurate knowledge of the dimen ſions of the ſolar ſyſtem than h learned commentator Hevelius.

Mr. Crabtree died on the 1ſt Auguſt 1644, at Mancheſter, as a pears, if I am rightly informed, the regiſter of that place. Coten porary with theſe two illuſtrio youths lived William Gaſcoigne t inventor of the Micrometer, w was ſlain at Marſton-moor on t 2d of July 1644, fighting for ki Charles I. at the age of 23. T exact age of Mr. Horrox is n known; but, perhaps, ſome of yo Cambridge correſpondents may able to inform us by conſulting t univerſity books, as Mr. Horr was educated at Emanuel colleg

Yours, ASTROPHILU

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Table of the Observations of the Transit of Venus over the Sun, June 6th, 1761, made by several eminent Astronomers in England.

FIRST CONTACT.

Places where observed.	Appar. time at each place.			Reduced to *Greenwich*.			Difference.			Mag. Power.
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.		m.	s.	
At the Royal Observatory, at *Greenwich*,	8	19	0	8	19	0	—	0	0	55
Mr. *Canton*, in *Spital-square, London*, -	8	18	39	8	18	58½	—	0	1½	55
Messrs. *Ellicott* and *Dolland*, at *Hackney*,	8	18	44	8	18	56	—	0	4	
W. J. at *Wadenho, Northamptonshire*, -	8	16	34	8	18	54	—	0	6	
Rev. Mr. *Haydon*, at *Liskard, Cornwall*,	8	0	20	8	18	51	—	0	9	55
* Mr. *Short*, in *Leicester-square*, - - -	8	18	16½	8	18	43½	—	0	16½	140
G. G. at *Wakefield, Yorkshire*, - - -	8	12	16	8	18	36	—	0	24	
Mr. *A. T.* and *W. K.* at *Bath*, - - -	8	9	53	8	18	33	—	0	27	
Mr. *Bolton*, at *Stalbridge*, - - - +	8	9	30	8	19	50	+	0	50	
Mr. *Chapple*, at *Powderham Castle*, - +	8	5	6	8	19	22	+	0	22	

LAST CONTACT.

Places where observed.	Appar. time at each place.			Reduced to *Greenwich*.			Difference.			Total Durat.	
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.		m.	s.	m.	s.
At the Royal Observatory, - - - -	8	37	9	8	37	9	—	0	0	18	2
Mr. *Canton*, - - - - - - - - -	8	37	2½	8	37	21½	+	0	12½	18	23
Messrs. *Ellicott* and *Dolland*, - - - -	8	37	0	8	37	12	+	0	3	18	16
W. J. at Wadenho, - - - - - - -	8	34	55	8	37	15	+	0	6	18	21
Mr. *Haydon*, - - - - - - - - - +	8	19	23	8	38	13	+	1	3	19	3
Mr. *Short*, - - - - - - - - - -	8	37	0½	8	37	27	+	0	18½	18	44
G. G. at Wakefield, - - - - - - +	8	30	39	8	38	59	+	1	50	18	23
A. T. and W. K. at Bath, - - - - +	8	27	23	8	36	3	—	1	6	17	30
Mr. *Bolton*, - - - - - - - - - +	8	27	30	8	37	50	+	0	41	18	0
Mr. *Chapple*, - - - - - - - - - +	8	22	36	8	36	52	—	0	17	17	30

* Mr. Short's numbers are here published as they were given in to the Royal Society.

I have reduced theſe obſervations to the meridian of the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, becauſe both the firſt and laſt contact were obſerved there by three good obſervers all agreeing, if I am rightly informed, within the ſame ſecond, and all uſing the ſame magnifying power! An agreement more to be wondered at than expected!

The right honourable earl Ferrers likewiſe made an accurate obſervation of this phænomenon, and preſented to the Royal Society a delineation of it, and a tranſitarium invented by him, for giving an ocular demonſtration of the principles relating to the theory of that planet, but no account of this obſervation has as yet been publiſhed.

Mr. Dunn propoſed, that in caſe the ſky ſhould prove ſo cloudy as to prevent the ingreſs or egreſs of Venus from being duly obſerved, her appulſe to ſuch of the ſolar ſpots as might then be viſible, ſhould be noted; as this method, by the help of a good clock, and Mr. Dolland's micrometer, might be made to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

Lord Bacon, in his hiſtory of king Henry the ſeventh, ſays, "When the king was ancient [anno 1505] he had thoughts of marrying the young queen of Naples, and ſent three embaſſadors, with curious and exquiſite inſtructions, for taking a ſurvey of her perſon, complexion, &c." Theſe inſtructions, ſigned by the king, together with the embaſſadors anſwers to the ſeveral articles, having been publiſhed by the favour of a deſcendant of Mr. Braybroke, who was one of the embaſſadors; and as they anſwer the character given of them by lord Bacon, they cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers.

Inſtruccons geven by the king's highneſſe, to his truſty and welbeloved ſervants Frunceys Marſyn, James Braybroke, and John Stile, ſhewing howe they ſhall ordre theymſelf when they come to the preſence of the old quene of Naples, and the yong quene hir doghter.

1. FIRST, after preſentacion and delyverance of ſuche letters as they ſholl have with theym, to be delyvered to the ſaid quene, from the ladie Katheryn, princeſſe of Wales, making hir recommendacon, and declaracon of ſuch charges and words, as ſhall bee ſhewed and committed unto theym by the ſaid princeſſe, to be openned and declared on hir behalf to the ſaid quenes, they ſhall well note and marke the ſtate that they kepe, and howe they be accompanyed with nobles and ladies.

2. Item, to take good hyde, and marke theſtats that the ſaid quenes kepe, and whether they kepe their eſtats and houſolds apart, or in oon houſe togedres, and howe they be accompanyed, and what lords and ladies they have abouts theym.

3. Item, If it ſhall fortune the king's ſaid ſervants to fynde the ſaid quenes keeping their eſtats togedres, they ſhall well and aſſuredly note and marke the maner of keeping and ordering theym in their eſtats, with the countenance and maner of every of theym, and ſuche anſwer as they ſhall make upon the ſpeche and communicacion as they ſhall have with theym, at the delyverance of the ſaid lettres, and declaracion of thother matiers, before mencioned; and to marke hir

hir diſcretion wiſedom and gravitie, in hir ſaid communicacion and anſwer in every behalf.

4. Item, They ſhall in like wiſe endevor theym to underſtand, whether the yong quene ſpeke any other langages than Spaynyſhe and Italyon, and whether ſhe can ſpeke any Frenſhe or Laten.

5. Item, Specially to marke and note well the age and ſtature of the ſaid yong quene, and the fetury's of hir bodye.

6. Item, Specially to marke the favor of hir viſage, whether ſhe bee paynted or not, and whether it be fate or leene, ſharpe or rownde, and whether hir countenance bee chierfull and amyable, frownyng or malincholyous, ſtedefaſt or light, or bluſhing in communicacion.

7. Item, To note the clearneſſe of hir ſkynne.

8. Item, To note the colours of hir here.

9. Item, To note well hir ies, browes, teethe, and lippes.

10. Item, To marke well the faſhion of hir noſe, and the heithe and brede of her forehedde.

11. Item, Specially to note hir complexion.

12. Item, To marke hir armes, whether they bee grete or ſmale, long or ſhorte.

13. Item, To ſee hir hands bare, and to note the faſcion of theym, whether the palm of hir hand bee thikke or thynne, and whether hir hands be fatte or leene, long or ſhorte.

14. Item, To note hir fyngers, whether they bee longe or ſhorte, ſmale or grete, brode or narrowe before.

15. Item, To marke whether hir nekke bee longe or ſhorte, ſmale or grete.

16. Item, To marke hir breſt, and pappes, whether they be bigg or ſmale.

17. Item, To marke whether ther appere any here about hir lippes or not.

18. Item, That they endevor theym to ſpeke with the ſaid yong quene faſting, and that ſhe may telle unto theym ſome matier at lengthe, and to approache as nere to hir mouthe as they honeſtly maye, to thentent that they may fele the condicion of hir brethe, whether it be ſwete or not, and to marke at every time when they ſpeke with hir, if they fele any ſavor of ſpices, roſe waters, or muſke, by the brethe of hir mouthe, or not.

19. Item, To note the height of hir ſtature, and to enquere whether ſhe were any ſlippars, and of what height hir ſlippars bee, to thentent they be not deceyved in the veray height and ſtature of hir; and if they may come to the ſight of hir ſlippars, then to note the faſhion of hir foote.

20. Item, To enquere whether ſhe have any ſekeneſſe of hir nativitie, deformitie or blemmyſhe in hir bodye, and what that ſhuld bee; or whether ſhe hath been communely in health, or ſometyme ſeke, and ſometyme hole, and to know the ſpecialities of ſuch diſeaſes and ſekeneſſe.

21. Item, whether ſhe be in any ſingular favor with the king of Aragon hir uncle, and whether ſhe have any reſemblance in viſage, countenaunce, or complexion to him.

22. Item, To enquere of the manor of hir diet, and whether ſhe bee a grete fedar or drynker, and whether ſhe uſeth often to ete or

drynke, and whether ſhe drynketh wyne, or water, or brothe.

23. Item, The king's ſaid ſervants ſhall alſo at their comying to the parties of Spayne, diligently enquere for ſome conynge paynter, havyng good experience in making and paynting of viſages and portretures, and ſuche oon they ſhall take with theym to the place wher the ſaid quenes make their abode, to thentent that the ſaid paynter maye drawe a picture of the viſage and ſemblance of the ſaid yong quene, as like unto hir as it can or maye he conveniently doon; which picture and image they ſhall ſubſtancially note, and marke in every pounte, and circumſtance, ſoo that it agree in ſimilitude and likeneſſe as near as it may poſſible to the veray viſage, countenance and ſemblance of the ſaid quene; and in caſe they may perceyve, that the paynter at the furſt or ſecond making thereof, hath not made the ſame perfaite to hir ſimilitude and likeneſſe, or that he hath omitted any feture or circumſtance, either in colours, or other proporcions of the ſaid viſage, then they ſhall cauſe the ſame paynter, or ſome other the moſt conyng paynter that they can gete, ſoo often times to renewe and reforme the ſame picture, till it be made perfaite, and agreeable in every behalfe with the veray image and viſage of the ſaid quene.

24. Item, The kings ſaid ſervants by the wiſeſt wayes that they can uſe, ſhall make inquiſicion, and enſeirche, what land or livelood the ſaid yong quene hath, or ſhal have, after the deceſſe of hir mother, either by the title of jointer or otherwiſe, in the reame of Naples, or in any other place or contraye, what is the yerely value thereof and whether ſhe ſhal have the ſame to hir and hir heires forever, or ell during hir lif oonly; and to know the ſpecialties of the title and valu thereof in every behalf, as nere a they ſhall knowe.

ANSWERS.

To the 6th article.—As to thy articule, as farre as that we car perſayve or know, that the ſaid quene ys not paynted, and the favore of hir viaſage ys after hir ſtature, of a verrey good compas and amyabille, and ſome what round and fatte, and the countenance, chierful and not frowneynge and ſtedfaſt and not lizght nor boldehardy in ſpeche, but with a demewre womanly ſhameſaſt contenance and of fewe words as that we coude perſayve, as we can thynke that ſhe uttered the fewer words by cauſe that the quyn hir moder was preſent, the whiche had all the ſayengs, and the yonge quyn ſatte as demeure as a mayden, and ſome tyme talkeynge withe ladyes that ſatte aboute hir, with a womanly lawxgheynge [*laughing*] chere and contenance.

To the 9th article.—As to thys articule, the eies of the ſaid quyn be of colore browne, ſome what graysſhe, and hir browes of a browne here, and very ſmall like a wire of here.

To the 10th article.—As to thys articule, the faſhion of hir noſe ys a littell ryſeynge in the mydward, and a littel comeynge or bowynge towards the end, and ſhe ys mych lyke noſid unto the quyn hir moder.

To the 13th article.—As to thys articule, we ſawe the hands of the ſaid quyn bare at thre ſondry tymes, that we kyſſed hir ſaid hands, whereby

hereby we perfayvyd the faid quyn be rizghte fair handyd, and acrdeynge un to hir perfonage they fome what fully and fofte, and ire, and clene fkynnd.

To the 16th article—As to thys ticule, the faid quynes brefts be mewhat grete, and fully; and in muche that they were truffid mewhat highe after the maner of e contrey, the whiche cauſithe r grace for to feme muche the llyer, and hir neck to be the orter.

To the 17th article.—As to thys ticule, as farre as that we can rfayve and fee, that the faid uyne hath no here apereyng abowte r lippes, nor mowthe, but fhe very clere fkynned.

To the 18th article.—As to thys ticule, we cowde never come un the fpeiche of the faid quyn fteynge, wherefore we cowde nor yzght not attayne to knowliche that part of this articule: notithftondeyng at fuch otoer tymes we have fpoken and have had meunication with the faid quyne, e have approached as nyzghe unto ir viſage as that we convenyently yzght do, and we cowde fele no vour of any fpices or waters, and e thynke verely by the favor of hir iſage and clenenys of complexion nd of hir mowthe, that the faid uyn ys lyke for to be of fewit vor, and well eyred.

To the 16th article.—We cowde ot come by the parfite knowliche f hir heizght, for as much as hat hir grace werithe flippers after he maner of the contrey, whereof e fawe the faſhione, the whiche e of fix fyngere brede, of heizghe arge, and hir foot after the proortion of the fame ys butt fmall.

To the 22d article.—The faid uyn ys a good feder, eets well hir meit twyes on a daye, and drynkithe not often, and that fhe drynkithe moſt commonly water, and fometime that water ys boyled with fynamon, and fometimes fhe drinkithe ypocras, but not often.

The ſervices done at the coronation of our monarchs, is one of the moſt curious parts of that auguſt ceremony, for which reaſon, as no account has yet appeared of thoſe performed at the late coronation, we muſt be content to give our readers the claims of ſeveral perſons to do ſervice at the coronation of the late king James II. and his queen, in 1684. Theſe ceremonies are too ancient to vary much, if at all, at ſuch a diſtance from their inſtitution in ſo ſmall a ſpace of time.

THE lord great chamberlain of England claimed at the ſaid coronation, to carry the king his ſhirt and cloaths the morning of the coronation, and with the lord chamberlain to dreſs the king. To have forty yards of crimſon velvet for a robe, alſo the king's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night-gown: alſo to ſerve the king with water, before and after dinner, and to have the baſons and towels, and cup of aſſay. Allowed, except the cup of aſſay. He received the 40 yards of velvet, and the reſt of the fees were compounded for 200 l.

2. The earl of Derby counterclaimed the office of lord great chamberlain, with the fees, &c. but was not allowed.

3. The king's champion claimed his office as lord of Scrivelſby manor in Lincolnſhire; to perform the ſaid office, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horſe on which he

he rides, the saddle, armour, and furniture, and twenty yards of crimson sattin—Allowed, except the 20 yards of sattin.

4. The said office counterclaimed by another branch of the said family, but not allowed.

5. The lord of the manor of Lyston, in Essex, claimed to make wafers for the king and queen, and to serve them up to their table, to have all the instruments of silver and other metal used about the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients, and other necessaries and liveries for himself and two men.—Allowed, and the service, with his consent, performed by the king's officers, and the fees compounded for 30 l.

6. The lord mayor and citizens of London claimed to serve the king with wine after dinner, in a gold cup, and to have the same cup and cover for his fee, and with twelve other citizens by them appointed, to assist the chief butler of England in the butlership, and to have a table on the left hand of the hall. —Not allowed in the reign of king James, because the liberties of the city were then seized into the king's hands: and yet they executed the office, *ex gratia*, and dined in the hall, and had a gold cup for their fee.

7. The said lord mayor and citizens of London claimed to serve the queen in like manner; and were only disallowed, at that time, for the same reason.

8. The mayor and burgesses of Oxford, by charter, claim to serve in office of butlership to the king with the citizens of London, with all fees thereunto belonging.—Allowed, and to have three maple cups for their fee; and also, *ex gratia regis*, a large gilt bowl a cover.

9. The lord of the manor of Badolf, in Addington, Surrey, claimed to find a man to make a mess grout in the king's kitchen, a therefore praying, that the king master cook might perform th service.—Allowed, and the sa lord of the manor brought it up the king's table.

10. The lord of the manor Ilmer, in Bucks, claimed to marshal, surveyor, and conservat of his majesty's hawks in Englan with divers fees, and a nominatic of under-officers.——Not allowe because not respecting the coron tion, but left to take his course law, if he thought fit.

11. The lord of the manor Little Wilden, who at that tim was also seized of the bailiwicks keeper of the king's buckhound claimed to be keeper and master the same, and to keep 24 buck hounds, and 16 harriers, and have certain fees and liveries fo himself and servants.—Disallowed for the same reason as the forme but left to take his course at law.

12. The master of the king great wardrobe, claimed to receiv from the deputy a pall of cloth gold, and to carry it to the altar fo the king to offer, and that his de puty should attend near Garte king of arms, in a robe of scarle cloth, with a gold crown embroi dered on the left sleeve.—Not al lowed, but left to take his course a law, if he thought fit.

13. The clerk of the great ward robe, claimed to bring a rich pal of cloth of gold to be held over th king's head while he is anointed, a also the armil of cloth of tissue, an to attend near Garter king of arms

a robe of ſcarlet cloth, with a rown embroidered on the left eeve.—Not allowed, but left to ake his courſe at law, if he hought fit.

14. The maſter of the horſe to he king, claimed to attend at the oronation as ſerjeant of the ſilver cullery, and to have all the ſilver iſhes and plates ſerved on that ay to the king's table, with the es thereto belonging, and to take aſſay of the king's meat at the itchen dreſſer bar.—Not allowed, ecauſe not claimed heretofore; ut left to make application to the ing; who was pleaſed to allow he ſaid ſervice and fees, as the uke of Albemarle enjoyed them n the coronation of king Charles II. y virtue of the ſame poſt.

15. The lord of the manor of Nether Bilſington, Kent, claimed o preſent the king with three naple cups, by himſelf or deputy. —Allowed.

16. The lord of the manor and undred of Wynfred, Dorſet, laimed to ſerve the king with wa- er for his hands, and to have the aſon and ewer for his fee.—Not llowed, but left to make his appli- ation to the king, if he thought fit.

17. The duke of Norfolk, as the irſt earl of England, claimed to re- leem the ſword offered by the king t the altar, and to carry it before is majeſty, in his return to his pa- ace, and reſervation of other ights and dignities, with fees, &c.

18. And alſo, as earl of Surry, laimed to carry the ſecond ſword efore the king, with all privileges nd dignities thereto belonging.— Neither of which allowed, the laims not being made out, and the ame being diſallowed at the laſt coronation.

19. The earl of Exeter, } As
20. Sir George Blundel, } ſeized
21. Thomas Snaggs, } of ſe-

veral parts of the barony of Bedford, reſpectively claimed to execute the office of almoner; and, as the fees of that office, to have the ſilver alms-baſon, and the diſtribution of all the ſilver therein, and of the cloth ſpread for their majeſties to walk on; as alſo the fine linen towel, a tun of wine, &c.—— On reference to the king to appoint which of them he pleaſed, the earl was appointed, *pro hac vice*, with a *ſalvo jure* to the other two; but the ſilver diſh, and the cloth from the throne in Weſtminſter-hall to the weſt door of the abbey-church were only allowed.

22. The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter claimed to inſtruct the king in the rites and ceremonies uſed at the coronation; to aſſiſt the archbiſhop in divine ſervice; to have the cuſtody of the coronation robes; to have robes for the dean and his three chaplains, and for ſixteen miniſters of the ſaid church; the royal habits put off in the church, the ſeveral oblations, furniture of the church, canopy, ſtaves and bells, and the cloth on which their majeſties walk from the weſt door of the church to the theatre, &c.—Allowed, except the cuſtody of the regalia; and the fees referred to the king's pleaſure.

23. The church-wardens of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, claimed to have the cloth (lying in their pariſh) whereon the king goes in proceſſion, for the uſe of the poor.

24. The vicar and church-wardens of St. Martin's in the fields, claimed a ſhare in the ſaid cloth, for

for their poor.—Which claims were only read, and not admitted.

25. The earl marſhal of England claimed to appeaſe the debates that might ariſe in the king's houſe on this day; to keep the doors of the ſame, and of the abbey, &c. and to diſpoſe of the places to the nobles, &c. with all fees belonging thereto. —Diſallowed, as unprecedented: and ſeveral of the particulars being counter-claimed by the lord great chamberlain; but with a *ſalvo jure* to the earl marſhal.

26. The lord of the manor of Aſhlee, Norfolk, claimed to perform the office of the napery, and to have all the table-linen when taken away.—Not allowed, becauſe that he had not the evidence ready to make it out, but with a *ſalvo jure*.

27. The earl of Derby, as ſeiſed in fee of the iſle and caſtle of Pelham, and dominion of Man, claimed to preſent the king with two faulcons on this day.—Which was allowed, and the faulcons preſented accordingly.

28. The earl of Kent claimed to carry the great ſpurs before the king: but not being made out was not allowed.

29. The ſame counter-claimed by the lord de Grey of Thyn, and allowed.

30. The ſame counter-claimed by the duke of Norfolk, as earl of Surrey: but diſallowed for want of evidence, and becauſe it was not admitted at the preceding coronation.

31. The barons of the cinque ports claimed to carry the canopy over the king, and to have the ſame with the ſtaves and bells for their fees, and to dine in the hall on the king's right hand.—Allowed.

32. The lord of the manor o Scoulton, alias Bourdelies, Norfolk, claimed to be chief larderer and to have for his fees the provi ſions remaining after dinner in th larder. Which office and fees, an alſo that of caterer, were likewiſe

33. Counter-claimed by the lor of the manor of Eſton at the Mount Eſſex; and on reference to th king, it appearing that other ma nors were alſo ſeverally held by th ſame ſervice, the former was ap pointed *pro hac vice*, with a *ſalv jure* to the other.

34. The lord of the manor o Wirkſop, Nottingham, claimed t find the king a right hand glove and to ſupport the king's right arm while he holds the ſcepter.—Allowed.

35. Biſhops of Durham, and Bath and Wells, claimed to ſupport th king in the proceſſion.—Allowed the king having graciouſly conſented thereto; and the biſhops of London and Wincheſter being appointed to ſupport the queen.

36. The lord of the manor o Fyngrith, Eſſex, claimed to b chamberlain to the queen for the day, and to have the queen's bed and furniture, the baſons, &c. belonging to the office; and to have a clerk in the exchequer to demand and receive the queen's gold, &c —Diſallowed, becauſe not made out; but left to proſecute it at law, if he thought fit.

37. The lord of the manor o Great Wymondley, Hertfordſhire, claimed (as chief cup-bearer) to ſerve the king with the firſt cup o ſilver gilt, at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee.—Allowed.

38. The lord of the manor o Heydon, Eſſex, claimed to hold the baſon and ewer to the king, by vir-

tue

ue of one moiety, and the towel y virtue of another moiety of the aid manor, when the king waſhes efore dinner.—Allowed, as to the owel only.

39. The duke of Norfolk, as earl f Arundel, and lord of Keninghall-nanor, Norfolk, claimed to per-form by deputy the office of chief-butler of England, and to have for is fees the beſt gold cup and cover, with all the veſſels and wine re-maining under the bar, and all the oots and cups, except thoſe of gold and ſilver, in the wine celler after dinner.—Allowed, with only the ee of a cup and ewer.

A full account of their majeſties nuptials.

THE early proofs given by his majeſty, our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign, that his only ambition was to be the father of his people, and that he was poſſeſſed of all the endowments requiſite to fill ſo exalted a character, rendered the whole nation extremely impatient to ſee him united to a princeſs capable of making him as happy as he was deſirous of making his people. As ſoon therefore, as they ſaw him, by his aſcending the throne, at full liberty to liſten to the dictates of his own royal heart, they bent all their thoughts towards finding out the princeſs moſt worthy of the love and affection of the beſt, as well as the greateſt prince of Europe; not but that a few thought he might find in a ſubject one every way qualified to wear a crown, and made no difficulty of pointing her out. But while ſome were amuſing themſelves with accounts of his majeſty having actually fixed his choice on this or that foreign princeſs, and others with pamphlets, written for or againſt any connection with a ſubject, an extraordinary gazette appeared with the following intelligence, which agreeably put an end to all their conjectures, and convinced them, that even in the affairs of life which moſt nearly concerned his majeſty's perſonal welfare he made that of his ſubjects the chief rule of his deliberations.

At the court at St. James's the 8th day of July, 1761.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent majeſty.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, archbiſhop of Canterbury, lord-chancellor, lord preſident, lord privy ſeal, lord chamberlain, duke of Bolton, duke of Leeds, duke of Bedford, duke of Rutland, duke of Queenſberry, lord great chamberlain, duke of Newcaſtle, lord Steward, earl of Huntingdon, earl of Winchelſea, earl of Sandwich, earl of Shafteſbury, earl of Holderneſſe, earl of Rochford, earl of Albemarle, earl of Godolphin, earl of Cholmondeley, earl of Kinnoul, earl of Bute, earl of Halifax, earl Waldegrave, earl of Bath, earl of Buckinghamſhire, earl Powis, earl Harcourt, earl Cornwallis, earl of Hardwicke, earl of Egmont, earl of Thomond, viſcount Falmouth, viſcount Barrington, viſcount Bateman, viſcount Ligonier, viſcount Royſton, lord Berkley of Stratton, lord Sandys, lord Anſon, lord Lyttelton, lord Melcombe, lord Grantham, Mr. Vice-chamberlain, Henry Legge, Eſq; George Grenville, Eſq; James Grenville, Eſq; Mr. ſecretary Pitt, lord chief juſtice Willes, Maſter of the rolls, Henry Fox, Eſq; Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Robert Nugent, Eſq; Welbore Ellis, Eſq. Sir Francis Daſhwood.

His

His majesty being this day present in council, was pleased to make the following declarations, viz.

Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a princess for my consort; and I now, with great satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me, and to my kingdoms, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects.

Whereupon all the privy counsellors present made it their request to his majesty, that this his majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which his majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

W. SHARPE.

The country of Mecklenburgh, which is about 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, is bounded on the north by the Baltic sea; by Brandenburgh, on the east; by Lunenburgh, and Brandenburgh, on the south; and by Holstein, on the west. Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, who formerly made so great a bustle in Europe, and, at length, had their kingdo reduced to this dutchy, by th knights of the Teutonic order, t Poles, and the Brandenburgher The Vandals were a rude barba rous people, who had settled in thi country at least twelve hundre years before the birth of Chris They formed it into a powerfu kingdom, and preserved its titl and dignity till 1163; when it monarch, Pribislaus II. was com pelled to embrace the Christian re ligion, by Henry Lyon, duke o Saxony and Bavaria, and one o our king's ancestors, assisted by the duke of Pomerania. At this time the title of king of the Vandals was extinguished, and that of the prince of Mecklenburgh substituted in its stead; who became a vassal to the Duke of Bavaria. However, in 1349, the prince of Mecklenburgh, as he was called, was created a duke, and made a prince of the empire. The remnant of the Vandals united with the Mecklenburghers about the year 1429: after that time they were divided into 3 branches; viz. of Gustrow, Swerin, and Strelitz; but the extinction of that of Gustrow in 1688 occasioned a law-suit between the descendants of the two other branches, about the succession; which dispute continued till 1701, when a treaty of partition was made at Hamburgh, and ratified by the emperor in the following manner: that the dutchy of Gustrow should go to the duke of Swerin, and that the duke of Strelitz should have the bishoprick of Katzelbourg secularized, and 40,000 crowns a year from the tolls of Boitzenbourg, and a voice in the diet of the empire.

The duke of Swerin's annual revenue amounts to 40,000l. and

that

t of the duke of Strelitz to
ool. beſides his domain. The
ntry is fruitful, but unhealthy,
exceſſive cold in winter. It
often been the ſcene of war,
ticularly in the differences de-
en Sweden and the empire,
en its principal towns, viz.
ſtock, (a ſea port) Guſtrow,
tzow, Wiſmar, Swerin, Domitz,
Gaddebuſh, were ſeveral times
en by the Swedes, Danes, and
perialiſts, and ſome battles fought
r them. The country is able to
e a conſiderable body of troops;
they never had a ſufficient num-
to repel any invader. The
es of both dukes are the ſame,
dukes of Mecklenburgh, prin-
of Wenden, Swerin and Ratzel-
gh, lords of Roſtock and Star-
d; which laſt was the name of
final branch of the Vandals.
e eſtabliſhed religion of the
ntry is Lutheran. Imhoff, in his
titia Princeps Germaniæ, gives
arge account of the genealogy
this family, which, he ſays, is
ally deſcended from the kings
eaders of the Vandals. Hubner,
his genealogy of the German
nces, ſays, this family, if not
moſt ancient in Europe, is
tainly one of the moſt noble in
rmany. The branch of Strelitz
he ſecond branch of the houſe of
cklenburgh; but its duke is
e of the ſecular princes of the
pire, and takes his ſeat in the
t of Ratzelburgh. The late duke
Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Adol-
us Frederick III. dying unmar-
d, was ſucceeded by his nephew,
n to his brother Charles Lewis,
o is dead) Adolphus Frederick
. born May 4, 1738, who is not
t married; but has the following
thers and ſiſters:

1. Chriſtina Sophia Albertina, born Dec. 6, 1735.

2. Charles Lewis Frederick, now a lieutenant-colonel in the Hanoverian foot-guards, born Dec. 10, 1741.

3. Erneſt Gottlob Albert, born Aug. 27, 1742.

4. Sophia Charlotte, or Caroline, [our preſent moſt gracious queen] born May 16, 1744.

5. George Auguſtus, born Aug. 3, 1748.

The mother of this illuſtrious family, who died a little before the queen's marriage, was the princeſs Albertina Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1713, the daughter of Erneſt Frederick, duke of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen.

What his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay concerning the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh, in his ſpeech to the counſel, nay, his choice alone, being a ſufficient character of her ſerene highneſs, people were now obliged to look out for other topics of converſation; and thoſe were principally the manner in which the king firſt became acquainted with the extraordinary merit of her ſerene highneſs, and her perſon.

In regard to the firſt, a letter was immediately produced, which, it was ſaid, her ſerene highneſs had written to the king of Pruſſia, on his entering the territories of her couſin the duke of Mecklenburgh Swerin, and which that monarch ſent over to his late majeſty, as a miracle of patriotiſm and good ſenſe in ſo young a princeſs. The letter is as follows:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

I am at a loſs whether I ſhall congratulate or condole with you on your late victory; ſince the ſame ſucceſs that has covered you with

laurels has overſpread the country of Mecklenburgh with deſolation. I know ſire, that it ſeems unbecoming my ſex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wiſh for the return of peace, I know you may think it more properly my province to ſtudy the arts of pleaſing, or to turn my thoughts to ſubjects of a more domeſtic nature; but however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot reſiſt the deſire of interceding for this unhappy people.

It was but a very few years ago, that this territory wore the moſt pleaſing appearance. The country was cultivated, the peaſant looked chearful, and the towns abounded with riches and feſtivity. What an alteration at preſent from ſuch a charming ſcene! I am not expert at deſcription, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but ſure even conquerors themſelves would weep at the hideous proſpect now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waſte, preſenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and deſpair. The buſineſs of the huſbandman and the ſhepherd are quite diſcontinued; the huſbandman and the ſhepherd are become ſoldiers themſelves, and help to ravage the ſoil they formerly occupied. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loſs of limbs, rendered unfit for ſervice, left at his door; his little children hang round him, aſk an hiſtory of every wound, and grow themſelves ſoldiers before they find ſtrength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate inſolence of either army as it happens to advance or retreat. is impoſſible to expreſs the confu on, even thoſe who call themſelv our friends create. Even thoſe fr whom we might expect redre oppreſs us with new calamiti From your juſtice therefore it that we hope relief; to you ev children and women may complai whoſe humanity ſtoops to t meaneſt petition, and whoſe pow is capable of repreſſing the great injuſtice.

I am, Sire, &c.

As to the princeſs's perſon, it impoſſible, as it would be imper nent to repeat all the deſcriptio given of it. However, we cann but mention the mean and ſcand lous advantage taken on this occ ſion of the well-natured cred lity of his majeſty's ſubjects. print-ſeller was baſe enough publiſh, as the true portrait of t princeſs, that of a celebrated Engli beauty, whoſe name he ſtruck o of the plate to make room for th of her moſt ſerene highneſs.

While the public were thus en ployed in conning over arbitra deſcriptions, and gazing on ſpurio prints of the future conſort of the beloved monarch, his majeſty hin ſelf was giving the proper directio for demanding and bringing ov the princeſs in a manner ſuitab to his dignity, and his love f her ſerene highneſs. Lord Ha court was named to make the d mand of her ſerene highneſs; t dutcheſſes of Ancaſter and Hami ton, and the counteſs of Effinghan to take care of her perſon, and lo Anſon to command a gallant fle that was to convoy her over to t Engliſh ſhore. The Carolina yac was, with great ceremony, ne named the Charlotte, in honour h

her ſerene highneſs, by the principal lords of the admiralty and other noblemen, as well as the barges which were to bring her moſt ſerene highneſs down the Elbe, embelliſhed with a profuſion of carving and gilding, and manned with picked men, all richly and elegantly cloathed in a red uniform, at his majeſty's private expence; and the chapel royal ordered to be newly furniſhed in the moſt ſplendid and ſumptuous manner.

In the mean time the fleet appointed to bring over her moſt ſerene highneſs put to ſea on the 8th of Auguſt, and on the 14th lord Harcourt and the other lords and ladies ſent on this important embaſſy arrived at Strelitz. The next morning at eleven, the earl of Harcourt performed the ceremony of aſking in form her ſerene highneſs in marriage for the king his maſter. The moment the contract of marriage was ſigned, the cannon fired. Her royal highneſs was afterwards complimented by the ſtates of the country, and the deputies of the towns. She dined at a ſeparate table with the princeſs of Schwartzbourgh, her grand aunt, and the princeſs Sophia, her ſiſter. Her royal highneſs was ſerved by M. de Zeſterfleth, grand marſhal of the court, M. de Kneſebeck, marſhal of the court, and the miſſes Seltern and Rauchbar, ladies of the court. M. de Dewitz, privy counſellor of legation, did the honours of the table ſtanding. His ſerene highneſs the duke dined with the Engliſh minister, and ſeveral ladies and gentlemen, at a large table in a ſaloon. Four tables of upwards of 160 covers were ſerved in two other apartments. In the evening the gardens of the caſtle were illuminated with above 40,000 lamps. Caſtle-ſtreet and the market were alſo illuminated. On the 16th there was a grand feſtival and entertainment. In ſhort, the ſplendour of the court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on this occaſion was infinitely beyond the conception of thoſe who attended the important occaſion. Lord Harcourt was received there with a grandeur eaſier to be conceived than expreſſed. His lordſhip never ſtirred without a body-guard to attend him, which it is ſaid, conſiſted of remarkably tall men, who made a formidable and handſome appearance.

On the 17th, her highneſs, accompanied by the reigning duke her brother, ſet out for Mirow, amidſt the tears and prayers of all ranks of people, the poor in particular, whoſe zealous patroneſs ſhe had always ſhewn herſelf. The 18th ſhe arrived at Perleberg, where ſhe was complimented by the count de Gotter, in the name of his Pruſſian majeſty, who had ordered that no poſt money ſhould be taken for any of the horſes and carriages attending her highneſs; but when they got to the end of his territories, her moſt ſerene highneſs ordered a conſiderable ſum of money to be given to the Pruſſian hunters who eſcorted her.

On the 19th, her moſt ſerene highneſs continued her journey by Leutzen for Ghorde, where ſhe dined twice in public, and walked in the afternoon in the park. On the 22d, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, ſhe arrived at Stade, under a general diſcharge of the cannon of the place, and amidſt the acclamations of a vaſt number of people, both citizens and foreigners. The burgeſſes of Stade were aſſembled under arms, and lined the

ſtreets through which her moſt ſerene highneſs paſſed. Some of the principal ladies of the town preſented her with verſes on her majeſty's approaching nuptials on velvet cuſhions. At nine o'clock the whole town was illuminated, and ſeveral triumphal arches were erected in the principal ſtreets; on which were placed many ſmall lamps and inſcriptions analogous to the feaſt. The ſame night their marks of public joy were reiterated. Next morning ſhe ſet out for Cuxhaven; and about ten, her moſt ſerene highneſs embarked on board the yacht, amidſt the acclamations of the people, accompanied by the ducheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton, the earl of Harcourt and lord Anſon. She was ſaluted by the whole ſquadron deſtined to convoy her to England. They were ranged on each ſide of the yacht. The moment ſhe entered her cabin, ſhe ſaluted the officers of the different ſhips, who had crowded the decks in order to have the pleaſure of ſeeing her, and were all charmed with her affable and polite behaviour.

In the boat in which her majeſty croſſed a branch of the Elbe, was fixed a table, covered with all ſorts of fruit. When croſſed, there being no houſe, huts were prepared for her attendants, and a grand tent for herſelf, where ſhe dined. The dinner at this place was provided for three hundred people, by his majeſty's cooks, who came from Hanover for that purpoſe.

At Buxtehude her moſt ſerene highneſs was addreſſed by the fellowſhip of merchants adventurers of England, reſiding at Hamburgh, and gave them a moſt gracious anſwer,

On the 28th the fleet, having on board her moſt ſerene highneſs, put to ſea, but as no diſpatches were received from it from that time till its arrival at Harwich, the court was in ſome concern leſt the tediouſneſs of her voyage might affect her health beſides, the day fixed for the coronation of his majeſty, by a proclamation iſſued from the ſaid council, in which his majeſty had declared his intentions to demand her ſerene highneſs in marriage, was drawing near, his majeſty was deſirous that the ceremony of the nuptials might precede that of the coronation, ſo that freſh inſtructions, it is ſaid, were diſpatched to the admiral to ſail at all events, and to land his charge at any of the ports of Great Britain, where it could be done with ſafety. At length, after three different ſtorms, and being often in ſight of the Engliſh coaſt, and often in danger of being driven on that of Norway, the fleet with her moſt ſerene highneſs on board arrived at Harwich, Sept. 6th. Her moſt ſerene highneſs, during her tedious paſſage, continued in very good health and ſpirits, often diverting herſelf with playing on the harpſichord, practiſing Engliſh tunes, and endearing herſelf to thoſe who were honoured with the care of her perſon.

As it was night when the fleet arrived at Harwich, her moſt ſerene highneſs ſlept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her route had been ſettled; and inſtructions received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. At her landing, ſhe was received by the mayor and aldermen of Harwich, in their uſual formalities. About five o'clock ſhe came to Colcheſter, and ſtopped

ed at the houſe of Mr. Enew, where ıe was received and waited upon y Mrs. Enew and Mrs. Rebow; ut captain Beſt attended her with offee, and lieut. John Seabear with a. Being thus refreſhed ſhe proeeded to Witham, where ſhe arved at a quarter paſt ſeven, and opped at Lord Abercorn's, and his rdſhip provided as elegant an enertainment for her as the time ould admit. During ſupper, the oor of the room was ordered to and open, that every body might ave the pleaſure of ſeeing her oſt ſerene highneſs; and on each de of her chair ſtood the lords arcourt and Anſon. She ſlept at night at his lordſhip's houſe; d a little after twelve o'clock next ay, her highneſs came to Rumford, here the kings coach and ſervants et her; and after ſtopping to ink coffee at Mr. Dutton's, where e king's ſervants waited on her, e entered the king's coach. The tendants of her highneſs were in ree other coaches. In the firſt ere ſome ladies of Mecklenburg, d in the laſt was her highneſs, o ſat forward, and the ducheſſes Ancaſter and Hamilton, backards.

On the road ſhe was extremely urteous to an incredible number ſpectators on horſe and foot gaered on this occaſion, ſhowing rſelf, and bowing to all who emed deſirous of ſeeing her, and dered the coach to go extremely w through the towns and villages ſhe paſſed, that as many as uld might have a full view of r.

Thus they proceeded at a tolele pace, to Stratford le Bow and ile-end, where they turned up g-Row, and profecuted their journey to Hackney turnpike, then by Shoreditch church, and up Old-ſtreet to the city road acroſs Iſlington, along the new road into Hyde-park, down Conſtitution-hill into St. James's park, and then to the garden gate of the palace, where ſhe was received by all the royal family. She was handed out of the coach by the duke of York, and met in the garden by his majeſty, who in a very affectionate manner raiſed her up and ſaluted her, as ſhe was going to pay her obeiſance, and then led her into the palace, where ſhe dined with his majeſty, the princeſs dowager, and the reſt of the royal family, except the two youngeſt. After dinner her highneſs was pleaſed to ſhew herſelf with his majeſty in the gallery and other apartments fronting the park. About eight o'clock in the evening the proceſſion to the chapel began in the following order:

The Proceſſion of the BRIDE.

Drums and trumpets.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Princeſs's Servants.
A Page.
A Quarter Waiter.
A Gent. Uſh. bet. the 2 Sen. Heralds.
Vice Chamberlain.
Maids of Honour.
Ladies of the Bedchamb. not Peereſſes.
Peereſſes.
Unmarried Daughters of Peers.

The King's Vice Chamber.	The King's L. Chamberlain.

The BRIDE, in her nuptial habit, ſupported by their R. Highneſſes the D. of York and Pr. William; her train borne by ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls, *viz.*

Lady Sarah Lenox, L. Car. Ruſſel,
L. Ann Hamilton, L. Eliz. Ker.
L. Har. Bentinck, L. C. Montagu.
L. Eliz. Keppel, L. L. Grenville,
L. Eliz. Harcourt, L. S. Strangeways.

Her ſerene Highneſs having been in this manner conducted to the chapel, the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, with the two Heralds, returned to wait upon his Majeſty.

The KING's *Proceſſion.*

Drums and Trumpets as before.
The Knight Marſhal.
Purſuivants and Heralds at Arms.
Knights of the Bath, not Peers; wearing their collars.
Privy Counſellors, not Peers;

Comptroller of the Houſhold.	Treaſurer of the Houſhold.

Barons.
Biſhops.
Viſcounts.
Earls.
The Lord Steward of the Houſhold; being an Earl.
Marquiſſes.
Dukes.
Norroy and Clarencieux, Kings of Arms.

Two ſerj. at arms.	Ld. Privy Seal. Ld. Preſident.	Two ſerj. at arms.

Lord Chancellor.
Lord Archbp. of Canterbury.
Garter, principal King of Arms, with his white rod or ſcepter, between two Gentlemen Uſhers.
The Earl Marſhal.
His R. H. the D. of Cumberland.
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Frederick.
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Henry.
The Sword of State, borne by the D. of Bedford, Knight of the Garter, in his collar, between the L. Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain.
The KING wearing his collar.

Capt. of the Yeomen of Guard.	Captain of the Life Guard.	Capt. of the Band of Penſioners

The Gentlemen of the Bedchamber in waiting.
The Maſter of the Robes.
Two Grooms of the Bedchamber
Gentlemen Penſioners.

The RETURN.

Drums and Trumpets.
Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Queen's ſervants.
A Page.
A Quarter waiter.
A Gent. Uſher between two Heralds
Purſuivants and Heralds at Arms
Knights of the Bath, not Peers.
Privy Counſellors, not Peers.
Unmarried daughters of Peers.
Peereſſes.
Peers as before.
Norroy and Clarencieux, Kings of Arms.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Preſident.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord Archbp. of Canterbury.
Garter; between two Gent. Uſhers
The Earl Marſhal.
His R. H. the D. of Cumberland
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Frederick
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Henry.
The Sword of State between the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain.
The KING.
The three Captains of the Guard
The Gent. of the Bedchamber in waiting.
Maſter of the Rolls.
Two Grooms of the Bedchamber
The QUEEN.
Conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, ſupported by their Royal Highneſſes the D. of York

and Pr. William, her
train borne as
before.
he Ladies of her Majeſty's Bed-
Chamber in waiting.
Maids of Honour.
Gentlemen Penſioners.

The marriage ceremony was
rformed by the Lord Archbp. of
nterbury. The D. of Cumber-
nd gave her hand to his majeſty,
d immediately on the joining
eir hands, the Park and Tower
ns were fired.

Their majeſties, after the cere-
ony, ſat on one ſide of the altar
two ſtate chairs under a canopy;
r R. H. the Princeſs Dowager of
ales ſat facing them on a chair of
te on the other ſide, all the reſt of
e royal family on ſtools, and all
e peers, peereſſes, biſhops, and
reign miniſters (including M.
ſſy) on benches. There was af-
wards a public drawing room,
t no perſons preſented. The
uſes in the cities of London and
eſtminſter were illuminated, and
e evening concluded with the ut-
oſt demonſtrations of joy.

The nobility of Ireland, having
evious to this ceremony revived
e diſpute about the precedence of
e Iriſh peers walking at the wed-
ng of their majeſties, the king di-
ſted, that the privy council ſhould
quire, and report the precedents
they happened upon ſimilar oc-
ſions, upon which report the
ſh peers and peereſſes were ad-
tted to walk, and were mar-
alled in the proceſſion, together
th the peers and peereſſes of Great
itain, according to their reſpec-
e degrees, taking place of the
itiſh nobility of inferior rank.

The following anthem, compoſed by Dr. *Boyce*, was performed on this occaſion.

A GRAND FESTIVAL SYMPHONY.

Chorus.

'The King ſhall rejoice in thy 'ſtrength, O Lord; exceedingly 'glad ſhall he be of thy ſalvation.'

Duet by Mr. Savage *and Mr.* Cooper.

'Thou haſt given him his heart's 'deſire, and haſt not denied him 'the requeſt of his lips.'

Chorus repeated.

Solo by a Boy, *accompanied by Mr.* Vincent *on the hautboy.*

'Bleſſed is the man that hath a 'virtuous wife, for the number of 'his days ſhall be doubled.'

Solo by Mr. Mence, *accompanied by Mr.* Weideman *on the German flute.*

'A virtuous woman is a crown 'to her huſband, her price is far 'above rubies.

'Strength and honour are her 'cloathing, and ſhe ſhall rejoice in 'the time to come.'

Solo by Mr. Beard.

'Hearken, O daughter, conſider, 'and incline thine ear, forget 'thine own people and thy father's 'houſe.

'So ſhall the king have pleaſure 'in thy beauty.

'Inſtead of thy fathers thou ſhalt 'have children, whom thou mayſt 'make princes in all lands.'

Chorus.

'Children are an heritage of the 'Lord, and the fruit of the womb 'is his reward.

'Lo thus ſhall they be bleſſed 'that fear the Lord.'

On the 9th, the day after the ceremony, there was the moſt numerous levee of the peers and peereſſes, and gentlemen of the firſt

diſtinction, with the foreign miniſters all in their grand dreſſes, that had ever been ſeen, to pay their compliments to their majeſties on their nuptials, and at night a moſt ſplendid ball, which was opened by the duke of York and the princeſs Auguſta.

On the 14th, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in new mazarine ſilk gowns lined with fur, preſented an humble addreſs of congratulation to their majeſties on this joyful occaſion; and the ſame day the chancellor and univerſity of Cambridge preſented their addreſs, and were moſt graciouſly received.

The ſame night about a quarter after ſix, their majeſties, with moſt of the royal family, went to Drury-lane playhouſe, to ſee the Rehearſal. Their majeſties went in chairs, and the reſt of the royal family in coaches, attended by the horſe guards. His majeſty was preceded by the duke of Devonſhire his lord chamberlain, and the Hon. Mr. Finch, vice chamberlain; and her majeſty was preceded by the duke of Mancheſter, her majeſty's lord chamberlain, and lord Cantalupe her vice chamberlain, the earl of Harcourt her maſter of the horſe, and by the ducheſs of Ancaſter, and the counteſs of Effingham. It is almoſt inconceivable the crowds of people that waited in the ſtreets, quite from St. James's to the playhouſe to ſee their majeſties. It is ſaid the crowd preſſed ſo violently upon her majeſty's chair, that ſhe diſcovered ſome ſigns of fear; but upon entering the playhouſe ſhe preſently recollected herſelf, and behaved with great gaiety the whole night after. Never was ſeen ſo brilliant a houſe, the ladies being moſtly dreſſed in the cloaths and jewels they wore at the royal marriage. The houſe was full almo as ſoon as the doors were open, that out of the vaſt multitud preſent, not a fiftieth part got i to the infinite diſappointment an fatigue of many thouſands. The was a prodigious deal of miſchi done at the doors of the houſe; ſ veral genteel women, who we imprudent enough to attempt get in, had their cloaks, cap aprons, handkerchiefs, all torn off the great crowd and want of fre air brought to the people's min the condition of thoſe unhapp people, who were ſuffocated in t black hole at Calcutta in the Ea Indies. * A girl was killed, and man ſo trampled on that he rec vered with much difficulty.

On Wedneſday the chancell and univerſity of Oxford preſente their addreſs: and both univerſiti ſeemed to have vied with each oth in making the moſt illuſtrious a pearance on this happy event; the being a greater number of perſo of high rank and eminence atten ing the preſentation of their reſpe tive addreſſes, than has been know on any former occaſion.

The playhouſes likewiſe vie with each other on this occaſio On the 25th their majeſties and t royal family went to Covent Ga den theatre to ſee the Beggar's Op ra, with which her majeſty appea ed highly delighted. On this o caſion two magnificent boxes we prepared; one for their majeſti of a cherry-coloured velvet, the fe toon enriched with a ſilver embro dery, lace, and fringe; in the ce tre was repreſented two hymene torch

* See Annual Regiſter, 1758, p. 278.

orches incloſing a heart, the device *utuus ardor*; the columns were reathed with lace, and the canopy dorned with taſſels and a crown of xcellent workmanſhip; the whole ned with white ſattin.—The other or the princeſs, was of blue velvet, ecorated with gold, and the cano- y diſtinguiſhed with the enſigns of he principality of Wales. The hole is ſaid to have coſt 700 l.

We ſhall conclude this article ith the following liſt of the eſta- liſhment made by the king for the ouſhold of her majeſty.

Chamberlain. Duke of Man- heſter.

Vice Chamberlain. Lord Can- alupe.

Miſtreſs of the Robes. Ducheſs f Ancaſter.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, Du- heſs of Hamilton, Counteſs of Ef- ingham, Counteſs of Northumber- and, Counteſs of Egremont, Vif- ounteſs Weymouth, Viſcounteſs olingbroke.

Maids of Honour. Miſs Biſhop, Miſs Wrotteſley, Miſs Beauclerk, Miſs Keck, Miſs Meddows, Miſs ryon.

Bedchamber Women. Mrs. aſhwood, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Her- ert, Mrs. Brudenel, Mrs. Bough- on, Mrs. Bloodworth.

Semſtreſs and Laundreſs. Mrs. hetwynd.

Gentlemen Uſhers of the Privy hamber. Sir James Calder, Mr. tanhope, Mr. Boyle.

Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Wai- ers. Mr. Allen, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Molyneux.

Gentlemen Uſhers Quarterly Waiters. Captain Robinſon, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Cauſlaid.

Phyſicians. Dr. Letherland, Dr. Akenſide.

Phyſician to the houſhold. Dr. Pringle.

Surgeon. Mr. Pennel Hawkins.

Surgeon to the houſhold. Mr. Thomas Gataker.

Apothecary. Mr. Brande.

Apothecary to the houſhold, Mr. John Devaynes.

Pages of the Back Stairs. Mr. John Nicolaſs. Mr. Rich. Chapman, Mr. White, Mr. Francis Weybrow.

Pages of the Preſence. Mr. Valatin, Mr. Sutherland.

Nec. Woman to private Apart. Mrs. More.

Nec. Woman to the public. Mrs. Coggſhead.

Treaſurer. Andrew Stone, Eſq;

Secretary. David Groehm, Eſq;

Comptroller. Hon. Sewallis Shirley.

Attorney General. Mr. Huſſey.

Solicitor Gen. Mr. de Grey.

Maſter of the Horſe. Earl Harcourt.

Equerries. Lieut. Col. Montgomery, Capt. Harcourt, Mr. John Schutz.

Pages of Honour. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Byne.

A clerk of the ſtables; a bottleman; five coachmen; eight footmen, and three for the maſter of the horſe; two grooms; four chairmen; five poſtilions; five helpers.

A full account of their majeſty's coronation.

The eighth of July, the ſame day on which the king declared his intentions to demand in marriage her moſt ſerene highneſs the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh, his majeſty ſigned the following proclamation for his coronation.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have reſolved, by the favour and bleſſing of Almighty God, to celebrate the

ſolemnity of our royal coronation upon Tueſday the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at our palace at Weſtminſter; and foraſmuch as by the ancient cuſtoms and uſages, as alſo in regard of divers tenures of ſundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of our loving ſubjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers ſeveral ſervices on the ſaid day, and at the time of the coronation, as, in times precedent, their anceſtors, and thoſe from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of our famous progenitors and predeceſſors: We therefore, out of our princely care for the preſervation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving ſubjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of, and publiſh our reſolutions therein; and do hereby give notice of, and publiſh the ſame accordingly; and we do hereby further ſignify, that by our commiſſion under our great ſeal of Great Britain, we have appointed and authorized our moſt dearly beloved brother and counſellor Edward duke of York [with all the other members of the privy council] or any five or more of them, to receive, hear and determine, the petitions and claims which ſhall be to them exhibited by any of our loving ſubjects in this behalf; and we ſhall appoint our ſaid commiſſioners for that purpoſe to ſit in the painted chamber of our palace at Weſtminſter, upon Tueſday the twenty-firſt day of this inſtant July, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and, from time to time, to adjourn, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, for the execution of our ſaid commiſſion, which we do thus publiſh, to the intent that all ſuch perſons, whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims, concerning the ſervices before mentioned to be done and performed unto us at our ſaid coronation: and we do hereby ſignify unto all and every of our ſubjects, whom it may concern, that our will and pleaſure is, that we do hereby ſtrictly charge all perſons, of what rank or quality ſoever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reaſon of their offices or tenures, or otherwiſe, are to do any ſervice at the ſaid day or time of our coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all reſpects furniſhed and appointed as to ſo great a ſolemnity appertaineth, and anſwerable to the dignities and places which every one of them reſpectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils, unleſs upon ſpecial reaſons by ourſelf, under our hand, to be allowed, we ſhall diſpenſe with any of their ſervices or attendances.

Given at the court at St. James's, the 8th day of July, 1761, in the firſt year of our reign.

The Monday following between eleven and twelve o'clock, the officers of arms, ſerjeants at arms, and others, mounted their horſes, and at Weſtminſter-hall gate, Windſor herald (after the trumpets had thrice ſounded) read the above proclamation aloud; which being done, a proceſſion was made to Temple-bar (where the conſtables of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter retired, and were replaced by thoſe of the city of London, the city marſhal attending) in the following order:

A party

party of conſtables, with their ſtaves, to clear the way.
High conſtable of Weſtminſter with his ſtaff.
Knight marſhal's men two and two.
Drums two and two.
Trumpets two and two.
Serjeant trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace.
Bluemantle and Rouge Dragon purſuivants, in their coats of his majeſty's arms.
Rouge Croix purſuivant, in his coat of his majeſty's arms, having a ſerjeant at arms on his left hand.
Lancaſter herald, in his coat and collar, having a ſerjeant at arms on his left hand.
Windſor herald, in his coat and collar, between two ſerjeants at arms.
A party of conſtables to cloſe the proceſſion.

At the end of Chancery-lane Lancaſter herald made proclamation; and laſtly at the Royal Exchange (in change time) Rouge Croix purſuivant proclaimed it a third time, which ended with loud acclamations of multitudes of people preſent.

After the king's nuptials, another proclamation was publiſhed, to give notice, that it was his majeſty's intention, her majeſty ſhould be crowned at the ſame time and place. Upon this occaſion Weſtminſter-hall was laid open from end to end, and every thing it lately contained, entirely removed, except the floor and ſteps of the King's Bench court. A new boarded floor was likewiſe laid from the north gate up the middle of the hall to thoſe ſteps, covered with matting. On each ſide was built a large gallery, the bottom about five feet from the ground, and containing eight benches, covered alſo with matting for the ſpectators. Over this was erected a ſecond gallery, not ſo wide, but of the ſame length, viz. that of the open part of the hall, when the King's Bench court ſubſiſted; but what muſt at firſt ſight appear very frightful, a third gallery was fixed as it were in the roof, and ſupported by thoſe beams, which are decorated at the ends with cherubims; it did not run quite the ſame length as the others, nor was it ſo wide, as may be imagined, from its being placed in ſo narrow a part of the building. Between the firſt gallery and the floor were contrived on each ſide, large cloſets or pantries, with double doors, anſwering the purpoſe of ſide boards, cellars, &c. as well as to contain the plates, diſhes, and other things wanted by the company and waiters. In a ſpace, left between theſe pantries and the platform up the middle of the hall, the tables were placed for that part of the company to dine at, who had not the honour to be at the king's table. His majeſty, with his queen, nobility, great officers of ſtate, &c. dined on the elevated part of the hall, where is kept the court of King's Bench. The whole was lighted by fifty-two large chandeliers, each ornamented at the top with a gilt imperial crown. The lower gallery was accommodated with a curious ſluice, of an admirable contrivance, for the reception of urinary diſcharges. Over the north gate, which was oppoſite the king's table, a large balcony was put up, for the trumpets, the kettle-drums, and other muſic, and in the centre over them was fixed an organ. It was under this muſic, that the champion, attended by the lord high conſtable, and the earl marſhal,

ſhal, all on horſeback, made their entry into the hall. The proceſſion entered at the weſt door of the abbey: marched on a platform up the great middle iſle to the choir, the front of which was covered with ſcarlet; the organ was not taken down, but no alteration made to the arch under it.

A platform was likewiſe erected from the upper end of Weſtminſter-hall, where the proceſſion commenced, and continued through New Palace-yard, Parliament-ſtreet, and Bridge-ſtreet, into King-ſtreet, and ſo round to the weſt door of the abbey to the choir, where his majeſty was crowned; and in view of this platform, the houſes on each ſide were lined with ſcaffolding, the ſeats on which were let at exorbitant prices. The front ſeats in the galleries of the abbey, were let at ten guineas each, and thoſe in commodious houſes along the proceſſion, at no leſs prices. The prices in the ordinary houſes were from five guineas to one guinea, ſo that one little houſe Coronation-row, after the ſcaffol ing was paid for, cleared 700 and ſome large houſes upwards 1000 l. In the coronation theatre as they were called, being a ſort large booths, capable of containi from 12 to 1500 ſeats, the pric were beyond all precedent. How ever ſome, who fitted up houſes ſcaffolds on this occaſion, loſt co ſiderably by outſtanding their ma ket. The ground-rent to build t ſcaffolding on was proportionab extravagant. That in the broa ſanctuary, let at 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. p foot. That within the rails, i cloſing the abbey, let at 5 l. 5 per foot *.

We need not wonder at the gre and univerſal eagerneſs to ſee th grand ſpectacle, when we conſide how unlikely it was that many thoſe who were capable of it ſhoul ever ſee the like again. As an in ſtance of this eagerneſs, it was re ported that a gentleman was pre vailed on to take a room for his lad

* On conſulting Stow, Speed, and other antiquarians with regard to the price formerly given, it appears that the prices of a good place at the coronation o the conqueror was a blank: and probably the ſame at that of his ſon Willia Rufus. At Henry I. it was a crocard; and at Stephen's and Henry the IId. pollard. At Richard's, and king John's, who was crowned frequently, it wa a ſuſkin; and at Henry III. to a dodkin. In the reign of Edward the coin begin to be more intelligible, and we find that for ſeeing his coronation a Q was given, or the half of a ſterling, or farthing; which is the fourth part of ſterling or penny. At Edward II. it was a farthing, and at his ſon's Edward III. a halfpenny, which was very well given. In Richard the IId's thought-leſs reign it was a penny, and continued the ſame at that of Henry IV. A Henry V. it was two pennys, or the half of a groſſus or groat; and the ſame a that of Henry VI. though during his time, coronations were ſo frequent, tha the price was brought back to the penny or halfpenny, and ſometimes they were ſeen for nothing. At Edward IV. it was again the half groat; nor do we find it raiſed at thoſe of Richard III. or Henry VII. At that of Henry VIII. i was the whole groat, or groſſus; nor was it altered at thoſe of Edward VI. and queen Mary; but at queen Elizabeth's it was a teſtou or teſter. At thoſe of James I. and Charles I. a ſhilling was given; which was advanced to half a crown at thoſe of Charles II. and James II. At king William's and queen Anne's it was a crown; and at George I. was ſeen by many for the ſame price. At George II. ſome gave half a guinea.

t the rate of one hundred and orty guineas; but the appointment f the ſolemnity of the coronation alling unhappily exactly at the time hen ſhe expected to be delivered, e had farther prevailed on her uſband, to let a ſkilful man mid- vife, nurſe, &c. attend her, and to ire an additional withdrawing- oom, leſt the great hurry of the lay ſhould bring on her labour, vhen it would be impoſſible for er to be carried away without ndangering her life.

The attention of the committee of council appointed to conſider of he coronation to prevent accidents, nd of the board of works, to whoſe inſpection all the erections on this occaſion were made ſubject, cannot be too much applauded. The committee's firſt care was to prevent accidents by fire; and as it was apprehended that the joy of the people upon the arrival of their queen, would naturally be expreſ- ſed by bonfires and illuminations, the lord great chamberlain, the earl marſhal, the dean and chap- ter of Weſtminſter, and the ſurvey- or general of his majeſty's works, were ordered to give the neceſſary directions as to them reſpectively appertained, that no bonfires ſhould be made, nor any fireworks played off in any part of Weſtminſter, from Whitehall to Millbank, and from thence to Buckingham-gate, round the ſouth-weſt part of the artillery ground, till ſeven days after the coronation; and by ano- ther order, all fires were forbidden to be lighted on the day of the co- ronation, in, under, or near any part of the ſcaffolding on any pre- tence whatever; and in caſe there ſhould be a neceſſity for people to go under the ſcaffolding with lights, that they ſhould be obliged to make uſe of lanthorns. By theſe wiſe pre- cautions, all terrors from fire, which might have affected many perſons, were removed. The board of works carefully ſurveyed all the ſcaffoldings erected on the occaſion, not only for the proceſſion itſelf, but for the ſpectators, and ordered ſuch of the latter to be pulled down, as were judged inſufficient in point of ſtrength, or found to jut out ſo far as to obſtruct the proſpect or paſſage. And to prevent accidents by the ſtoppages of coaches, &c. on the day of the coronation, no- tice was given, that a way was made for them to paſs thro' Par- liament-ſtreet, croſs the New and Old Palace yards; and they were ordered, as ſoon as diſcharged, to proceed on directly to Millbank, and from thence to Hyde Park corner, without making any ſtop; and it was further commanded, that none but the coaches of peers, peereſſes, and others, who attend- ed the ſolemnity, ſhould paſs that way after 7 o'clock that morning nor any whatever after nine; and in the evening the coaches were to return the ſame way; but no coaches were permitted to paſs back by any of thoſe ways till af- ter their majeſties returned to St. James's.

Information having alſo been given to the lords of his majeſty's honourable privy council, that the hackney coachmen and chair- men had entered into a combina- tion not to work their coaches and chairs on that day, without exor- bitant rates, their lordſhips cauſed an order to be publiſhed, requir- ing all hackney-coachmen, and chairmen, to be out with coaches and chairs by four in the morn-

ing,

ing, and faithfully to perform their duty without making any exorbitant demands, upon pain of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity. But as working their way thro' the great crowds, with which this ſolemnity was like to be attended, could not fail ſubjecting both coachmen and chairmen to infinite troubles, and the latter to great fatigue and danger, they threatened not to ply at all, by which means many perſons would loſe the pleaſure of ſeeing the proceſſion, and not a few of thoſe, who made part of it, would find it extremely difficult to reach the places they were to aſſemble at; it was therefore thought prudent to take a middle courſe on the occaſion; and accordingly one of the moſt eminent ſedan makers aſſured the chairmen, in a moſt affable advertiſement, that the nobility and gentry would conſider them properly, if they would but leave it entirely to themſelves. This notice had the deſired effect. The chairmen gave due attendance, and were generouſly paid, A guinea for a ſet-down from any of the ſquares at the court end of the town to Weſtminſter-abbey and hall, and places adjacent, was grudged by few; nor does it appear that any of thoſe who might grudge ſuch high prices, complained to the board for regulating hackney coachmen and chairmen; the ſaid board, in conſequence of an order from the coronation committee, having given notice that they would have three or four extraordinary meetings to hear and determine ſuch complaints. Indeed it might ſeem unreaſonable, that any one ſet of men ſhould be debarred ſetting a juſt value on their labours, when others took the moſt extravagant prices for what coſt them little or nothing; for on the day of the coronation, many ſpectators were glad to give ſixpence for a glaſs of water, a ſhilling for a roll, and ſo in proportion for other refreſhments. The day before the coronation, the call for horſes to bring people to town, and of coaches to ſet them down at the places they had taken to ſee the coronation, was ſo great, that many were obliged to walk ſeveral miles, and ſome, after coming a great way on the occaſion, to return home without having been able to ſatisfy their curioſity.

The military officers were alſo appointed their proper ſtations, Sir John Mordaunt's light horſe patrolled the ſtreets all the day and night, to prevent diſorders; Sir Robert Rich's dragoons were placed at Charing Croſs, St. James's ſquare, and in the Park, at the end of George ſtreet, for the ſame purpoſe. The ſoldiers on duty were ranged in ſuch a manner, that no obſtruction whatever attended the ceremony; the neareſt hoſpitals were cleared too as much as poſſible for the reception and ſpeedy relief of the unfortunate, in caſe that any accident had happened.

A proclamation was alſo publiſhed at the Royal Exchange, commanding all magiſtrates, peace-officers, &c. to preſerve the peace on the coronation day; in conſequence of which the juſtices of the peace for Weſtminſter, ordered the conſtables of their diſtricts to patrole the ſtreets where the ſcaffolding was built on the nights of the 21ſt and the 22d, and for ſeven nights after, and to apprehend all perſons throwing ſquibs, crackers, &c.

Such

Such were the wise regulations that those worthy personages, to whom the conduct of this most magnificent ceremony was entrusted, caused to be published from time to time; and the measures they pursued were attended with the desired effect; for notwithstanding the greatness of the crowd, the absence of so many persons from home, and the great and universal rejoicing made to solemnize this august ceremony, no accident of any kind happened, which it was possible for human wisdom to prevent.

At length, Tuesday the 22d of September, the day appointed for this august solemnity, being arrived, their majesties and the princess dowager repaired in the morning through the Park from St. James's in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to Westminster-hall, where they arrived by nine, much sooner than a great many who were to assist at the procession.

His majesty retired into the court of wards, and her majesty into the Black Rod's room; where they continued until the officers of arms ranged the procession into order, and brought the persons down from the court of Requests, Painted Chamber, and House of Lords, into Westminster-hall.

Their majesties being there seated at the upper end of it, under their states (her majesty's chair being upon the left side of his majesty) and being attended by the duke of Ancaster, lord great chamberlain of England, the duke of Bedford, lord high constable, and the earl of Effingham, earl marshal, and by the great officers, the four swords and spurs were presented, and laid upon the table before his majesty.

Then the dean and prebendaries of Westminster, in a solemn procession brought from the Abbey the Holy Bible, with the following regalia belonging to his majesty, St. Edward's crown upon a cushion of velvet laced with gold, the orb with a cross, the scepter with a dove, the scepter with the cross, and St. Edward's staff; as likewise the regalia of her majesty, her crown on the like cushion, her scepter with the cross, and the ivory rod with the dove; which were severally laid before their majesties. All which where afterwards, by his majesty's command, delivered to the lords who are hereafter mentioned to have borne them.

About eleven of the clock the procession was begun on foot from the hall to the abbey of Westminster, upon a way raised for that purpose, floored with boards, covered with blue cloth, and railed on each side, in the following manner;

The King's herb woman, followed by ſix maids, ſtrewing the way with ſweet herbs.
The dean's beadle of Weſtminſter, with his ſtaff.
The high conſtable of Weſtminſter, with his ſtaff, in a ſcarlet cloak.
A fife.
Four drums.
The drum-major.
Eight trumpets.
A kettle-drum.
Eight trumpets.
The ſerjeant trumpeter.
The ſix clerks in chancery, in gowns of black flowered ſattin, with black ſilk loops, and tufts upon the ſleeves.
The cloſet-keeper of the chapel royal.
The king's chaplains, four a-breaſt.
The two ſheriffs of London.
Thirteen aldermen of London below the chair, in their ſcarlet gowns.
The recorder of London, ſingle.
The aldermen above the chair, wearing their gold chains.
Eleven maſters in chancery, in rich gowns.
The King's three younger ſerjeants at law, in ſcarlet gowns, their caps in their hands.
The King's attorney-general, Charles Pratt, Eſq;
The King's ancient ſerjeant, David Poole, Eſq;
Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
Barons of the exchequer and juſtices of both benches, in their judges robes of ſcarlet, with their caps in their hands, the juniors firſt, two and two.
Chief baron of the exchequer, in his ſcarlet robe, with the collar of SS of gold.
Children of the choir of Weſtminſter, in ſurplices.
Serjeant of the veſtry. Serjeant porter, in ſcarlet gowns.
Children of the chapel royal, in ſurplices, with ſcarlet mantles over them.
Choir of Weſtminſter, in ſurplices, with their muſic books.
The organ blower. The groom of the veſtry.
Gentlemen of the chapel royal, in ſcarlet mantles.
The ſub-dean of the chapel royal, in a ſcarlet gown turned up with black velvet.
Prebendaries of Weſtminſter, in ſurplices and copes, with their caps in their hands.
The maſter of the jewel-houſe, with one of his officers going by him, both in ſcarlet.
Bath king of arms in his habit of the order, and carrying his coronet in his hand.
Knights of the Bath, under the degree of peers, in the full habits and collars of their order, two and two, carrying their caps and feathers in their hands.
Purſuivant at arms, Blanch Lyon.
Privy-counſellors, not peers, amongſt them the maſter of the rolls.
His majeſty's vice chamberlain, William Finch, Eſq;
Rouge Croix, [Purſuivants at arms] Rouge Dragon.
Baroneſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.
Barons, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.
Blue mantle. [Heralds] Portcullis.
Biſhops, in their rochets; their ſquare caps in their hands.
Arundel herald, with his coat and collar of SS. [Heralds] Blanch Courſier, with his collar of SS, gold chain and badge.
Viſcounteſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.
Viſcounts, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.
Brunſwick herald, in his coat, collar, gold chain and badge. [Heralds] Lancaſter, with his coat and collar.
Counteſſes in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Earls

ls in their robes of eſtate, except ſuch as carried any of the regalia; their coronets in their hands.

The lord ſteward of the houſhold; being an earl.

Windſor, in his coat and collar [Heralds] York, in his coat and collar.

Marchioneſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Marquiſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Richmond, in his coat and collar [Heralds] Cheſter, in his coat and collar.

Ducheſſes in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Dukes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

The lord chamberlain of the houſhold, duke of Devonſhire.

Provincial kings of arms:

ſler, with his coat, collar, and badge; his coronet in his hand.

Clarencieux, with his coat, collar and badge; his coronet in his hand.

Norroy, with his coat, collar and badge; his coronet in his hand.

d privy ſeal, in his robes of eſtate; his coronet in his hand, earl Temple.

Lord preſident, in his robes of eſtate; his coronet in his hand, earl of Granville.

Lord chancellor, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet in his hand, bearing the purſe, lord Henley.

d archbiſhop of Canterbury, in his rochet; with his cap in his hand, Dr. Thomas Secker.

vo gentlemen of the privy chamber, in crimſon velvet mantles, lined with white ſarcenet, and faced with minivor powdered with ermin, their hats in their hands, repreſenting the dukes of

Aquitaine, Sir William Breton,

Normandy, Sir Tho. Robinſon, Bart.

The Queen's vice chamberlain, lord viſcount Cantalupe.

Two gentlemen uſhers.

e ivory rod with the dove, borne by the earl of Northampton, in his robes of eſtate.

The Queen's lord chamberlain, duke of Mancheſter, in his robes, with his coronet and ſtaff in his hand.

The ſcepter with the croſs, borne by the duke of Rutland in his robes of eſtate.

The Queen's crown, borne by the duke of Bolton, in his robes of eſtate.

Two ſerjeants at arms.

Biſhop of Norwich, nominated to London.

The QUEEN,

In her royal robes (on her head a circlet of gold adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by ſixteen barons of the cinque ports; her train ſupported by her royal highneſs princeſs Auguſta, in her robes of eſtate, aſſiſted by ſix earls daughters.

Two ſerjeants at arms.

Biſhop of Lincoln.

Lady Mary Grey, Lady Eliz. Montague, Lady Jane Steuart,

Lady Selina Haſtings, Lady Heneage Finch, Lady Mary Douglas.

Princeſs's coronet, borne by the marquis of Carnarvon,

Ducheſs of Ancaſter, miſtreſs of the robes.

Two women of her majeſty's bed-chamber.

The King's regalia.

Edward's ſtaff, borne by the Duke of Kingſton, in his robes.

The golden ſpurs, borne by the earl of Suſſex, in his robes.

The ſcepter with the croſs, borne by the duke of Marlbro', in his robes.

ie third ſword, borne by the earl of Sutherland, in his robes.

Curtana, borne by the earl of Lincoln, in his robes.

The ſecond ſword, borne by the earl of Suffolk, in his robes.

Uſher of the green rod.

Uſher of the white rod.

Lord

20 gent. penſioners.

Lord mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace, Sir Matt. Blackiſton.

Lyon king of arms of Scotland, carrying his crown in his hand, John Campbell Hooke, Eſq;

Garter principal king of arms, his crown in his hand, Ste. Mart. Leake, Eſq;

Gentleman Uſ of the black r with his rod, Septimus Rob ſon.

The lord great chamberlain of England, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet and white ſ in his hands, duke of Ancaſter.

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet in hand; his train borne by ———

His royal highneſs the duke of York, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet in his han his train borne by colonel Brudenell.

Earl marſhal, in his robes, with his coronet and earl marſhal's ſtaff, earl of Effingham.

The ſword of ſtate*, borne by the earl of Huntingdon, in his robes.

Lord high conſtable of England, in his robes, with his coronet and ſtaff, duke of Bedford.

High conſtable Scotland, in robes, with coronet and ſt earl of Errol.

A gentleman carrying the ſtaff of the lord high ſteward.

Serjeants at arms.

The ſcepter with the dove, borne by the duke of Richmond, in his robes.

St. Edward's crown, borne by the lord high ſteward in his robes, earl Talbot.

The orb, borne by the duke of Somerſet, in his robes.

Serjeants at arms.

A gentlem carrying coronet the lord hi ſteward.

The paten, by the bp. of Rocheſter.

The bible, carried by the bp. of Carliſle.

The chalice, by the bp. of Cheſter.

Gent. Penſioners.

Bp. of Hereford.

The KING,

In his royal robes (on his head a cap of eſtate adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by ſixteen barons of the cinque ports; his train ſupported by ſix lords, eldeſt ſons of peers.

Bp. of Durham.

Gent. Penſioners.

Viſcount Mandeville, Lord Howard, Lord Beauchamp,

Marquis of Hartington, Lord Grey, Lord Newnham,

And, at the end of it, the maſter of the robes, Hon. James Brudenell.

Standard bearer of the band of gentlem. penſioners.

Captain of the yeomen of the guard, in his robes.

Captain of the horſe in waiting, in his robes.

Captain of the band of gent. penſioners, in his robes.

Lieut. of t band of ge tlemen pe ſioners.

A gentleman of the king's bed-chamber.

Two grooms of the bed-chamber.

Enſign of the yeomen of the guard.

Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard.

Exempts.

The yeomen of the guard.

Exempts.

The clerk of the cheque to the yeomen of the guard.

N. B. *All the Peers in the Proceſſion, were in their Robes of Eſtate; a being Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, or Bath, wore the Colla of their reſpective Orders.*

* The King's ſword of ſtate having, by ſome miſtake, been left behind at St. James' the lord mayor's ſword was carried before the King by the earl of Huntingdon, in its ſtea but when the proceſſion came into the abbey, the ſword of ſtate was found placed upo the altar.

About half an hour after one, eir majeſties entered the abbey, d were received by the choir, ging the firſt anthem, taken out the cxxiid Pſalm, *I was glad*, &c. the mean time their majeſties nt to their ſeats on the eaſt ſide the throne——The archbiſhop Canterbury (Dr. SECKER) made e recognition in theſe words, *s, I here preſent unto you King* ORGE *the third, the undoubted ng of this realm. Wherefore all who are come this day to do your nage, are you willing to do the ne?* Whereupon the nobility and ple ſignified their willingneſs d joy by loud and repeated ac- mations, all with one voice cry- out, *God ſave King* GEORGE *third.*

The ſecond anthem was then g, Pſalm xxi. verſes 1, 2, 5, 6, *e king ſhall rejoice*, &c.

The firſt oblation was then made the king, being a pall, or altar- th of gold, and an ingot, or dge of gold, of one pound weight: queen alſo offered a pall of d. After which their majeſties k their ſeats on the ſouth ſide the altar. The regalia were ſe- rally preſented to the archbiſhop the altar, and the great officers ired to their ſeats.

The litany was ſung by Dr. ene, biſhop of Cheſter, and Dr. hburnham, biſhop of Chicheſter, choir ſinging the reſponſes to organ.

The archbiſhop began the com- nion ſervice, and after the com- ndments, read the prayer for the g, as the collect for that day's emnity, *Almighty God, whoſe king- is everlaſting*, &c. The biſhop Rocheſter read the epiſtle, 1 Pet. ii. verſes 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.—— And the biſhop of Litchfield read the goſpel, St. Matthew xxii. verſes 15 to 22 inclusive.

The archbiſhop began the Nicene creed, which the choir ſung.

Dr. Drummond, biſhop of Saliſ- bury (nominated to the ſee of York) then began his ſermon, and preach- ed from 1 Kings x. ver. 9. *Bleſſed be the* LORD *thy God which delight- eth in thee, to ſet thee on the throne of Iſrael: becauſe the* LORD *loved Iſ- rael for ever, therefore made he thee king to do judgment and juſtice.* The ſermon was printed.

At the beginning of the ſermon his majeſty put on his cap of crim- ſon velvet, turned up with ermine.

Sermon being ended, the arch- biſhop went to the king and read the declaration againſt tranſubſtan- tiation, and the authority of the church of Rome, which his majeſty repeated, and afterwards ſigned the ſame.

His majeſty then took the coro- nation oath.

The third anthem, or *Veni Crea- tor*, or *Come Holy Ghoſt*, was then ſung, after which the archbiſhop read the anointing prayer; which being ended, the choir ſung the well known coronation anthem, *Zadoc the prieſt*, compoſed by Mr. Handel. After which his majeſty removed to St. Edward's chair; and the unction was performed by the archbiſhop, four knights of the garter holding a pall over his ma- jeſty during the anointing, viz. the duke of Devonſhire, earl of Nor- thumberland, earl of Hertford, and earl Waldegrave, and then the arch- biſhop ſtanding up, ſaid a bleſſing over his majeſty.

The fifth anthem ſung, Pſalm lxxiv. ver. 9 and Pſalm xviii. ver. 51. *Behold, O God, our defender, and look upon the face of thine anointed. Great proſperity giveſt thou unto thy king, and wilt ſhew loving kindneſs to thine anointed for evermore. Hallelujah.*

The ſpurs were then preſented, and his majeſty girt with the ſword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed. His majeſty was inveſted with the ermill, the purple robe and orb, and afterwards the ring was put on the fourth finger of his majeſty's right hand by the archbiſhop, and the orb was returned to the altar.

The marquis of Rockingham, deputy to the duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Workſop, preſented a right-hand glove to his majeſty, who, putting it on, received from the archbiſhop the ſcepter with the croſs, and afterwards the ſcepter with the dove, into his left hand; and the marquis afterwards ſupported his majeſty's right hand, as occaſion required.

The king ſitting in king Edward's chair, the archbiſhop then ſet the crown on the king's head, about half an hour after 3 o'clock, at the ſight whereof the people, with loud and repeated ſhouts, cried *God ſave the King*, the trumpets ſounded, and by a ſignal given, the guns in the park were fired in an inſtant: the peers put on their coronets; the dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine their hats; the biſhops, knights of the Bath, and judges their caps; and the kings of arms their crowns.

The ſixth anthem ſung, Pſa cxlvii. ver. 12. —— Iſaiah xxx ver. 1.——Pſalm xlviii. v. 7.— Pſalm xxi. ver. 23.——*Praiſe* LORD *O Jeruſalem*, &c.——Th the archbiſhop preſented the bib and pronounced the benedictio and his majeſty kiſſed the biſho kneeling before him.

Whilſt *Te Deum* was ſingir his majeſty was enthroned; whe upon the biſhops performed th homage, and then the tempo lords; firſt, his royal highneſs t duke of York, and his royal hig neſs the duke of Cumberland, ea for himſelf. Then the duke of D vonſhire, lord chamberlain, p nounced the words of the homa for all the dukes; the marquis Rockingham, for the marquiſ earl Talbot, lord high ſteward, the earls; viſcount Say and Se for the viſcounts; and lord Henl lord high chancellor, for the baro every peer likewiſe taking off coronet, touched the king's crow and kiſſed his left cheek,

During the homage, his maje delivered the ſcepter, with the cr to the marquis of Rockingham (ficiating as lord of the manor Workſop) to hold.

In the mean time, medals of majeſty and the queen were thro about by the treaſurer of the ho hold.

The coronation of his maj being finiſhed, the queen remo from her ſeat on the ſouth ſide area, to a chair placed before altar, and was anointed (four lad holding a pall over her maje and afterwards inveſted with ring, and crowned by the ar biſhop: upon which the peere

ut on their coronets. The archiſhop then delivered the ſcepter to her right hand, and the ivory od into her left hand.

Whilſt the medals * were ſcatered, and the homage performed, he eighth anthem was ſung, as a oncluſion of the king' coronation, *The Lord is ariſen*, &c. Pſalm lxxxiv. er. 11.——Pſalm xx. ver. 6.—— ſalm xxi. ver. 7, 8.—Pſalm lxxxv. er. 6.—Pſalm lxxii. ver. 18, 19. nd at the end of this anthem, the rums beat, the trumpets ſounded, nd the people ſhouted, *God ſave ing* George *the third. Long live ing* George. *May the king live for ver.*

Then the choir ſung the ninth nthem, from Pſalm xiv. ver. 1, 0, 14, 15, 16. —— Pſalm xlv. er. 11, 17.—Pſalm cxlvii. ver. 12. —Iſaiah xlix. ver. 23. *My heart s inditing*, &c.

Then the archbiſhop began the ffertory, *Let your light ſo ſhine*, &c. fter which the choir ſung,——*Let y prayer come up into thy preſence as ncenſe, and let the lifting up of my ands be as an evening ſacrifice.* Whilſt this was ſinging the king made his offerings of bread and wine, and a mark of gold; the queen alſo made her offerings. The archbiſhop then proceeded in the adminiſtration of the holy ſacrament.

The coronation office being performed, the king and queen retired into king Edward's chapel, and ſtanding before the altar, took off their crowns, and delivered them with their ſcepters to the archbiſhop, who laid them before the altar there.

The king withdrew himſelf into his traverſe prepared for him upon the weſtern wall of that chapel, the queen in the mean while repoſing herſelf in her chair.

The king was diſrobed in his traverſe of his royal robe of ſtate, and again arrayed with his robe of purple velvet.

When the king came forth, the queen aroſe, and they both ſtood before the altar, and the archbiſhop ſet the crowns of ſtate provided for the king and queen to wear during the reſt of the ſolemnity upon their heads, giving the ſcepter with the croſs into the king's right hand, and the orb with the croſs into his left; as alſo the ſcepter with the

* On one ſide of the king's ſilver medals is his buſt, and theſe words, GEORGIVS III. D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. and on the reverſe, PATRIAE OVANTI. *To his country triumphing*, with Britannia holding a crown over his head, the king ſitting, and the inſcription, CORON. XXII SEPT. MDCCLXI. There were four hundred ſilver medals alſo of the queen thrown into the ſcaffoldings, and among the populace. On one ſide ſhe is repreſented at half length; and in the exergue are theſe words, *Charlotta D. G. M. Br. Fr. et Hiber. Regina.* On the other ſide is the device, being her majeſty at full length, and over her a ſeraph deſcending with a crown, and going to place it on her head: In the exergue is, *Quæſitum Meritis*, "By merit obtained;" and the inſcription, *Coron. XXII. Sept.* 1761.

croſs into the queen's right hand, and the ivory rod into her left. The archbiſhop and biſhops diveſted themſelves of their copes, and proceeded in their uſual habits.

The four ſwords being borne before the king, and the heralds again putting the reſt of the proceſſion in order, they went out of the church at the weſt door, in the ſame manner that they came in, ſaving that the peers who brought any of the regalia that were left in the church, returned not as they came, immediately before the king, but were ranked in their places according to their degrees or conſecrations.

Their majeſties retired into the court of wards till dinner was ready; and then ſitting in their chairs of ſtate, the firſt courſe was brought up with the uſual ceremony, his royal highneſs the duke of York, and his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland ſitting at the end of the table on his majeſty's right hand, and her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, at the other end of the table, on the queen's left hand. Before the ſecond courſe the champion was brought up between the high conſtable and earl marſhal, followed by four pages, and preceded by the herald, who pronounced the challenge, the champion's two eſquires with his lance and target, two ſerjeants at arms, the knight marſhal going before to clear the paſſage.

Immediately after the return of the champion, Garter king of arms, attended by the reſt of the heralds, proclaimed his majeſty's ſtyle in Latin, French, and Engliſh, three ſeveral times: firſt, upon the top of the ſteps near the table; next, in the middle of the hall; and laſtly, at the bottom of the hall.

The ſecond courſe was then ſe
ed up in the ſame order as the fi
The ſeveral ſervices, which h
been allowed by the court of clai
were performed; and his maj
was pleaſed, after dinner, to c
fer the honour of knighthood up
John Bridge, Eſq. ſtandard-bear
and Owen Jones, Eſq; ſenior g
tleman of the band of gentlem
penſioners, and Charles Townl
Eſq. Clarencieux king of arms.

A little before their majeſt
proceſſion began, proceeded tha
her royal highneſs the princ
dowager of Wales, from the ho
of lords, acroſs Old-palace-ya
on a platform erected for that p
poſe to the ſouth croſs of Weſtm
ſter-abbey. This platform w
covered with blue bays, and
awning over head in caſe of ra
Her royal highneſs was led by t
hand by his royal Highneſs prin
William Henry, dreſt in white a
ſilver. Her train, which was
ſilk, was but ſhort, and therefo
not borne by any perſon; and h
hair flowed down her ſhoulders
hanging curls. She had no ca
but only a circlet of diamonds.

The reſt of the princes and pri
ceſſes, her highneſs's children, f
lowed in the following order:

His royal highneſs prince Her
Frederick, alſo in white and ſilv
handing his ſiſter the princeſs Lo
iſa Anne, dreſt in a ſlip with han
ing ſleeves. Then

His royal highneſs prince Fre
rick William, likewiſe in white a
ſilver, handing his youngeſt ſiſ
the princeſs Caroline Matilda, dr
alſo in a ſlip with hanging ſleeve

Both the young princeſſes h
their hair combed upwards, whi
was contrived to lie flat at the ba
of their heads in an elegant taſte.

T

The other perſons who made up e remainder of this proceſſion, ere thoſe who had not a right to alk with their majeſties.

The proceſſion was cloſed by the ree Mahometan ambaſſadors, en at our court, in the proper eſſes of their country, having eir turbans, of fine muſlin, on eir heads, and long gowns of owered and laced ſilk; their ſcabards were crimſon, and in each of em were incloſed a dagger and a oniard. They carried no ſabres, nor ad any thing about their necks.

As this proceſſion was preceded only by a drum, it did not alarm e populace waiting to ſee the ing and queen, otherwiſe ſome iſturbance might have happened.

L. Ligonier, as commanding officer of the guard on duty, had a nall tent fixed on the left ſide of e platform in Old-palace-yard, here he paid his ſalute to their ajeſties, as they paſſed in proceſon; 2800 of the foot-guards were n duty all the time.

A number of ſailors, all clean reſſed, came to the platform and iſiſted on ſtanding there to ſee the roceſſion, which had like to have ccaſioned a quarrel between them nd the ſoldiers; but the comanding officer, to prevent a diſurbance, ordered that they ſhould emain there, provided they would e quiet; which they punctually omplied with; but when the king aſſed by, they could contain themelves no longer, the boatſwain beran with his call, and the ſailors ave three loud chears, with which is majeſty appeared highly deighted.

His majeſty, ſoon after his arival at St. James's on Tueſday vening, expreſſed very great ſatiſaction, on hearing that no material accident had happened among the ſpectators at his coronation.

The perſon who undertook the awning over the ſtage on which the coronation proceſſion paſſed, had 500 l. and took the chance whether the cloth covering would be wanted or not.

By way of ſupplement to the foregoing account, we add the following letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in the country, as it contains ſome particulars omitted in that relation.

SIR,

As the friendſhip of Mr. Rolles, who had procured me a paſs-ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be preſent both in the hall and the abbey; and as I had a fine view of the proceſſion out of doors, from a one pair of ſtairs room, which your neighbour, Sir Edward, had hired at the ſmall price of one hundred guineas, on purpoſe to oblige his acquaintance, I will endeavour to give you as minute an account as I can of all the particulars omitted in the public papers. Firſt then conceive to yourſelf the fronts of the houſes in all the ſtreets, that could command the leaſt point of view, lined with ſcaffolding, like ſo many galleries or boxes, raiſed one above another to the very roofs. Theſe were covered with carpets and cloths of different colours, which preſented a pleaſing variety to the eye; and if you conſider the brilliant appearance of the ſpectators who were ſeated in them (many being richly dreſt) you will eaſily imagine that this was no indifferent part of the ſhow. The mob underneath made a pretty contraſt to the reſt of the company. Add to this, that though we had nothing but

wet and cloudy weather for ſome time before, the day cleared up, and the ſun ſhone auſpiciouſly, as if it were in compliment to the grand feſtival. Had it rained, half the ſpectators were ſo exalted, that they could not have ſeen the ceremony, as a temporary roof put over the platform, on account of the uncertainty of the weather, was exceeding low. This roof was covered with a kind of ſail-cloth; which, on orders being given to roll it up, an honeſt Jack Tar climbed up to the top, and ſtripped off in a minute or two; whereas the perſons appointed for that ſervice might have been an hour about it. This gave us not only a more extenſive view, but let the light in upon every part of the proceſſion. I ſhould tell you, that a rank of foot ſoldiers were placed on both ſide within the platform; which was an encroachment on the ſpectators; for at the laſt coronation I am informed they ſtood below it: and it was not a little ſurpriſing to ſee the officers familiarly converſing and walking arm in arm with many of them, till we were let into the ſecret, that they were gentlemen, who had put on the dreſſes of common ſoldiers, for what purpoſe I need not mention. On the outſide were ſtationed, at proper diſtances, ſeveral parties of horſe-guards, whoſe horſes ſomewhat incommoded the people, that preſſed inceſſantly upon them, by their prancing and capering; tho' luckily I do not hear of any great miſchief being done. I muſt confeſs, it gave me pain to ſee the ſoldiers, both horſe and foot, obliged moſt unmercifully to belabour the heads of the mob with their broad ſwords, bayonets, and muſquets; but it was not unpleaſant to ob ſerve ſeveral tipping the horſe-ſo diers ſlily from time to time (ſom with half-pence, and ſome wit ſilver, as they could muſter up th caſh) to let them paſs between th horſes to get near the platform after which theſe unconſcionabl gentry drove them back again. A ſoon as it was day-break (for chooſe to go to my place over-night we were diverted with ſeeing th coaches and chairs of the nobilit and gentry paſſing along with muc ado; and ſeveral perſons, ver richly dreſt, were obliged to qui their equipages, and be eſcorted b the ſoldiers through the mob t their reſpective places. Severa carriages, I am told, received grea damage: Mr. Jennings, whon you know, had his chariot brok to pieces, but providentially nei ther he nor Mrs. Jennings, wh were in it, received any hurt.

My paſs-ticket would have bee of no ſervice, if I had not prevail ed on one of the guards, by the ir reſiſtible argument of half a crown to make way for me through the mob to the hall-gate, where I got admittance juſt as their majeſties were ſeated at the upper end, under magnificent canopies.

There ſeemed to be no ſmall confuſion in marſhalling the ranks, which is not to be wondered at, conſidering the length of the cavalcade, and the numbers that were to walk. At length, however, every thing was regularly adjuſted, and the proceſſion began to quit the hall between eleven and twelve. The platform leading to the weſt-door of the abbey was covered with blue cloth for the train to to walk on; but there ſeemed to be a defect in not covering the up-

right

ight posts that supported the awning, as it is called, which looked nean and naked, with that or some ther coloured cloth. The nobility walked two by two. Being willing to see the procession pass along he platform through the streets, I nastened from the hall, and by the ssistance of a soldier, made my way to my former station at the corner of Bridge-street, where the windows commanded a double view at the turning. I shall not attempt to describe the splendour and magnificence of the whole; and words must fall short of that innate joy and satisfaction which the spectators felt and expressed, especially as their majesties passed by; on whose countenance a dignity suited to their station, tempered with the most amiable complacency, was sensibly impressed. It was observable, that as their majesties and the nobility passed the corner which commanded a prospect of Westminster-bridge, they stopt short, and turned back to look at the people, whose appearance, as they all had their hats off, and were thick planted on the ground, which rose gradually, I can compare to nothing but a pavement of heads and faces.

I had the misfortune not to be able to get to the abbey time enough to see all that passed there; nor, indeed, when I got in, could I have so distinct a view as I could have wished. But our friend Harry Whitaker had the luck to be stationed in the first row of the gallery behind the seats allotted for the nobility, close to the square platform, which was erected by the altar, with an ascent of three steps, for their majesties to be crowned on. You are obliged to him, therefore, for several particulars, which I could not otherwise have informed you of. The sermon, he tells me, lasted only fifteen minutes. The king was anointed on the crown of his head, his breast, and the palms of his hands. At the very instant the crown was placed on the king's head, a fellow, having been placed on the top of the abbey-dome, from whence he could look down into the chancel, with a flag which he dropt as a signal, the Park and Tower guns began to fire, the trumpets sounded, and the abbey echoed with the repeated shouts and acclamations of the people; which, on account of the aweful silence that had hitherto reigned, had a very striking effect. As there were no commoners knights of the garter, instead of caps and vestments peculiar to their order, they being all peers, wore the robes and coronets of their respective ranks. When the queen had received the scepter with the cross, and the ivory rod with the dove, her majesty was conducted to a magnificent throne on the left hand of his majesty.

I cannot but lament that I was not near enough to observe their majesties performing the most serious and solemn acts of devotion; but I am told, that the reverent attention which both paid, when (after having made their second oblations) the next ceremony was their receiving the holy communion, it brought to the mind of every one near them, a proper recollection of the consecrated place in which they were.

An hour lost in the morning is not so easily recovered. This was the case in the present instance;

for to whatever cauſes it might be owing, the proceſſion moſt aſſuredly ſet off too late: beſides, according to what Harry obſerved, there were ſuch long pauſes between ſome of the ceremonies in the abbey, as plainly ſhewed all the actors were not perfect in their parts. However it be, it is impoſſible to conceive the chagrin and diſappointment which the late return of the proceſſion occaſioned; it being ſo late, indeed, that the ſpectators, even in the open air, had but a very dim and gloomy view of it, while to thoſe who had ſat patiently in Weſtminſter-hall, waiting its return for ſix hours, ſcarce a glimpſe of it appeared, as the branches were not lighted till juſt upon his majeſty's entrance. I had flattered myſelf, that a new ſcene of ſplendid grandeur would have been preſented to us in the return of the proceſſion from the reflection of the lights, &c. and had therefore poſted back to the hall with all poſſible expedition: but I was greatly diſappointed. The whole was confuſion, irregularity, and diſorder.

However, we were afterwards amply recompenſed for this partial eclipſe, by the bright picture which the lighting of the chandeliers preſented to us. Conceive to yourſelf, if you can conceive, what I own I am at a loſs to deſcribe, ſo magnificent a building as that of Weſtminſter-hall, lighted up with near three thouſand wax candles in moſt ſplendid branches, our crowned heads, and almoſt the whole nobility, with the prime of our gentry, moſt ſuperbly arrayed, and adorned with a profuſion of the moſt brilliant jewels, the galleries on every ſide crowded with company, for the moſt part elegantly and richly dreſſed;—but to conceive it in all its luſtre, I am conſcious that it is abſolutely neceſſary to have been preſent. To proceed in my narration.—Their majeſties' table was ſerved with three courſes, at the firſt of which earl Talbot, as ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold, rode up from the hall gate to the ſteps leading to where their majeſties ſat, and on his returning, the ſpectators were preſented with an unexpected ſight in his lordſhip's backing his horſe, that he might keep his face ſtill towards the king. A loud clapping and huzzaing conſequently enſued.

After the firſt courſe, and before the ſecond, the king's champion, Mr. Dymocke *, who enjoys that office as being lord of the manor of Scrivelſby, in Licolnſhire, entered the hall, completely armed, in one of his majeſty's beſt ſuits of white armour, mounted on a fine white horſe, the ſame his late majeſty rode at the battle of Dettingen, richly capariſoned, in the following manner.

Two trumpets, with the champion's arms on their banners; the ſerjeant trumpet, with his mace on his ſhoulder; the champion's two eſquires, richly habited, one on the right hand, with the champion's lance, carried upright: the other on the left hand, with his target, and the champion's arms depicted thereon; the herald of arms, with a paper in his hand, containing the words of the challenge.

The earl marſhal, in his robes and coronet, on horſeback, with the marſhal's ſtaff in his hand; the

* His motto is, PRO REGE DIMICO.

champion

mpion on horſeback, with a
ntlet in his right hand, his hel-
on his head, adorned with a
at plume of feathers, white, blue,
red; the lord high conſtable, in
robes and coronet, and collar of
order, on horſeback, with the
ſtable's ſtaff.

'our pages richly apparelled, at-
dants on the champion.

The paſſage to their majeſties' ta-
being cleared by the knight
ſhal, the herald at arms, with a
d voice, proclaimed the cham-
n's challenge, at the lower end
the hall, in the words follow-
:

f any perſon, of what degree ſo-
ver, high or low, ſhall deny or
ainſay, Our Sovereign Lord
ing George III. king of Great
ritain, France and Ireland, de-
ender of the faith, &c. [grand-
on] and next heir to our ſove-
eign lord king [George II.] the
aſt king deceaſed, to be the right
eir to the imperial crown of the
ealm of Great Britain, or that
e ought not to enjoy the ſame;
ere is his champion, who ſaith
at he lieth, and is a falſe trai-
or, being ready in perſon to com-
at with him; and in this quar-
el will adventure his life againſt
im, on what day ſoever ſhall be
ppointed."

And then the champion throws
n his gauntlet; which, having
ſome ſmall time, the herald
up and returned it to the
mpion.

Then they advanced in the ſame
r to the middle of the hall,
re the ſaid herald made procla-
ion as before: and laſtly, to the
of the ſteps, when the ſaid he-
, and thoſe who preceded him,
going to the top of the ſteps, made proclamation a third time, at the end whereof the champion caſt down his gauntlet; which after ſome time, being taken up, and returned to him by the herald, he made a low obeiſance to his majeſty: whereupon the cupbearer, aſſiſted as before, brought to the king a gilt bowl of wine, with a cover; his majeſty drank to the champion, and ſent him the ſaid bowl by the cupbearer, accompanied with his aſſiſtants; which the champion (having put on his gauntlet) received, and retiring a little drank thereof, and made his humble reverence to his majeſty; and being accompanied as before, rode out of the hall, taking the ſaid bowl and cover with him as his fee.

You cannot expect that I ſhould give you a bill of fare, or enumerate the diſhes that were provided and ſent from the adjacent temporary kitchens, erected in Cotton-Garden for this purpoſe. No leſs than ſixty haunches of veniſon, with a ſurpriſing quantity of all ſorts of game, were laid in for this grand feaſt. The king's table was covered with 120 diſhes at three ſeveral times, ſerved up by his majeſty's band of penſioners; but what chiefly attracted our eyes, was their majeſties' deſert, in which the confectioner had laviſhed all his ingenuity in rock work and emblematical figures. The other deſerts were no leſs admirable for their expreſſive devices. But I muſt not forget to tell you, that when the company came to be ſeated, the poor knights of the Bath had been over-looked, and no table provided for them. An airy apology, however, was ſerved up to them inſtead of a ſubſtantial dinner:

but

but the two junior knights, in order to preſerve their rank of precedency to their ſucceſſors, were placed at the head of the judges table above all the learned brethren of the coif. The peers were placed on the outermoſt ſide of the tables, and the peereſſes within, neareſt to the walls. You cannot ſuppoſe that there was the greateſt order imaginable obſerved during the dinner, but muſt conclude, that ſome of the company were as eager and impatient to ſatisfy the craving of their appetites, as any of your country ſquires at a race or aſſize ordinary.

It was pleaſant to ſee the various ſtratagems made uſe of by the company in the galleries to come in for a ſnack of the good things below. The ladies clubbed their handkerchiefs to be tied together to draw up a chicken, or bottle of wine. Some had been ſo provident as to bring baſkets with them, which were let down, like the priſoners boxes at Ludgate or the Gatehouſe, with a *Pray remember the poor.*

You will think it high time, that I ſhould bring this long letter to a concluſion. Let it ſuffice then to acquaint you, that their majeſties returned to St. James's a little after ten o'clock at night; but they were pleaſed to give time for the peereſſes to go firſt, that they might not be incommoded by the preſſure of the mob to ſee their majeſties. After the nobility were departed, the hall doors were thrown open according to cuſtom, when the people immediately cleared it of all the moveables, ſuch as the victuals, cloths, plates, diſhes, &c. and, in ſhort, every thing that could ſtick to their fingers.

I need not tell you, that ſeve coronation medals, in ſilver, we thrown among the populace at t return of the proceſſion. One them was pitched into Mrs. Dixo lap, as ſhe ſat upon a ſcaffold Palace-yard. Some of gold we alſo thrown among the peereſſes the abbey, juſt after the king w crowned; but they thought it b low their dignity to ſtoop to pi them up.

Our friend Harry, who was up the ſcaffold, at the return of t proceſſion, cloſed in with the rea at the expence of half a guinea w admitted into the hall; got bri full of his majeſty's claret; and the univerſal plunder, brought the glaſs her majeſty drank in, whi is placed in the beaufet as a valu ble curioſity.

I ſhould not forget telling y that I am well aſſured the kin crown weighs almoſt three poun and a half, and that the great di mond in it fell out in returning Weſtminſter-hall, but was immed ately found and reſtored.

My wife deſires her compliment to you: She was greatly pleaſ with the ſight. All friends are we except that little Nancy Green h got a ſwelled face, by being up night; and Tom Moffat has his l laid up on a ſtool, on account o broken ſhin, which he got by kick from a trooper's horſe, as reward for his mobbing it. I ſh ſay nothing of the illuminations night: the news-papers muſt ha told you of them, and that the a miralty in particular was remar ably lighted up. I expect to ha from you an account of the rejoi ings at your little town; and d ſire to know whether you was ab

get a slice of the ox, which was asted whole on this occasion.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's most heartily,

JAMES HEMING.

P. S. The princess dowager of Vales, with the younger branches the royal family, had a box to e the coronation in the abbey, and terwards dined in an apartment by emselves adjoining to the hall.

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xtract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in the country, containing a full and circumstantial detail of many particulars, concerning the lord mayor's shew, and the entertainment at Guildhall, &c.

WHEN I got up the morning was so foggy, that I could arce see a-cross the way: but, as the coronation, it soon after eared up, and we had the uncomon satisfaction of having as fine a y as ever was known at this sean of the year.——I call it uncomon, because it has been remarked, most to a proverb, that the lord ayor's day is generally a bad one. hat part of the ceremony on this casion, which is presented to us on e water, is perhaps equal to any ing of the kind in Holland or enice. I therefore took a boat, d ordered the waterman to row e along side the lord mayor's and e companies' barges, as they proeded on to Westminster. The hames was quite covered with ats and gilded barges. The skinrs' barge was distinguished from e rest by the outlandish dresses, in ange spotted skins and painted des, of their rowers. The barge longing to the stationers' comny, after having passed the narw strait through one of the arches of Westminster-bridge, and tacked about to do honour to the lord mayor's landing, touched at Lambeth, and took on board an hamper of claret (the tribute annually paid to learning) from the archbishop's palace. This, indeed, is constantly reserved for the future regalement of the master, wardens, and court of assistants——and not suffered to be shared by the common crew of liverymen.

As the ceremonies of swearing in the lord mayor at Westminster-hall are so well known, and repeated annually, I did not stay to see them, but landed as soon as I could, in my return back, at the Temple-stairs. Here I found, that some of the city companies had disembarked from their barges before me. All along Temple-lane, leading from the stairs, I saw them drawn up in order, between a row of the train-bands on each side, who kept excellent discipline; the Temple gate at the top of the lane, opening into Fleet-street, being kept shut, and barricaded from assailants; and only some small parties of the unorderly, undisciplined mob, on the forlorn hope, just reconnoitring them through the defiles of the bye courts and passages, and retreating as fast as they could, in order to make a stand in the high roads, through which these regulars were afterwards to force a passage. The barges belonging to some of the other companies, had the prudence, as there was no danger of short allowance, not to land their men, who regaled themselves comfortably on board, while the others were cooling their heels in the lane some hours waiting till the royal procession had passed by. The lord mayor indeed, and his attendants, were invited

vited by the maſter and benchers of the Temple to come on ſhore, and were refreſhed in the Temple-hall).

I made my way as well as I could through the crowd to the queen's arms tavern, the corner of St. Paul's church-yard, kept by honeſt Bates, ſo remarkable for his good wines and good treatment in every other reſpect. Here a party of us had ſecured a room, which commanded a complete view of both the royal and city proceſſions. Mrs. Hemings was at Meſſieurs Carr and Ibbetſon's upon Ludgate-hill, who, as well as their neighbours, Palmers and Fleetwood, had not only filled every window in their houſes, but built a large ſcaffolding before their doors for the accommodation of their friends. Every houſe indeed, from Temple-bar to Guildhall, was crowded from top to bottom, and many had ſcaffoldings beſides. Carpets and rich hangings were hung out on the fronts all the way along. And for the honour of the city I muſt obſerve, that contrary to what was practiſed at the coronation, inſtead of letting out places to hire, and making money of proviſions at advanced prices, the inhabitants (ſome few excepted) generouſly accommodated their friends and cuſtomers *gratis*, and entertained them in a moſt elegant manner: ſo that, though the citizens ſhops were ſhut, they might be ſaid to have kept open houſe. The ſame was alſo done in all the ſtreets from St. James's through which the royal cavalcade was to paſs.

This ſet out from the palace about twelve o'clock; but (would you believe it?) by the miſmanagement of thoſe, who ſhould have taken care to clear the way of hackney coaches and other obſtruc tions, ſuch long and frequent ſtop were made, that it was near fou hours before the royal family got t friend Barclay's houſe oppoſite t Bow-church, from whence the were to ſee the city proceſſion, in balcony hung with crimſon ſil damaſk; by which delay my lor mayor was enabled to return th compliment to his majeſty, wh was juſt as much in the dark at th coming back of the proceſſion a the coronation. As the royal fam ly paſſed by our window, I counte between twenty and thirty coache belonging to them and their atten dants, beſides thoſe of the foreig ambaſſadors, officers of ſtate, an the principal nobility.

The royal family proceeded i the following order:

His royal highneſs the duke o Cumberland, in his coach drawn b ſix horſes, preceded and followe by guards.

Her royal highneſs the princeſ Amelia, in the ſame manner.

His royal highneſs the duke o York, in a new ſtate coach, in th ſame manner. His royal highneſs coach was the moſt elegant of all and inſtead of coronets at the cor ners, had a moſt ſuperb gilt duca coronet in the center of the top.

Their royal highneſſes princ William, prince Henry, and princ Frederic, in one coach, in the ſam manner.

Their royal highneſſes the princeſ dowager of Wales, the princeſs Au guſta, and the princeſs Caroline i one coach, preceded by twelve foot men in black caps, and with guards and a grand retinue.

Their majeſties in their ſtat coaches, preceded by the earl of Har court in his chariot, and the duke o

f Rutland and Devonſhire in an-
ther chariot, the grenadier guards
nd the yeomen of the guards, and
llowed by a corps of the horſe-
uards.

A booth had been erected at the
aſt end of St. Paul's church-yard,
or the children of Chriſt-church
oſpital, being a royal foundation,
o pay their reſpects to their ma-
eſties. As ſoon therefore as their
ajeſties' coach came oppoſite this
ooth, it made a ſtop, and the ſe-
ior ſcholar of the grammar-ſchool
n the hoſpital, ſtepping up to the
de of it, moſt humbly addreſſed
ne king in the following manner:

"Moſt auguſt and gracious ſove-
reign,

"From the condeſcenſion and
oodneſs, which your majeſty diſ-
lays towards even the meaneſt of
our ſubjects, we are emboldened
o hope you will accept the tribute
f obedience and duty which we
oor orphans are permitted to pre-
nt you.

"Educated and ſupported by the
unificence of a charity, founded,
nlarged, and protected by your
oyal predeceſſors, with the warmeſt
ratitude, we acknowledge our in-
xpreſſible obligations to its bounty,
nd the diſtinguiſhed happineſs we
ave hitherto enjoyed under the
onſtant patronage of former prin-
es. May this ever be our boaſt,
nd our glory! Nor can we think
e ſhall prefer our prayers in vain,
hilſt with earneſt, but humble ſup-
lications, we implore the patronage
nd protection of your majeſty.

"To our ardent petition for
our princely favours, may we pre-
ume, dread ſovereign, to add our
noſt reſpectful congratulations on
our auſpicious marriage with your
oyal conſort. Strangers to the diſ-
uietude which often dwells within
the circle of a crown, long may your majeſties experience the heart-felt ſatisfaction of domeſtick life; in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of every endearment of the moſt tender union, every bleſſing of conjugal affection, every comfort of parental felicity. And may a race of princes, your illuſtrious iſſue and deſcendants, formed by the example, and inheriting the virtues, of their great and good progenitors, continue to ſway the Britiſh ſcepter to the lateſt poſterity."

As ſoon as he had finiſhed, the boys in a grand chorus chanted, *God ſave the king, Amen.* After which the ſenior ſcholar delivered two copies of the ſpeech, to the king and queen, who received them moſt graciouſly.

But what was moſt remarkable, were the prodigious acclamations and tokens of affection ſhewn by the populace to Mr. Pitt, who came in his chariot, accompanied by earl Temple. At every ſtop the mob clung about every part of the vehicle, hung upon the wheels, hugged his footmen, and even kiſſed his horſes. There was an univerſal huzza; and the gentlemen at the windows, and in the balconies, waved their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs. The ſame, I am informed, was done all the way he paſſed along.

I need not trouble you with an account of the city-proceſſion, (which was now left at liberty to ſhew itſelf) as it differed very little from that which you and I ſaw together, and has been ſeen for many years the ſame.

The lord mayor's ſtate-coach was drawn by ſix beautiful iron-grey horſes, richly capariſoned, and adorned with ribbons, and all

the

the companies made a very grand appearance. But the armourers and braziers, the skinners, and the fish-mongers companies, were the only companies that had something like the pageants exhibited of old on the occasion: The first were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left-hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder, and a man in compleat armour. The skinners were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fishmongers pageants consisted of a statue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses, which had a very pleasing effect.

The procession having passed me, I posted away along the back lanes, to avoid the crowd, and got to Guildhall some time before the lord mayor could reach thither. I had procured a ticket, through the interest of Mr. ———, who was one of the committee for managing the entertainment, and a *mazarine*. You will wonder what this appellation can mean, and what new dignity our friend has arrived at. You must know it is a sort of nick-name given to the common-council men, on account of their wearing mazarine blue silk gowns upon this occasion. When I had got in, I soon found out my friend, who informed me of the following particulars: he told me, that the doors of the hall were opened at nine o'clock, for the private admission of such ladies into the galleries, who were favoured by the gentlemen of the committee, and consequently got the best places: that at twelve they were again opened, for the general reception of a who had a right to come in: tha particularly at the entrance Mr. Pitt and lord Temple, the was a loud and universal cla which was continued for some tim The galleries presented a very bri liant show of ladies; and amon the company below were all the of ficers of state, the principal nobi lity, and the foreign ambassador among whom I could not but parti cularly remark the rich and singula dresses of the Algerine and Tri poline ambassador and his son was past six before the lord mayo came in; when immediately dispo sitions were made for the receptio of their majesties, and the royal fa mily. The sheriffs did not aligh from their chariots, but went t Mr. Barclay's, to conduct the roya family to the hall. A temporar passage (enclosed at the sides an top) had been made leading to th hall-gate, and this was lined b the *mazarines*, many of them wit candles in their hands: the alder men not on the committee, in thei scarlet gowns, stood across the hall to the steps leading to the King's bench, and were supported by th band of gentlemen pensioners wit their axes in their hands. At th bottom of these steps stood th lord mayor and lady mayoress with the aldermen and commoner who were of the committee fo conducting this entertainment, t receive each of the royal family a they came in.

After waiting about half an hou in this order, came the princes Amelia, then (at some intervals the duke of Cumberland, the thre young princes, the princess dowage of Wales, and lady Augusta, an after that the duke of York, al

o

f them being received with great lapping, &c. They waited in the body of the hall until their majeſties entered it. Notice being now given that their majeſties coach was near, the lord and lady mayoreſs, with the aldermen, advanced to the great door of the hall, and waited there to receive them. At their majeſties entrance, the lord mayor kneeling, preſented the city-ſword, which being returned, he carried it before the king, the queen following with the lady mayoreſs behind her. The muſick had ſtruck up, but was drowned in the acclamations of the company: in ſhort, all was life and joy; even their giantſhips Gog and Magog ſeemed to be almoſt animated.

Their majeſties were pleaſed, with wonderful condeſcenſion, to return the compliments that were paid to them, and, in expreſs terms, declared their admiration at the ſplendor and magnificence that every where ſurrounded them, as had alſo the reſt of the royal family. The committee then conducted the royal family to the council chamber, the commoners thereof going firſt, the aldermen next; after them came the duke of Cumberland, and the four princes; then the great officers, with white ſtaffs; then his majeſty, the queen, the princeſs dowager, lady Auguſta, princeſs Amelia, and followed by the queen's attendants, &c. Their majeſties being entered the council-chamber, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made the compliments of the city in a ſpeech, the aldermens' ladies and daughters were preſented, and had the honour to be ſaluted by his majeſty, and to kiſs the queen's hand, and the number of city-knights was increaſed by the honour of knighthood being conferred on the two ſheriffs, meſſieurs Naſh and Cartwright, and the lord mayor's brother, heretofore Mr. Thomas Fludyer. After ſtaying here for about half an hour, the royal family returned into the hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the huſtings, where a table was provided for them. It is where you have ſeen the drawing of the lottery. This table was ſet off with a variety of emblematick ornaments beyond deſcription elegant, and a ſuperb canopy was placed over their majeſties' heads at the upper end. It was almoſt nine before the dinner, (or rather ſupper) was ſerved up to the royal family, who all ſat at the ſame table, and no other perſon with them. One particular I cannot help acquainting you with, viz. that the ladies in waiting upon the queen had claimed a kind of right by cuſtom to dine at the ſame table with her majeſty: but this was over-ruled, and they dined at my lady mayoreſs's tables; which, by the bye, were no leſs than three in number, and ſerved in the moſt elegant manner, in the apartment called the King's-bench. Other ladies of diſtinction, not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the town-clerk's houſe. The lord mayor, aldermen, and their ladies, had a table ſpread for them in the lower huſtings. A table for the privy-counſellors, miniſters of ſtate, and others of the nobility, was on the right-hand, as you aſcend the upper huſtings; another for the foreign miniſters on the left. At the upper end of each of theſe two laſt mentioned tables was placed

half a side of roast beef, in one of which was stuck a flag with the royal arms; and in the other a flag with those of the city. The *mazarines* (I have already explained the term to you) were not overlooked by those of their brethren, who had no small share in conducting the whole of this entertainment; for they had eight tables (as well as I can recollect) allotted to them in the body of the hall, at the end where my lord mayor's table was. The judges, serjeants, &c. dined in the old council-chamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the court of common pleas. I should enclose you a topographical map, in order for your rightly understanding the various places of action; but let it suffice to tell you, that the ground was properly marked out, and the commissaries were much more than not deficient in providing the alimentary supplies for each party.

The seven aldermen of the committee, set on the dishes, and attended the royal table. The lord mayor stood behind the king (as we may say) in quality of chief butler, while the lady mayoress waited on her majesty in the same capacity; but were, soon after the royal family were seated, desired by their majesties to go to dinner. The entertainment consisted of three courses, besides the desert. To say that it was elegant, sumptuous, and all that, is saying something and nothing: it is but justice to acquaint you, that the committee were wholly disinterested, and took care that every bottle of wine should have the name of the person who served it, pasted on the side; with an intent, as we may reasonably presume, to be a check upon the venders, as also that every one might have the liberty of calling for this or that person's wine, which ever he liked best.

When the second course was bringing on to the royal table, the common cryer, standing before the royal table, demanded silence; and then proclaimed aloud, that his majesty drank to the health and prosperity of the lord mayor, aldermen and common council of the city of London, and the trade thereof —and added thereto, that her majesty also drank confirming the same whereupon the band of musick immediately played the march in Judas Machabæus, accompanied by the side drum.

The common cryer then came to the lord mayor's table, at the lower end of the hall, and the musick ceasing, he again demanded silence and proclaimed that the lord mayor, aldermen and common-council drank health, long life, and a prosperous reign, to our most gracious sovereign king George the third; upon which the musick immediately played the latter part of Mr. Handell's coronation anthem, *God save the king, &c.* The musick again ceasing, the common cryer demanded silence a third time, and proclaimed that the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, drank health and long life, to our gracious queen Charlotte, upon which the band played again. The healths of the rest of the royal family were in order drank at my lord mayor's, and the other tables, but not in the same ceremonious publick manner.

I must not forget to tell you, that the grand service of plate at the king's table was entirely new, and made by Mr. Gilpin. The city ex-

exchanged with him their old plate for his new, to do honour to this grand occaſion.

Their majeſties with the royal family retired directly after their repaſt, to the council chamber, where they had their tea. In the mean time every thing was removed; and the huſtings, where they had dined, the floor of which had been covered with rich carpeting, was again covered afreſh, and prepared for the ball, which was to enſue. On the return of their majeſties, and as ſoon as they were ſeated under their canopy, the ball was opened by the duke of York, and lady mayoreſs. Other minuets ſucceeded, by the younger branches of the royal family with ladies of diſtinction. It was now about 12 o'clock, when his majeſty ſignified his intentions of going; and the hurry and confuſion without doors, in bringing up the carriages, rendering it impoſſible for the royal family to obſerve the ſame order in returning as in coming to the city, the proceſſion back was conſequently irregular. Their majeſties waited half an hour before their coach could be got up, and after their departure the princeſs dowager was ſeveral minutes in the temporary paſſage, (nor could ſhe be prevailed on to return into the hall) waiting for her's. The reſt of the royal family followed them as faſt as their coaches could be brought up; the lord mayor, with the ſword of ſtate carried before him, the ſheriffs and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall-gate. Their majeſties did not reach St. James's till two. In going under the gateway one of the glaſſes of their coach was broke by the roof of a centry-box, but happily no miſchief followed.

His majeſty and the queen were pleaſed to do ſingular honour to Sir Samuel Fludyer, lord mayor, at their departure, as well as to the lady mayoreſs.

The reſt of the company did not ſeparate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmoſt regularity and decorum.

The queen's eaſy, elegant, and condeſcending behaviour made an impreſſion on the whole company, and the joy of ſeeing our young and beloved ſovereign ſo completely happy in his royal conſort might eaſily be read in every countenance.

Upon the whole, it muſt be confeſſed that this entertainment at Guildhall, as well for the magnificence and profuſion that attended it, as for the regularity and decorum with which it was conducted, did great honour to the metropolis. Champagne, Burgundy, and other valuable wines were to be had every where, and nothing was ſo ſcarce as water. Even the ladies in the galleries had an elegant collation provided for them, to go to as they pleaſed, in a ſeparate apartment. His majeſty himſelf was pleaſed to declare, that, to be elegantly entertained, he muſt come into the city. The foreign miniſters in general expreſſed their wonder; and one of them ſaid in French, that this entertainment was fit only for one king to give to another.

The houſes were illuminated in all the ſtreets, both in the city and Weſtminſter, leading to St. James's; and ſome of them were adorned with curious tranſparent devices of the initial letters of their majeſties names, and of lamps ſo diſpoſed as to repreſent a crown, particularly Mr. Adams's, his majeſty's optician; but all manner of dangerous

or noiſy fire-works were ſtrictly forbidden.

You will hardly believe, that the crowd in ſome places was very near as great at the return of the royal family as at their coming. Mr. Pitt too was attended with the ſame acclamations all along quite to his own houſe.

Before I conclude, I cannot but in juſtice take notice of the excellent diſcipline obſerved by the city-militia, who were drawn out more for ornament than uſe on this occaſion. I do not hear of any loſs that they ſuſtained, except that ſome of them were diſabled by drinking too plentifully on account of their hard duty. The officers made a fine ſhow, having exchanged their uſual bobs, and full bottoms, for queues, ramilies, and majors. My neighbour, Mr. Hoſkins the cheeſemonger. I hardly knew again, his head was ſo metamorphoſed.

By looking over the number of *loſts*, (among which was a militia-man's muſquet) in the Daily Advertiſer of next day, I find all the mob did not come merely to ſee the ſhow. Some accidents, you may ſuppoſe, muſt have happened.

A man was killed, by a large coping ſtone, which ſome perſons on the roof of a houſe happened to puſh out, as they were leaning againſt it.

Underneath you have the bill of fare ſerved up at the royal table.

I remain, &c.

Bill of Fare, as ſerved up at the Royal Table in Guildhall, *on Lord Mayor's Day, by Meſſrs.* Horton *and* Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four ſervices and removes.

First ſervice.

Conſiſting of tureens, fiſh, ven ſon, &c. Nine diſhes.

Second ſervice.

A fine roaſt; ortolans, quail knotts, ruffs, pea chicks, &c. Ni diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Conſiſting of vegetable and mad diſhes, green peaſe, green, mo relles, green truffles, cardoons, & Eleven diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in paſtry, je lies, blomonges, cakes, &c. Ni diſhes.

Eight of the ROYAL FAMILY. Four on the right hand of the kin and four on the left.

Each four ſervices before then as follows:

First ſervice.

Conſiſting of veniſon, turtl ſoups, fiſh of every ſort; viz. dory mullets, turbots, bets, tench, ſoal &c. Seven diſhes.

Second ſervice.

Ortolans, teals, quails, ruff ſnipes, partridges, pheaſants, & Seven diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Vegetable and made diſhes, gree peaſe, artichokes, ducks, tongue fat livers, &c. Nine diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in cake both ſavoury and ſweet, jellies an blomonges, in variety of ſhape figures, and colours. Nine diſhes

On the table between each ſe vice was placed near 100 cold o namentals, and a grand ſilv epergne, filled with various kin of ſhell-fiſh of different colours.

Hot and cold diſhes 414. T deſert not included.

STAT

STATE PAPERS.

His majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, March 3, 1761, recommending a law for making the commiſſion of the judges perpetual, during their good behaviour, notwithſtanding any future demiſe of the crown, &c.

My lords and gentlemen,

UPon granting new commiſſions to the judges, the preſent ſtate of their offices fell naturally under conſideration.

In conſequence of the act paſſed in the reign of my late glorious predeceſſor king William III for ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown in my family, their commiſſions have been made during their good behaviour; but, notwithſtanding that wiſe proviſion, their offices have determined upon the demiſe of the crown, or at the expiration of ſix months afterwards, in every inſtance of that nature, which has happened.

I look upon the independency and uprightneſs of the judges of the land, as eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; as one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and liberties of my loving ſubjects; and as moſt conducive to the honour of the crown; and I come now to recommend this intereſting object to the conſideration of parliament, in order that ſuch farther proviſion may be made for ſecuring the judges in the enjoyment of their offices, during their good behaviour, notwithſtanding any ſuch demiſe, as ſhall be moſt expedient.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I muſt deſire of you, in particular, that I may be enabled to grant, and eſtabliſh, upon the judges ſalaries as I ſhall think proper, ſo as to be abſolutely ſecured to them, during the continuance of their commiſſions.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have nothing to add, but my thanks for the great unanimity and application with which you have hitherto carried on the public buſineſs; and to deſire you to proceed with the ſame good diſpoſition, and with ſuch diſpatch, that this ſeſſion may ſoon be brought to a happy concluſion.

To this ſpeech the lords made the following addreſs:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The tender concern which your majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs for the rights and liberties of your people, and for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, fills our minds with the ſincereſt gratitude. We look upon your wiſe and juſt ſentiments, concerning the independency and uprightneſs of the judges of the land, as the ſtrongeſt proof of what your majeſty has formerly declared to us, in words the moſt affectionate that ever came from the throne, that the civil and religious rights of your ſubjects are equally dear to you with the moſt valuable of your royal prerogatives. At the ſame time, no-

thing can be a nobler inſtance of your true greatneſs of mind, than to eſteem theſe principles, as they truly are, the moſt conducive to the honour of the crown.

We will not fail to take into our conſideration this important object of the continuance of the judges, notwithſtanding any demiſe of the crown; and to do every thing, on our part, to make your majeſty's public-ſpirited intentions effectual: happy in having an opportunity to do this by your majeſty's free and voluntary recommendation; and forming the moſt ardent vows, that the event, wherein the effect of ſuch a proviſion will be experienced, may, by the goodneſs of Providence to theſe kingdoms, be removed for a long courſe of years.

Permit us, on this occaſion, to renew to your majeſty the moſt unfeigned aſſurances of our inviolable duty and affection; and to expreſs our thankful acknowledgments for your gracious approbation of our proceedings hitherto. Nothing can equal our zeal for your majeſty's ſupport; nor ſhall any thing be wanting, that depends upon us, to bring this ſeſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion, anſwerable to your majeſty's juſt expectations.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful, grateful, and unanimous addreſs. I am very glad, that what I have laid before you, gives you ſo much ſatisfaction.

The commons reſolved likewiſe, *nemine contradicente.*

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty to return his majeſty the moſt humble thanks of this houſe, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To expreſs the grateful ſenſe, which this houſe has of his majeſty's attention to an object ſo intereſting to his people as the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and the integrity and independency of the judges of the land: and to aſſure his majeſty, that his faithful commons ſee with joy and veneration, the warm regard and concern, which animate his royal breaſt, for the ſecurity laws, liberties, and properties, o his ſubjects; and that this houſe will immediately proceed upon th important work, recommended b his majeſty with ſuch tender car of his people; and will enable hi majeſty to eſtabliſh the ſalaries o the judges, in ſo permanent a man ner, that the ſame may be enjoyed during the continuance of thei commiſſions.

To return his majeſty the ſincer acknowledgements of this houſe for his gracious acceptance of th ſervices of his faithful commons and to aſſure his majeſty, that the will proceed with unanimity an diſpatch to finiſh the remainin buſineſs of this ſeſſion of parlia ment.

On the 4th of March this ad dreſs was preſented, to which hi majeſty was pleaſed to give thi moſt gracious anſwer:

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

"I thank you for this dutifu and unanimous addreſs. The ſen you expreſs of my ſincere intentio to do what is for the good of m people, gives me the higheſt ſati faction."

His majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech both houſes of parliament, Marc 19, 1761, *on putting an end to t ſeſſion.*

My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this ſe ſion, without declaring my e tire ſatisfaction in your proceedin duri

during the courſe of it. The zeal you have ſhewn for the honour of my crown, as well as for my true intereſt, and that of your country, which are ever the ſame, is the cleareſt demonſtration of that duty and affection to my perſon and government, of which you ſo unanimouſly aſſured me at your firſt meeting. Nothing could ſo much add to the pleaſure which theſe conſiderations afford me, as that I am now able to acquaint you with the great progreſs made of late by the combined army in Germany, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. I formerly told you, that the nature of the war, in thoſe parts, had kept the campaign there ſtill depending; and it now appears, to the ſurprize of my enemies, that the ſuperior ability, and indefatigable activity of my general, and the ſpirit and ardour of my officers and troops, have greatly profited of this perſeverance, notwithſtanding all the difficulties ariſing from the ſeaſon.

By your aſſiſtance, I have taken the beſt care to recruit that army in an effectual manner; and have made ſuch a diſpoſition of my fleet for the next ſummer, as may moſt advantageouſly defend my kingdoms; protect the commerce of my ſubjects; maintain and extend our poſſeſſions and acquiſitions; and annoy the enemy.

As in all my meaſures I have nothing in view but the ſecurity and felicity of my dominions, the ſupport of my allies, and the reſtoring of the public tranquillity, I truſt in the divine Providence to give a happy iſſue to our farther operations.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons.

"I cannot ſufficiently thank you for your unanimity and diſpatch, in providing for the expences of my civil government, and the honour and dignity of the crown; and I think myſelf as much obliged to you, for the prudent uſe, which, in framing that proviſion, you have made of my conſent to leave my own hereditary revenues to ſuch diſpoſition of parliament as might beſt conduce to the utility and ſatisfaction of the public, as for what more immediately concerns myſelf.

In making my acknowledgements for the large and extenſive ſupplies which you have granted me this ſeſſion, I am at a loſs whether moſt to applaud your chearfulneſs in giving, or your wiſdom in proportioning them to the extraordinary occaſions of the public, notwithſtanding thoſe uncommon burthens, which I heartily regret. No care ſhall be wanting, on my part, to ſee them duly applied to the national ends for which you intended them.

My lords and gentlemen,

The expiration of this parliament now drawing very near, I will forthwith give the neceſſary orders for calling a new one: but I cannot take my leave of you, without returning my thanks for the many eminent proofs you have given of your fidelity and affection to my family and government, and of your zeal for this happy and excellent conſtitution.

During this parliament, the flame of war was kindled by the injurious encroachments and uſurpations of our enemies; and therefore it became juſt and neceſſary on our part. In the proſecution of it you have given ſuch ſupport to my royal grandfather and myſelf, and ſuch aſſiſtance to our allies, as have manifeſted your public-ſpirited concern for the honour of the nation, and the maintenance of its undoubted rights and poſſeſſions, and been attended with glorious ſucceſſes, and great

acquisitions, in various parts of the world; particularly *the* entire *reduction of Canada*, a conquest *of the utmost importance to the security of* our colonies in *North America*, and to the extension of the commerce and navigation of my subjects.

May God Almighty grant continuance to these successes! The use which I propose to make of them is, to secure and promote the welfare of my kingdoms, and to carry on the war with vigour, in order to procure to them the blessings of peace, on safe and honourable conditions for me and my allies; to which I have been always ready to hearken.

Firm in these resolutions, I do, with entire confidence, rely on the good dispositions of my faithful subjects in the choice of their representatives; and I make no doubt but they will thereby demonstrate the sincerity of those assurances, which have been so cordially and universally given me, in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addresses of my people.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the seventh day of April next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the seventh day of April next.

His majesty's most gracious speech on opening the present parliament, November 6, 1761.

My lords and gentlemen,

AT the opening of the first parliament summoned and elected under my authority, I with pleasure take notice of an event, which has made me compleatly happy, and given universal joy to my loving subjects. My marriage with a princess, eminently distinguished by every virtue and amiable endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestick comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happiness of my kingdoms; which has been, and always shall be, my first object in every action of my life.

It has been my earnest wish, that this first period of my reign might be marked with another felicity; the restoring of the blessings of peace to my people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which so great a part of Europe suffers. But though overtures were made to me, and my good brother and ally the king of Prussia, by the several belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification, for which purpose a congress was appointed; and propositions were made to me by France for a particular peace with that crown, which were followed by an actual negotiation; yet that congress hath not hitherto taken place, and that negotiation with France is entirely broken off.

The sincerity of my disposition to effectuate this good work, has been manifested in the progress of it; and I have the consolation to reflect, that the continuance of the war, and the farther effusion of christian blood, to which it was the desire of my heart to put a stop, cannot with justice be imputed to me.

Our military operations have been in no degree suspended or delayed; and it has pleased God to grant us farther important successes, by the conquests of the islands of Belleisle and Dominica; and by the reduction

duction of Pondicherry, which th in a manner annihilated the rench power in the East Indies. other parts, where the enemy's mbers were greatly superior, their incipal designs and projects have en generally disappointed, by a nduct which does the highest ho- our to the distinguished capacity f my general prince Ferdinand of runswick, and by the valour of y troops. The magnanimity and bility of the king of Prussia have minently appeared, in resisting ch numerous armies, and sur- nounting so great difficulties.

In this situation, I am glad to ave an opportunity of receiving e truest information of the sense f my people, by a new choice of heir representatives. I am fully ersuaded you will agree with me opinion, that the steady exertion f our most vigorous efforts, in every art where the enemy may still be ttacked with advantage, is the nly means that can be productive f such a peace, as may with reason e expected from our successes. It s therefore my fixt resolution, with our concurrence and support, to arry on the war in the most effec- ual manner for the interest and ad- antage of my kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmost of my power, he good faith and honour of my rown, by adhering firmly to the ngagements entered into with my llies. In this I will persevere, un- il my enemies, moved by their own osses and distresses, and touched with the miseries of so many na- ions, shall yield to the equitable conditions of an honourable peace; n which case, as well as in the pro- secution of the war, I do assure you no consideration whatever shall make me depart from the true interests of these my kingdoms, and the honour and dignity of my crown.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I am heartily sorry, that the necessity of large supplies appears so clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as may enable me to prosecute the war with vigour, and as your own welfare and security in the present critical conjuncture require; that we may happily put the last hand to this great work. Whatsoever you give, shall be duly and faithfully applied.

I dare say your affectionate regard for me and the queen, makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable provision for her support, in case she should survive me. This is what not only her royal dignity, but her own merit calls for; and I earnestly recommend it to your consideration*.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have such a confidence in the zeal and good affections of this parliament, that I think it quite superfluous to use any exortations to excite you to a right conduct. I will only add, that there never was a situation in which unanimity, firmness, and dispatch were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true interest of Great Britain.

* *The grant to the late queen, in case she should survive his majesty, was* 100,000 l. *per annum, with* Somerset-house, *and the lodge in* Richmond-park.

The humble addreſs of the right honourable the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, preſented to his majeſty, Nov. 7, 1761.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is impoſſible to approach your royal preſence at this time, without making our firſt offering to your majeſty, of our moſt joyful congratulations on the auſpicious occaſion of your royal nuptials. We want words to deſcribe how warmly we are affected with an event ſo highly intereſting to your majeſty, and to all your faithful ſubjects; or to expreſs our gratitude to your majeſty for giving us a queen, who, whilſt ſhe compleats your happineſs, promiſes, by every virtue and amiable accompliſhment, the greateſt addition to that of your people. May Heaven grant the longeſt duration to this felicity, and may it be attended with a numerous progeny, to tranſmit the great examples of their illuſtrious parents, and perpetuate the bleſſings of your reign to future ages!

We thankfully acknowledge your majeſty's goodneſs in communicating to us that overtures had been made by the ſeveral belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification; and by France, for a particular peace between your majeſty and that crown, whereupon a negotiation had followed, which is ſince entirely broke off. No other proof could be wanting to us, that the continuance of the war, and the effuſion of chriſtian blood, cannot with any ſhadow of juſtice, be imputed to your majeſty, beſides the known generoſity and benevolence of your innate diſpoſition.

Your royal wiſdom has appeared in nothing more, than in not ſuffering your military operations to be ſuſpended or delayed: and we beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the preſent ſignal ſucceſſes of your arms. Beſides the important conqueſts with which they have been bleſſed, your enemies have in other parts, been made once more to feel, that ſuperior number cannot avail them againſt the ſuperior capacity and conduct of your conſummate general prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and the unſhaken bravery of your officers and troops. We cannot ſee, without admiration, thoſe repeated proofs of magnanimity and ability, which your great ally, the king of Pruſſia, though ſurrounded with ſo many difficulties, has given to the world.

Your majeſty's ſentiments cannot fail to have the greateſt weight with us, becauſe we are ſure that they proceed upon wiſe principles, founded in the love of your people. It is therefore from conviction, that we declare our humble concurrence in your opinion, that it is neceſſary ſteadily to exert our moſt vigorous efforts in every part, where the enemy may ſtill be attacked with advantage.

We beg your majeſty to accept the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate aſſurances, that we will, with the greateſt zeal and ardour, and at the hazard of every thing that is dear to us, ſtand by and ſupport your majeſty in proſecuting the war in the moſt effectual manner, for the intereſt of your kingdoms, and in

per-

rforming, to the utmoſt of your wer, your engagements to your lies; nothing being more evident an that this is the only method to ocure ſuch equitable and honour- le conditions of peace, as may, th reaſon, be expected from our ccesſes,

We ſhould be greatly wanting to rſelves, as well as to your ma- ſty, if we did not teſtify our par- cular thanks for your paternal odneſs, in having ſo expreſly de- ared, that both in carrying on the ar, and in making peace, no con- deration whatſoever ſhall make u depart from the true intereſts theſe your kingdoms, and the nour of your crown.

This reſolution, ſo truly worthy a Britiſh Monarch, and ſo en- ging to all your loyal ſubjects, lls for adequate returns on our art. Penetrated with the livelieſt nſe of your unbounded tenderneſs d concern for our welfare, we do, om the bottom of our hearts, aſ- re your majeſty, that we will, with e utmoſt duty and zeal, correſ- nd to that confidence which your ajeſty repoſes in us, being fully rſuaded of the neceſſity of unani- ity, firmneſs, and diſpatch, in the reſent critical ſituation; and ani- ated thereto by the gracious ad- onition of the beſt of kings.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs. The joy which ou expreſs upon my marriage, and our affectionate regard for the queen, ive me the higheſt ſatisfaction. I ake no doubt but your ready concur- ence in my ſentiments, and the be- oming zeal which you have ſo unani- ouſly declared for carrying on the war with vigour, will have a good effect both upon our friends and ene- mies, and ſtrengthen my hands, to pur- ſue ſuch meaſures as may be moſt con- ducive to the true intereſts of my kingdoms.

The addreſs of the houſe of commons, preſented Nov. 16.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty the moſt humble and hearty thanks of this houſe for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to offer to your majeſty our warmeſt congratulations on the joyful and auſpicious event of your royal nuptials, with a princeſs deſcended from an illuſtrious proteſtant line, diſtinguiſhed by the moſt eminent graces and endowments, and worthy to be the royal partner of your throne, by poſſeſſing every virtue that can adorn it.

We beg leave alſo to expreſs our juſt ſenſe of that affectionate regard which your majeſty has ſhewn for your people, by conſulting, on this moſt important and intereſting occaſion, as on every other, their happineſs, and that of their poſterity. And we aſſure your majeſty that, with hearts full of gratitude, for this ſignal inſtance of your royal attention to the welfare of your ſubjects, and thoroughly ſenſible of the exalted merit of your illuſtrious conſort, your faithful commons will not fail to make ſuch honourable and ample proviſion, as may enable her to ſupport her royal dignity with proper luſtre, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive your majeſty;

jesty; for the long continuance of whose life we shall never cease to offer up to the divine providence our most ardent vows.

Allow us, Sir, to return our sincere and humble thanks to your majesty, for your tender concern for the prosperity of your people, in wishing to restore to them the blessings of peace; and to declare that we cannot too much admire that humanity, so becoming your royal breast, which amidst the successes of your own kingdoms, feels for the calamities of other nations.

We are fully persuaded, that those beneficent dispositions which induced your majesty to consent to the appointment of a congress, for a general pacification, and to enter into a negotiation with France for a particular peace, could not have failed of the desired effect, if the enemy, influenced by the same motives, had shewn the same good intentions, and would have complied with such conditions as were requisite for the accomplishment of that salutary work.

We do most gratefully acknowledge your majesty's vigilance and firmness in not suffering the hopes or expectations of peace to produce the least suspence or relaxation in the exertion of your arms. And we congratulate your majesty on those happy successes, which, under the good providence of God, we must ascribe to the wisdom and vigour of your majesty's measures, to which we owe the reduction of Dominica, the conquest of Belleisle, atchieved with so much reputation to the British arms, and the destruction of the enemy's power in the East Indies, by the acquisition of Pondicherry, their last remaining settlement of any strength in those countries.

The wise and able conduct of h serene highness prince Ferdina of Brunswick, whereby he ha successively defeated the projects the enemy, and hath prevent their making that progress, whic from their superior numbers, th expected, together with that gr cious approbation which your m jesty hath been pleased to expre of the valour of your troops, cann but give the highest satisfaction your faithful commons; and th see, with just admiration, the r peated proofs, in every campaig of that unshaken resolution, a of those astonishing efforts, whi alone could have enabled your m jesty's great ally, the king of Prussi to resist the numerous forces of h enemies.

We beg leave to assure your m jesty, of our intire concurrence a support in the most effectual pr secution of the war, for the i terest and advantage of these kin doms; and in maintaining, to t utmost of our power, the goo faith and honour of your majesty crown, and the engagements ente ed into with your allies; and th we are truly sensible, that the co stant care and attention of yo majesty to pursue the most vigoro measures in every part where a successful impression can still made upon the enemy, are the on means to obtain that desirable o ject, an honourable and a lasti peace.

We receive, with the deepest gr titude, that most endearing expre sion of your majesty's unbound goodness and affection towards th your native country, in the solem declaration which your majesty h been pleased to make, that, as w in the prosecution of the war, as

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conclusion of the peace, no ſideration whatever ſhall induce to depart from the true inſts of theſe your kingdoms, and n the honour and dignity of your wn.

Your majeſty may be aſſured, that r faithful commons will chearly grant ſuch ſupplies as the na- and extent of the ſeveral ſers ſhall be found to require; ly relying on your majeſty's dom and juſtice, that they will applied with the ſtricteſt œcono- and in ſuch a manner as may t effectually anſwer the great s for which they ſhall be nted.

We do with great truth aſſure r majeſty, that it is our moſt neſt deſire, that this firſt parliat convened by your royal aurity, may, by their conduct, your majeſty a happy proof of zeal, the loyalty, and the affecof your people.

enſible of the difficult criſis in ch we are aſſembled, we are ermined to concur, with the teſt firmneſs and unanimity, in tever may contribute to the fare, may tend to defeat the vs and expectations of our ene-s, and may convince the world, there are no difficulties which r majeſty's wiſdom and perſevece, with the aſſiſtance of your liament, cannot ſurmount.

His majeſty's anſwer.

Gentlemen,

Return you my hearty thanks for his very dutiful and affectionate reſs. The early proofs of your cordial attachment to me and my ily, upon the occaſion of my mare, and the particular regard and ntion which you expreſs for the queen, in a manner that ſo nearly concerns her, cannot but give me moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction. The aſſurances of your ſteady and vigorous ſupport, muſt add the greateſt weight to my endeavours for the public good; and will be the ſureſt means of bringing the war in which we are engaged, to ſuch a concluſion as is the conſtant object of my wiſhes; and will moſt effectually provide for the honour, happineſs, and ſecurity of my kingdoms.

The ſpeech of his excellency George Dunk, earl of Halifax, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, to both houſes of parliament, at Dublin, October 22, 1761.

My lords and gentlemen,

I Have the honour of his majeſty's commands, to meet his firſt parliament in Ireland: I obey them with intire ſatisfaction, from an aſſurance that your deliberations will be influenced by the ſame principles of loyalty and affection to your ſovereign, and of zeal for the proſperity of your country, which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed the parliaments of this kingdom.

The loſs of our late moſt gracious ſovereign, at a time when not only the ſecurity of his own dominions, but the welfare of Europe, ſeemed ſo eſſentially to depend on the continuance of his life, muſt have affected you in the moſt ſenſible manner.

Your grief however has already been alleviated, and your loſs repaired by the ſucceſſion of his majeſty, not only to the throne (his legal inheritance) but to the duty, affection, and confidence of his ſubjects, as unbounded as the greateſt

of his predeceſſors have ever poſſeſſed in the moſt fortunate periods of their reign.

This parliament happily commences with the acceſſion of a king bred under the influence and formed by the example of a prince, who uniformly tempered prerogative with law; and whoſe glory it was, in the exerciſe of his power, to protect the rights and liberties of his people.

You can be no ſtrangers to his majeſty's moſt gracious declaration, that the preſervation of the conſtitution in church and ſtate, and the inforcing a due obedience to the laws (not more neceſſary to his own authority than to the liberties of his people) ſhall be the firſt and conſtant object of his care. And I have it particularly in command to declare to you, that his ſubjects of this kingdom are fully and in every reſpect comprehended in theſe aſſurances.

His majeſty's wiſe choice of a royal conſort, eminent for her perſonal virtues and endowments, and deſcended from an houſe ſo illuſtrious for its attachment to the proteſtant cauſe, diſplays in the cleareſt light his paternal care, not only to preſerve to us, but tranſmit unimpaired to our poſterity, the bleſſings of his reign, liberty, and pure religion.

When I conſider the ſecurity of our preſent, and the proſpect of our future happineſs; and when I ſee you animated, as I am perſuaded you are, with every ſentiment which loyalty and gratitude can inſpire; I aſſure myſelf of a ſeſſion of parliament, that will be diſtinguiſhed by its uninterrupted harmony, and by its effective zeal for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of crown. Such diſpoſitions ſtead adhered to cannot fail, under majeſty's paternal influence, to p ſerve you an happy, and to eſtab you an opulent and a flouriſh people.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commo

I have ordered the proper offic to lay before you the ſeveral counts and eſtimates: from wh you will be enabled to judge of proviſions neceſſary to be made the ſupport of his majeſty's vernment, and for your own ſe rity. The means of making th proviſions (which, I hope, will expeditiouſly adjuſted) I doubt will, on your part, be ſuch as ſh be moſt ſuitable to the circumſt ces of this country; on mine, y may depend upon the utmoſt f gality.

You will take into your conſi ration the ſeveral incidental char of the military eſtabliſhment, as now ſtands, of which exact eſtima cannot be formed; and alſo t a large ſum will be wanted for effectual repair of the barracks work which cannot be delayed.

I muſt obſerve to you, that n withſtanding the authority given the vote of credit of the laſt parl ment, the ſum of two hundred th ſand pounds only has been raiſed circumſtance of œconomy wh cannot fail to give you ſatisfactio

My lords and gentlemen,

The improvement of your n tural advantages ought to be t object of your moſt ſerious att tion. Agriculture, the ſureſt ſupp of every ſtate, deſerves at all tim your higheſt regard, to the e that, through your wiſdom, t ſkill and induſtry of the inha

ta

ts of this country may fully respond with the bounty of pro-ence in their favour.

To encourage, regulate, and im-ve, which will of course extend, ur manufactures and commerce, l, I am sure, be your continual e. Your linen trade has long en the object of public encou-gement; but much still remains carry to its full extent a manu-ture, for which there is so large demand; which is so various in branches; and which, with due ention, might be rendered as con-erable a source of wealth to the hole, as it is now to part of this ngdom.

There is no object more worthy r attention, than our Protestant arter schools. Notwithstanding e peaceable demeanour of the Pa-sts in this kingdom, it must al-ays be your duty, and your in-rest, to divert from error, by every fectual, though gentle method, e deluded followers of a blind re-gion. And these institutions me-t your support and protection, not ly as schools of religion, but as minaries of useful arts and virtu-us industry.

Let me now, in the most earnest anner, recommend to you, that, fter so many honourable events broad, and so many joyful events t home, neither jealousies nor istrust, neither public heats, nor rivate animosities, may disturb at tranquillity which is desirable t all times, and at this season is pe-uliarly necessary to your welfare.

As to what regards myself, you hall always find me not only ready, ut sollicitous, to contribute what-ver my authority, my credit, or ny experience can furnish for these alutary purposes. And I can with truth assure you, that I shall in no degree fulfil the intentions, nor merit the approbation, of my royal master, but by studying the peace and welfare of the kingdom which his majesty hath committed to my care.

I am sensible the situation, in which I am placed, is as arduous as it is important: but I bring with me the clearest intentions for your service. To maintain the honour, and to promote the service of the crown, are duties from which I will never depart: to forward the prosperity, and to preserve the constitution of this country, are objects of which I will never lose sight. And there is nothing I more sincerely wish, than that the interests of both kingdoms may be as thoroughly understood, as they are inseparably connected. There is no point I shall more diligently labour. And I must now assure you, at the opening of my administration (what the progress of it will, I hope, demonstrate) that I have no end or ambition, but to be able to represent, in the warmest manner, to his majesty, the zeal and unanimity of his subjects in this kingdom, and to carry with me, on my return into the royal presence, the good opinion, the affection, the hearts of the people of Ireland.

A short view of the cause and conduct of the war, and a negociation for a peace, as represented by the French im their Historical Memorial, published by authority.

THE present war between France and England, had at first America only for its object; but a considerable part of Europe has been since involved in it.

The

The limits of Acadia and Canada, which by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle were left to the diſcuſſion of commiſſaries to be named by the two potentates, were made a pretence by England for commencing hoſtilities, and for taking two French ſhips, the Alcide and the Lys, at the very time when the duke de Mirepoix, the French ambaſſador, in the midſt of peace, and under the ſanction of the law of nations, was treating at London to prevent a rupture.

This act of violence was an indignity to France, which her honour obliged her to repel by force.

If England had intended only to eſtabliſh the poſſeſſions of the two crowns in North America upon a firm footing, ſhe would, as France has done, have endeavoured to prevent the powers of the continent from taking part in a war that was wholly foreign to them; on the contrary, ſhe endeavoured to renew the famous league which was formed againſt Lewis XIV. upon the acceſſion of Philip V. to the throne of Spain, and to perſuade all the courts of Europe that they were as much intereſted in the limits of Acadia, as in the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy.

In conſequence of the firſt hoſtilities, which happened in 1755, the king of France pacified his neighbours, reſtrained his allies, and gave all the powers to underſtand that his ſole view was to reſtrain the Engliſh within due limits, and that they ought to regard the differences about America with the moſt impartial neutrality.

England took advantage of this pacific conduct, ſhe knew that the empreſs queen of Hungary might diſappoint it, and ſhe made doubt of bringing that princeſs to all her views; but the emp rejected her propoſals from ſame principles of equity as t from which France acted, choſe rather to run the riſk of unjuſt war, which was the tural and foreſeen conſequenc the treaty between England Pruſſia.

France and the empreſs qu entered into an alliance purely fenſive, on the 1ſt of May, 17 which was prior to the king Pruſſia's invaſion of Saxony, they hoped this alliance would h prevented a war on the contin of Europe, but they were dif pointed; for England having r armed the king of Pruſſia, he mediately indulged his paſſion war, which inability only had ſtrained before, by the invaſ of Saxony, and the attack of hemia.

From this time two diſtinct w ſubſiſted; one between France a England, which, in the beginni had nothing in common with war in Germany; and the ot between Pruſſia and the empr queen, in which England was tereſted as an ally of Pruſſia, a France as guarantee of the tre of Weſtphalia, and as ally of court of Vienna by the defen treaty of the firſt of May.

France, in all the engageme ſhe was conſtrained to make w the confederate powers, was ca ful not to blend the differences America with thoſe of Europe; a as ſhe was deſirous to reſtore pu lick tranquillity, ſhe judged improper to blend intereſts ſo d tant and complicated, by treati

them jointly in a negotiation for general peace.

France went yet farther, and ith a view to prevent a direct nd war in Europe, ſhe propoſed e neutrality of Hanover, in the ar 1757; but his late majeſty re-ſed the propoſition, and ſent his n, the duke of Cumberland, in-his German dominions, who, the head of an army compoſed ntirely of Germans, was ordered oppoſe the march of the forces hich France, in purſuance of her ngagements, ſhould ſend to her lies, who were attacked in their ominions.

This army finiſhed the campaign 1757, with the capitulation of loſter-Seven, to which the duke Cumberland conſented: but the ngliſh, notwithſtanding, broke is capitulation within a few onths, upon a pretence that the my which capitulated belonged the elector; but that the army hich broke the capitulation, though was the ſame army, was from that me to be conſidered as belonging the king of England *; thus the my commanded by prince Ferdi-and is become an Engliſh army: e elector of Hanover, the duke Brunſwick, and the landgrave of eſſe, their forces and their coun-ies have been blended together the cauſe of England, ſo that e hoſtilities in Weſtphalia, and ower Saxony, have had, and ſtill ave the ſame object as the hoſtili-es in America, Aſia, and Africa, iz. The diſputes concerning the mits of Acadia and Canada.

France being from this time obliged to ſupport a war both by ſea and land againſt England, has afforded no farther ſuccour of troops to her allies to carry on the war, but has only undertaken to preſerve for the empreſs queen the places on the Lower Rhine, which were conquered from the king of Pruſſia in her name. The war in Weſtphalia, therefore, is not carried on for the intereſt of the allies of France, but is purely Engliſh, and is carried on only becauſe the army of England in that part defends the poſſeſſions of England, and her allies.

Thus, the war of France with England is, in its origin, diſtinct from the war of the empreſs with Pruſſia; yet, there is now a connection between the two wars, ariſing from the common engagement between France and Auſtria, not to make a ſeparate peace with the common enemy, but by mutual conſent. This engagement was abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity both of Auſtria and France, for it would be dangerous to France for the king of Pruſſia to join his forces with thoſe of prince Ferdinand againſt her, and to the empreſs for theſe forces to join againſt her, and the princes of the empire in alliance with France.

The year 1758 produced no event which might give room for a negotiation of peace, yet France made uſe of the mediation of Denmark, to inform England of her perſeverance in the pacific diſpoſition which ſhe had before diſcovered; but the anſwer of England was haughty and negative, and de-

* See the Hiſtory of the War, Vol. I, chapter 4, 6, alſo State Papers, age 182.

ſtroyed

ſtroyed all hopes of a negotiation.

In 1759, the courts of London and Berlin tranſmitted a declaration from the Hague, to the miniſters of France, Vienna, and Ruſſia, importing, that, to put a ſtop to the calamities of war, they were ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to treat of peace wherever it ſhould be judged moſt convenient*, with thoſe whom the belligerent powers ſhould authorize on their ſide.

This declaration made no mention either of Sweden, or the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, two powers who were principally intereſted in the war, and France was obliged to wait an anſwer from Peterſburgh, in order to tranſmit in common a counter-declaration, which the diſtance between the countries neceſſarily delayed longer than France could have wiſhed. At length it was tranſmitted to the following effect:

"That Spain having offered her "mediation, with reſpect to the "war between France and Eng-"land, and that war having no-"thing in common with the war "between Ruſſia, Auſtria, and her "allies, and the king of Pruſſia, "France is ready to treat with "England ſo far as ſhe herſelf is "concerned through the good of-"fices of Spain.

"That with reſpect to the war, "which directly concerns Pruſſia, "it is declared, by France, Auſtria, "and Ruſſia, that they are diſpoſed "to concur in appointing a con-"greſs; but as they cannot enter "into any engagement relative to "peace, without their allies, it will "be neceſſary that England a "Pruſſia ſhould invite to the c "greſs all the powers at war w "Pruſſia, particularly the king "Swedeh, and the king of "land."

To this counter-declarati England and Pruſſia never ma any reply. As in this declarati France ſeparated her war with En land, wherever carried on, from war in Saxony and Sileſia, and Spain had offered her good offic ſhe hoped a ſeparate peace might negotiated at London; ſhe the fore directed the count de Affi her ambaſſador at the Hague, confer with Gen. Yorke, Englan envoy extraordinary, on the ſubje they did accordingly confer, their conferences proved, that En land was averſe to an accommoc tion.

France, however, was not diſcouraged, but, in 1761, declar her pacific inclinations to her alli and finding them willing to conc in any meaſures for peace, all t confederate powers agreed to tra mit a declaration to London, of t following purport:

"That France, Auſtria, Ruſſ Sweden, and Poland, had una mouſly agreed to invite England a Pruſſia to a negotiation for peac and accordingly propoſed a congr at Augſburg, or any other place Germany, that England and Pru might deem more convenient; a declared they had already ma choice of plenipotentiaries, in e pectation that England and Pru would do the ſame."

But as great delay and perplex were foreſeen at a congreſs, wh

* See this declaration, Vol. II. p. 267.

he intereſts of America were to be reated at the ſame time with thoſe f Ruſſia, Auſtria, Sweden, Saxony, nd Pruſſia; France preſſed for a eparation of the two wars, by a eparate memorial, accompanied by letter from the duke de Choiſeul o Mr. Pitt.

In the letter, the duke only men- ions the general pacific diſpoſitions f France and her allies. In the nemorial, France propoſes to agree vith England, that, with reſpect to he particular war between them, he two crowns ſhall remain in poſ- eſſion of what they have conquered rom each other; and that the ſitu- tion in which they ſhall ſtand on he 1ſt of September 1761, in the aſt Indies; on the 1ſt of July 1761, n the Weſt Indies and Africa; and n the 1ſt of May following in Eu- ope, ſhall be the poſition that ſhall erve as a baſis to the treaty which ay be negotiated between the two owers. *But that nevertheleſs, as ngland may think theſe periods or ochas too near or too diſtant, France ill enter into a negotiation when the tention of England ſhall be known.*

Theſe pieces were dated March 6, and England had then conquer- d from France, Cape Breton, all anada, Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, oree, and Senegal: what had een done in Aſia was not known, nd the expedition againſt Belleiſle ad not taken place.

France had conquered Minorca, ad repaired ſome part of Dunkirk, nd in Germany was in poſſeſſion Hanau, the landgraviate of eſſe, and the town of Gottingen the electorate of Hanover; but as not likely to keep poſſeſſion ther of Heſſe or Gottingen till e 1ſt of May.

Weſel and Gueldres could not be compriſed in the offer of *uti poſſidetis*, becauſe they, with the dependent countries, belonged to the empreſs queen.

All Europe was aſtoniſhed at the ſacrifices which France was diſpoſed to make to England; France was reproached by her friends, and no one doubted but that England would prefer the quiet poſſeſſion of her conqueſts, and the repoſe of her allies in Germany, to the continuation of the war.

In an anſwer from Mr. Pitt, to the duke de Choiſeul's letter, and in a memorial dated April 8, 1761, on the part of England, in anſwer to that of France, the terms propoſed by the letter and memorial are agreed to, except that nothing is expreſsly ſaid with reſpect to the epochas, only that no epocha can be fixed for the day of ſigning the treaty, and that in Mr. Pitt's letter there is an unneceſſary declaration, that England will not deſert Pruſſia. It is alſo propoſed in the memorial, that a French miniſter be ſent to London.

In an anſwer from the duke de Choiſeul to Mr. Pitt, dated April 19, he ſays, France has appointed the count de Choiſeul her ambaſſador at Augſburg, and that he is to repair thither in July; that France will alſo fulfil her engagements with her allies; and that it being thought expedient to prevent delay and miſunderſtanding, by fully explaining the intentions of the powers previous to the congreſs, France has explained her intentions by a memorial, accompanying this letter.

In the memorial, dated alſo April 19, France declares, that though in a former memorial ſhe mentions the wars as diſtinct, yet ſhe did not

mean that the peace of Germany could take place, without adjusting the difference between France and England, and expresses her confidence, that her allies will make neither peace nor treaty without her consent; observing, that she meant only to separate the *discussion* of the two wars. She observes, also, that the basis of her proposition for the *statu quo* is necessarily connected with the epochas proposed, because if the epochas are distant, such events may happen as may make it impossible to acquiesce in the *uti possidetis*. France, therefore, recalls the whole proposition, if England rejects the epochas annexed to it. France also hopes England will send a minister to her court.

Mr Pitt, in his answer to the duke, dated the 28th of April, acquain s him that England had nominated the earl of Egremont, lord viscount Stormont, and Sir Joseph York, her ambassadors at the congress; and that they were to repair to Augsburg in July.

In the memorial accompanying this letter, and of the same dat France is acquainted that Mr. Sta ley will be sent to her when M Bussy comes to England; and it observed, that the basis of the pr position, *uti possidetis*, made France, is not necessarily connect with the epochas, or periods *pr posed*, because France, in the sar memorial in which the propositi is made, offers to negotiate abo those very periods in these word "Nevertheless, as England m "think that the *proposed* periods a "too near, or too distant, Fran "will enter into a negotiation "that point when the intentions "England shall be known*." T memorial, therefore, contains an o fer to treat about these epochas, a other matters relative to a peace

After some necessary forms h been settled, M. Bussy set out f England, and Mr. Stanley f France, and both arrived in d time.

The allies of France, though u easy at this measure, did not o struct it.

* Of this memorial the author of the historical Account says, that it contai arguments with respect to the epochas, which are far from being just, becau says he, though France did offer to negotiate, with respect to the epochas, yet is certain, that the proposition of *uti possidetis* was connected with these epoch whether the courts agreed they should be distant or near; and that if they cou not agree concerning the epochas, the proposition of *uti possidetis* dropped w the negotiation; but it is easy to see that this is a disingenuous quibble: it true, *that if the epochas could not be agreed upon*, the proposition *uti posside* dropped; but it is not true, that the agreement of England to the epochas, *no proposed* by France, was made the basis of that proposition, for if that had be the case, the *alteration* or *confirmation* of these epochas would not have be referred to a negotiation; the argument, stripped of French chicanery, a exhibited in plain English, is this:

The basis of the proposition *uti possidetis*, is certain epochas to be agreed up by the two powers in a future negotiation.

September, July, and May, are epochas mentioned by France, and su mitted to a future negotiation.

Therefore the epochas September, July, and May, are the basis of the pr positions *uti possidetis*.

M. Bussy

M. Buſſy's inſtructions were in bſtance as follows:

1ſt. To demand whether the riods annexed to the propoſition *ſtatu quo*, are accepted; if not, hat others were propoſed.

2d. To declare that the war of rance with England was diſtinct om that of Auſtria with Pruſſia; nſequently that, except Weſel d Gueldres, which belonged to e empreſs, France was at liberty evacuate Gottingen, Heſſe, and e county of Hanau, but that this acuation was to depend on two nditions. 1ſt. That England ould give ſecurity that the army prince Ferdinand ſhould be diſnded, and not ſerve againſt the ies. 2d. That England ſhould ree to ſome reſtitution which uld be judged reaſonable as an uivalent for ſuch evacuation.

Mr. Stanley, at his firſt confece after his arrival in France, lared, in the name of his court, t England would ſupport her al- with efficacy and good faith. e French miniſter anſwered him a manner equally conciſe, that nce would alſo fulfil her engements with her allies; but that he peace between the empreſs en and Pruſſia was to be negoed at Augſburg, the differences ween thoſe powers was not the ject on which the French and gliſh miniſters had been recipro- y diſpatched.

The ſubſequent conferences paſin diſcuſſing the propoſed epos, but the Engliſh miniſter, both London and Paris, eluded giving poſitive anſwer.

And England reſolved on the erprize againſt Belleiſle, after memorial of France, dated rch, in which the epochas were mentioned; and the expectation of ſucceſs from that expedition retarded a categorical anſwer relating to them.

Belleiſle, at length, was taken, and then Mr. Pitt gave M. Buſſy a memorial, in which he fixes the epochas two months later than thoſe propoſed by France, viz. the firſt of July, September, and November following, and agrees that all ſubſequent conqueſts ſhall be immediately reſtored; but obſerves that as all epochas, which have no reference to the ſigning of ſomething obligatory, are vain and illuſive, England agrees to theſe only upon condition: 1ſt. That whatever ſhall be adjuſted between the two crowns of England and France, relative to their particular war, ſhall be made obligatory and concluſive, independent of the negotiations at Augſburg, for terminating the diſputes of Germany.

2dly. That a definitive treaty be ſigned before the firſt of next Auguſt: what relates to prizes at ſea, to Belleiſle, and to compenſations, is referred to future negotiations.

The firſt of theſe conditions is contrary to the memorial of France, dated the 16th of March, which begins with this expreſſion: "The moſt chriſtian king is de- "ſirous, that the particular peace "of France with England, ſhould "be united with the general peace "of Europe."

The ſecond was very difficult, as the war extended over the four quarters of the globe, and as it was not known to France till the end of June.

To this memorial of England, France returned no ſpecific anſwer, but verbally acquieſced as far as poſſible to the ſecond condition, and,

with regard to the firſt, France required the conſent of Auſtria to conclude a ſeparate peace with England.

Auſtria, to oblige France, conſented, upon condition that, in the ſeparate accommodation, nothing ſhould be ſtipulated contrary to her intereſts.

France then ordered a memorial to be prepared, including ſpecific propoſitions for compenſations, tho' England ſhould firſt have explained herſelf on that head, as France made the firſt propoſition of *uti poſſidetis*. The epochas were not yet ſettled.

The propoſitions or ſchemes of a treaty exhibited by France, were in ſubſtance as follows, dated July 15.

I. France cedes and guarantees all Canada to England for ever, upon four conditions: 1ſt. That the religion of Rome may be publickly profeſſed and exerciſed there. 2dly. That the French may retire to French colonies with their effects, and have means of tranſportation procured by the Engliſh as cheap as poſſible. 3dly. That the limits of Canada and Louiſiana be finally ſettled; and 4thly. That the French ſhall have the liberty to fiſh and dry cod on the banks of Newfoundland, and as a neceſſary ſhelter to their veſſels, ſhall have Cape Breton as an entire ſovereignty; a value to be fixed on this reſtitution, and France not to erect any fortification.

II. France ſhall reſtore Minorca as when taken.

III. England ſhall reſtore Guadaloupe and Marigalante.

IV. Two of the neuter iſlands, Dominica and St. Vincent, to remain as by treaty of 1660. St. Lucia and Tobago, referred to negotiation, whether to rema neuter, or to be poſſeſſed by En land, ſaving always the right o third power.

V. The treaty concluded b tween Godeheu and Saunders ſh be a baſis for the eſtabliſhment peace in Aſia.

VI. England ſhall either reſt Goree or Senegal, which ſhe pleaſ one being neceſſary to France negroes, and it being no advanta to England to have both.

VII. Belleiſle ſhall be reſtored

VIII. In conſideration ther France will evacuate Heſſe and F nau; the evacuation to be precec by a ſuſpenſion of arms betwe England and France, in all parts the world, to take place on the c when the preliminaries are ratifi

IX. But, after this ſuſpenſi neither ſhall England aſſiſt Pruſ nor France Auſtria, with any p of their forces: France, howev cannot evacuate the counti which have been conquered, a are ſtill governed in the name the empreſs queen, without consent.

X. If any farther conqueſt ſh be any where made before the e cution of the treaty, it ſhall be ſtored without recompence.

XI. The captures made at by England before the declarat of war, except king's ſhips, to reſtored, or recompence made them, they having been taken c trary to the law of nations.

XII. France will guarantee Proteſtant ſucceſſion, if deſired.

XIII. Priſoners on both ſides ſ home without ranſom.

This ſketch of a treaty was companied with a private mer rial, in which France propoſes, t Engla

ıgland ſhall terminate her differ-
ces with Spain, and invite her to
aranty the new treaty, and ex-
eſſes her fears that theſe differ-
ces will otherwiſe occaſion a freſh
ır both in Europe and America,
which France will be affected.
France having obtained the con-
ıt of the empreſs queen, for a ſe-
rate peace, and to ſtipulate that
e would, after ſuch peace, yield
r no further ſuccours, M. Buſſy,
a note to Mr. Pitt, acquainted
m, that this conſent has been ob-
ned under two conditions:
ıſt. That the empreſs ſhould keep
ſſeſſion of the countries belonging
the king of Pruſſia.
2dly. That England would af-
d him no ſuccour.
France thought it juſt and advan-
geous, both to herſelf and Eng-
ıd, thus wholly and abſolutely
withdraw from the war in Ger-
ıny, and to ſecure the intended
ace againſt a new war, which the
mplaints of Spain might kindle,
d in which France would be ob-
ed to take part, by propoſing to
juſt the differences between Eng-
ıd and Spain, and invite Spain
guarantee; eſpecially as Spain
d before offered to act as media-
between the two crowns.
On the 23d of July all theſe
ces were laid before Mr. Pitt,
o, in conference, at the ſame
ne, diſcovered a perſonal oppoſi-
n to peace; refuſed to agree to
y of the articles of the memorial
propoſitions; entered very little
o the motives of his oppoſition;
patiated with ſome warmth on
e memorial relating to Spain;
ected the note which concerned
e allies in Germany with diſdain,
d concluded with ſaying, that he
uld take the directions of the
ng his maſter.

In conſequence of this, having returned the memorials concerning Spain and Germany, to M. Buſſy, he wrote him the following letter, dated July 24:

'SIR,

'Having explained myſelf in 'our conference yeſterday, with 'reſpect to certain engagements of 'France with Spain, relative to 'the diſputes of the latter crown 'with Great Britain, of which 'your court never informed us, but 'at the very inſtant of making, as 'ſhe has done, her firſt propoſitions 'for the ſeparate peace of the two 'crowns; and as you have deſired, 'for the ſake of greater punctua-'lity, to take a note of what paſſed 'between us upon ſo weighty a 'ſubject, I here repeat, Sir, by his 'majeſty's order, the ſame decla-'ration, word for word, which I 'made to you yeſterday, and again 'anticipate you with reſpect to the 'moſt ſincere ſentiments of friend-'ſhip, and real regard on the part 'of his majeſty toward the Catho-'lic king, in every particular con-'ſiſtent with reaſon and juſtice. 'It is my duty to declare farther 'to you in plain terms, in the 'name of his majeſty, that he will 'not ſuffer the diſputes with Spain 'to be blended, in any manner 'whatever, in the negotiation of 'peace between the two crowns; 'to which I muſt add, that it will 'be conſidered as an affront to his 'majeſty's dignity, and as a thing 'incompatible with the ſincerity 'of the negotiation, to make far-'ther mention of ſuch a circum-'ſtance.

'Moreover, it is expected that 'France will not, at any time, pre-'ſume a right of intermeddling in 'ſuch diſputes between Great Bri-'tain and Spain.

'These considerations, so just 'and indispensable, have deter- 'mined his majesty to order me 'to return you the memorial, 'which occasions this, as wholly 'inadmissible.

'I likewise return you, Sir, as 'totally inadmissible, the memo- 'rial relative to the king of Prussia, 'as implying an attempt upon the 'honour of Great Britain, and the 'fidelity with which his majesty 'will always fulfil his engagements 'with his allies.—I have the honour 'to be, &c. Signed, PITT.'

The stile of this letter, and the manner of returning the memorials, do not bear the marks of a conciliating temper; and the following answer to the memorial of propositions, are analogous to the letter. The answer is dated the 29th of July, and is in substance as follows:

1. England will never recede from her claim of the total and unconditional cession of all Canada, and its appurtenances; nor ever relax with regard to the full cession of Cape Breton and all other islands in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, with the right of fishing inseparable from the possession of those coasts, and the canals or streights that lead to them.

2. It can never be allowed, that whatever does not belong to Canada, shall appertain to Louisiana; nor that the boundaries of Louisiana shall extend to Virginia, or the British possessions on the Ohio; it not being proper that the intermediate countries, which form the true barrier, should be directly or indirectly ceded to France, even admitting them to belong to Louisiana.

3. Both Senegal and Goree sha be ceded to England.

4. Dunkirk shall be reduced the condition in which it ought have been put after the treaty Utrecht; without this, no pea can be concluded, and upon th condition only England will co sider of the restitution of the priv lege granted to France by th treaty, under certain restriction to fish and dry fish on part of t banks of Newfoundland.

5. England will consent to a equal partition of the four neut islands.

6. The island of Minorca shall restored.

7. And all that France has co quered from the allies of Englan in Germany, as well the territori belonging to Prussia, as to the ele torate of Hanover.

8. England will surrender Belle isle, Guadaloupe, and Mariga lante.

9. The treaty between Saunde and Godeheu cannot be admitte as the basis for the establishment a peace in Asia, because the state affairs there is now much change by the final reduction of all th French settlements. The final set tlement of affairs there must be le to the East-India companies of th two nations, consistent with the ge neral intentions of their sovereigns

10. The demand of restitution captures before the war cannot b admitted, for it is not founded o any particular convention, nor ye resulting from the law of nations for the right of hostilities does nc result from a formal declaration o war, but from the hostilities whic the aggressor first offered.

11. The solemn treaties of Rad stad

adt and the Barrier, and the ex-ress condition of the ceſſion of the ow Countries, will not allow rance to keep poſſeſſion of Oſtend id Nieuport, they muſt therefore e immediately evacuated; no reſ-tution on the part of England can ake place till this is done, nor can ny convention be ſet on foot for ettling affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

12. The ceſſation of arms ſhall ake place on the ratification of the reliminaries or definitive treaty.

13. England having from the firſt vertures declared, that in caſe of ſeparate peace with France, ſhe vould, as an auxiliary, continue to ſſiſt Pruſſia with efficacy and good aith, to accompliſh a general paci-ication in Germany; Great Bri-ain and France ſhall both be free o ſupport their allies in the conteſt or Sileſia.

14. The priſoners ſhall be re-eaſed in the uſual manner, ſaving he terms that may ſubſiſt by ſome cartel or convention.

Such is the ſketch of a treaty on he part of England.

The firſt article deprives France of the liberty of fiſhing for cod, and this is reſtored but in part, and under certain reſtrictions, not ex-plained by the 4th, which requires the demolition of Dunkirk.

The ſecond looks as if England intended not only to keep poſſeſſion of all Canada, but to make herſelf miſtreſs of the neutral countries between Canada and Louiſiana, to be nearer at hand to invade Louiſi-ana when ſhe ſhould think proper.

The third totally deprives France of all ſettlement in Africa for the negro trade.

The ninth annihilates the French Eaſt-India company.

The 7th and 13th ſeem to be inconſiſtent; by the 7th, England propoſes that France ſhall evacuate Germany; by the 13th, it is agreed, that the two crowns ſhall ſupport their allies there.

Theſe anſwers, and all others that have been made by England, during the negotiation, plainly ſhew that ſhe is averſe to all reconcilia-tion, and the articles which declare the advantages ſhe would ſecure, are clear, deciſive, and even dicta-torial; thoſe which concern France are obſcure, and ſubject to various conſtructions.

Yet France, unwilling to break the negotiation, ordered a reply to be made in the form of an ultima-tum, to the following effect:

1. France conſents to cede Ca-nada in the moſt extenſive manner, but inſiſts on the conditions, as to the religion and removal of her ſubjects; ſhe will maintain her im-memorial right in fiſhing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and drying fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, as agreed by the treaty of Utrecht; but this would be vain without ſhelter for the veſſels; France there-fore propoſes the reſtitution of Cape Breton, or the iſle of St. John, or ſuch other port without fortification in the gulph, or within reach of it, as may anſwer that purpoſe.

2. France has not affirmed that all that does not belong to Canada belongs to Louiſiana, but demands that all the intermediate nations be conſidered as neutral, independent on the ſovereignty of both crowns, and a barrier between them; if the Engliſh miniſter had attended to M. Buſſy's inſtructions, he would have ſeen that, in this particular, France agreed with England.

3. As to Goree and Senegal; if Senegal cannot be ſafely enjoyed

without Goree, England will make no great ſacrifice in reſtoring Senegal, if at the ſame time ſhe keeps Goree; but as Mr. Stanley acquainted the duke de Choiſeul, that ſome expedient might be found with reſpect to this article, France leaves it to a negotiation.

4. By the treaty of Utrecht, the ceſſion of Newfoundland by France to England, and not the demolition of Dunkirk, is the compenſation for liberty to dry fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, yet France is willing to negotiate on the ſtate of Dunkirk, ſo ſoon as a convenient port ſhall be agreed upon, within, or within reach of the gulph of St. Lawrence, to be ceded to France as a ſhelter for her fiſhing veſſels.

5. France conſents to the partition of the Antilles, ſaving always the right of a third power.

6. England offers Belleiſle for Minorca, conſequently ſuppoſes them equivalent, but France does not think them equivalent; therefore England may retain Belleiſle, and France Minorca.

7. France will evacuate all her conqueſts in Germany, ſince the breach of the treaty of Cloſter Seven, which are connected with the Britiſh war, and may be ſeparated from the war between Auſtria and Pruſſia, in conſideration, that England ſhall reſtore Guadaloupe and Marigalante, but cannot ſurrender any place held in the right of the empreſs queen, without her conſent; and this, therefore, ought to be referred to the congreſs at Augſburg.

8. France will accept Guadaloupe and Marigalante on the above conditions.

9 France agrees to England's propoſition, concerning the Eaſt Indies, though France has fulfill the conditions of the treaty of G dehen and Saunders, and Englan has not.

10. France inſiſts on reſtitutio or amends, for the captures befo war was declared.

11. The empreſs queen enjo full ſovereignty in Oſtend and Nie port; France only lent her forces ſecure them for her ally. Englan has no right to impoſe laws on Au tria and France, contrary to the wills, who do not violate the trea ties of Auſtria with Holland France, however, never intended keep theſe places after a peace.

12. France agrees to the ceſſatio of arms, as propoſed.

13. As England has declare that after ſhe has made a ſepara peace with France, ſhe will ſtill v gorouſly and faithfully aſſiſt h ally: ſo France alſo declares, tha ſhe will alſo, in the like caſe, vigo rouſly and faithfully aſſiſt her allie But if England will agree not t ſupport the king of Pruſſia, Franc will agree not to ſupport his ene mies. The propoſition of leavin France at liberty to ſend force into Sileſia, is unfavourable to th empreſs queen, therefore inadmi ſible.

14. France agrees to the article for reſtoring priſoners.

This memorial was accompanie with an anſwer by M. Buſſy t Mr. Pitt's letter, in which he ſays that what related to Spain in the pri vate memorial, was well meant, tha it contained neither menace, no offer of mediation. That the king his maſter, refers himſelf to Spain for the manner in which it was re ceived and remitted, but charge him to declare, that ſo long a Spain ſhall approve of it, he WILL inter

terfere with the intereſts of that own, notwithſtanding any re- ılſe from the power that oppoſes s good offices. That as to the ote, relating to the conditions, on hich Auſtria conſented to a ſepa- te peace between England and rance, Buſſy is ordered by his ng to declare, that he will ra- er ſacrifice all the power that God as given him than conclude any ing with his enemies, that may urt his friends, and impeach the ntegrity in which he glories. He xpreſſes alſo, the aſtoniſhment of is court, at the ſtile of Mr. Pitt's tter, and the tenor of his propoſi- ons; that, however, for the ſake f peace, France is willing to forget he imperative ſtile, ſo unfit for ne- otiation, and to do every thing eaſonable and juſt, to bring the egotiation to a happy iſſue.

As the memorial concerning pain was reſented by the Britiſh iniſtry, Spain ordered her ambaſ- ador here to explain it to the fol- owing effect:

That it was intended with great ntegrity, merely to make the peace rm and laſting; that if the king f Spain had any other view, he vould have given full ſcope to his reatneſs, and have ſpoken for him- elf, as became his dignity; and hat he is aſtoniſhed to hear that England ſees the memorial in a ight different from that in which t was intended, and hopes ſhe will oncur, in every friendly view, for eſtabliſhing a general and laſting ranquillity.

M. Buſſy received orders to gree upon the limits of Canada nd Louiſiana, according to the En- gliſh map, though unfavourable to France; to conſent to the ceſſion required by England, with reſpect to Africa, provided the exportation of negroes might, by ſome ſafe and eaſy expedient, be confirmed to France, and to ſacrifice Dunkirk to the right of fiſhing in the gulph of St. Lawrence. But he was directed to preſent a memorial, urging many reaſons for the reſtitution of the captures made before the war; to repreſent, in its full force, the benefit that would ariſe, both to France and England, from the total deſertion of the war in Germany *; and if England ſhould refuſe the conditions, now offered as an ultimatum, to wait for farther inſtructions.

The ultimatum arrived in London, Auguſt 8. M. Buſſy ſoon after wrote to Mr. Pitt, and in his anſwer, dated Auguſt 15, ſays, that, as to the ſtile of the ultimatum and letter, the king his maſter adheres both to the form and ſubſtance of them; he laments that peace appears by the propoſals and conduct of France to be far diſtant, and retorts ſome charges of eluſion and delay.

M. Buſſy and Mr. Pitt, however, had a conference on the two ultimatums jointly, and on the 30th of Auguſt an anſwer to the French ultimatum was delivered, in which the French propoſitions are agreed to, except in the following particulars:

1. The limits of Louiſiana, as drawn in a note from M. Buſſy to Mr. Pitt, dated 18th of Auguſt, cannot be admitted, becauſe they, in one part, include vaſt countries, which Vaudreuil yielded to England, under the deſcription of Canada, and, in another, extenſive countries, and numerous nations, who have been always reputed to be under the protection of England.

* This does not look as if the war in Germany was a loſing game to England, and advantageous to France.

2. The

2. The French that remove from Canada, ſhall remove within a year.

3. England will grant to France the iſle of St. Pierre, with its port, as a ſhelter for her fiſhing boats, provided the French do not fiſh on any part of the coaſt belonging to England; that they erect no fortification, nor keep troops there; that the veſſels of no other nation ſhall be ſuffered to partake of the conveniency; that an Engliſh commiſſary ſhall reſide there.

4. England inſiſts on the reſtitution and evacuation of all the conqueſts made by France over her allies, particularly of Weſel, and the territories of the king of Pruſſia.

5. England is inflexible in her reſolution to ſuccour Pruſſia as an auxiliary, and agrees, that France ſhall ſuccour her allies in their particular conteſt for Sileſia.

6. England refuſes reſtitution of captures before the war.

7. England inſiſts on the evacuation of Oſtend and Nieuport.

Mr. Stanley, in conference with the duke de Choiſeul, on the ſubject of theſe differences, appeared to be confined to the letter of the anſwers, therefore no difficulty could be obviated, or obſurity cleared up. France, for this reaſon, ſent a new memorial to England, as a final anſwer, the 9th of September.

The difference between the propoſitions contained in this memorial, and the requiſition of England in her anſwer to the French ultimatum, are theſe:

That the French, who remove from Canada, may have eighteen months inſtead of twelve.

That with reſpect to the limits of Louiſiana, the ſavage nations, which lie between the lakes and the Miſſiſippi, and within the line traced out, ſhall be neuter, under the pr tection of France; thoſe witho the line, ſhall be neuter, under t protection of England; the E gliſh traders ſhall not go beyo the line, but the Indians ſhall u their accuſtomed liberty.

France requires the guaranty Anamabo and Akra, as a cond tion upon which ſhe will guaran Senegal and Goree.

France will demoliſh Dunkir except the trading port, which wi not receive a frigate, and the c nette, which is neceſſary to t health of the inhabitants.

France will maintain a guard 50 men on St. Pierre, to inforce t police.

France cannot evacuate cou tries, which appertain to her all the empreſs queen.

France abides by the 9th artic of her memorial of propoſition and the 7th and 13th of her ultim tum, in reply to all articles of Eng land's anſwer, which are diſtin guiſhed above by figures 4 and but will nevertheleſs treat of an freſh propoſitions which Englan may make, if not contrary to er gagements.

France inſiſts on reſtitution captures before the war.

France, upon ſigning the prel minary, will give a declaration u der her hand, that ſhe never i tended to bring Oſtend and Nie port under her dominion.

Upon the whole France offered

1ſt, To guaranty Canada England, in the utmoſt extent ſ required.

2dly, To demoliſh Dunkirk, pr vided the right of fiſhing and dr ing fiſh on the banks of New foundland ſhould be confirmed her.

3dl

3dly, To reſtore Minorca for uadaloupe and Marigalante.

4thly, To evacuate Heſſe, Ha-au, and Gottingen, provided one ttlement in Africa ſhould be arantied to her.

5thly, To leave the ſettlement of fairs in the Eaſt Indies to be treat- by the Companies. And,

6thly, To leave England in poſ-ſſion of Belleiſle.

However, upon receipt of the laſt emorial of France, England, with-t any reply, recalled Mr. Stan-y.

Thus the negotiation was broken f, which France imputes to Eng-nd's poſitive averſion to peace, hom ſhe charges with being leſs fluenced by her real intereſts, d the preſervation of mankind, an inflated with her ſucceſſes, d greedy of the farther advan-ges ſhe has in view. The hiſto-cal memorial concludes with the llowing paragraph:

"It is with regret that the king nds himſelf obliged to continue an ppoſition by force to the progreſs the ambitious deſigns of his ene-ies, and under an impoſſibility of ocuring his people that repoſe hich his majeſty wiſhed, for their elfare. The king truſts, that Pro-dence will diſappoint thoſe vaſt rojects, which England ſcarce en-eavours to diſguiſe, and which hreaten the ſecurity of every po-ntate. His majeſty, invariable in is pacific diſpoſitions, will be al-ays ready to concur in every expe-ient which may be judged proper re-eſtabliſh the public tranquil-ty, and will make no difficulty of crificing, even his own intereſts, the glory and conſolation of re-oring peace to his kingdom and Europe."

Signed, *Le Duc de Choiſeul.*

The French endeavouring, thro' the whole of this negotiation, to prevail with us to agree, that both ſhould withdraw their troops from Germany, and promiſe that neither ſide ſhould give aſſiſtance to their allies, in men, money, or any thing elſe, was extremely artful, as the king of France could privately aſſiſt Auſtria with money, but the king of England could not aſſiſt Pruſſia with money without applying to his parliament; and if England had withdrawn all aſſiſtance, and the king of Pruſſia had thereby been overpowered, thoſe that had aſſiſted him, at our deſire, might, perhaps, have been included in the ban of the empire.

Paris, Nov. 24. To quiet the minds of the people, and at the ſame time to juſtify M. Vaudreuil, it was thought proper to publiſh the following letter, which that gentleman wrote to the duke de Choiſeul, dated Oct. 30, 1761.

"*My Lord,*

I was aſtoniſhed to ſee, by the *hiſtorical account of the memorial of the negotiations between France and England*, what I am charged with by the Engliſh, with regard to the limits of Canada. As it is entirely falſe and groundleſs, I ſhall give your grace a true account of what paſſed between Mr. Amherſt and me on that head.

When I capitulated, I traced out no limits whatever, and in all the meſſages that paſſed between the Engliſh general and me, I made uſe of the word Canada only. Eight or ten days after the ſurrender of the country, he ſent an officer to me for maps to inform him of the extent of the colony. I returned for anſwer, that I had none, my maps having been taken away with my baggage

baggage at Quebec, in breach of the capitulation of that place; and the officer then ſhewing me a map, which he had in his hand, I told him the limits marked in it were not juſt, and verbally mentioned others, extending Louiſiana on one ſide, to the carrying-place of the Miamis, which is the height of the lands, whoſe rivers run into the Ouabache; and on the other to the head of the river of the Illinois.

What I have the honour to tell you, my lord, is ſtrictly true: I am not afraid that the Engliſh can produce any proof of the contrary; for nothing paſſed in writing on this head, nor was any line drawn on any map. I take the firſt opportunity to acquaint you with this, to prevent any further impoſition.

Memorial preſented to the States General, in regard to the Felicite frigate, by the count d'Affry, ambaſſador of France. *(See pag. 68.)*

High and mighty lords,

YOUR high mightineſſes have been informed of what paſſed on the 24th ult. with regard to the French frigate Felicite, which being purſued and attacked by three Engliſh ſhips of war, was forced to ſhelter herſelf by running on ſhore off s'Gravaſande.

It was before the eyes of a multitude of inhabitants of this country, whom curioſity carried to s'Graveſande, that the captain of the Engliſh frigate, the Richmond, behaved on this occaſion, in an unheard of manner. The captain of the French frigate being called to, to ſtrike, made anſwer, that he would ſurrender on no terms, as he counted upon the ſafeguard of the neutrality obſerved by your high mightineſſes in the preſe war. Regardleſs of this declaratio and in contempt of the moſt ſacre laws, the captain of the Richmon took poſſeſſion of the frigate, aft cannonading her in ſuch a manne that ſeveral of the balls came u a great way in the Downs. H hoiſted Engliſh colours on boar the Felicite, took away every thin that could be removed, deſtroye the maſts and rigging which h cannon had ſpared; and finding h could no longer continue his ou rages with impunity, determine to ſet fire to the frigate, which wa done accordingly.

Upon notice of this to the kin my maſter of theſe things, his ma jeſty commanded me to aſk you high mightineſſes to procure hi reſtitution of the Felicite frigat with her cargo, and indemnificatio for the loſs which his majeſty an the owners have ſuſtained by thi unjuſt violence of the Engliſh.

His majeſty is not only per ſuaded, that your high mighti neſſes, ſenſible of what you owe t yourſelves, and to the honour of th republic, will require, from th court of London, reparation no leſs authentic than juſt, for the in ſult offered to your ſovereignty and to your neutrality, and for th violation of your territory on thi occaſion: but his majeſty farthe expects, from the equity and friend ſhip of your high mightineſſes that you will take efficacious mea ſures in England to procure hin due ſatisfaction.

I muſt not omit informing you high mightineſſes, that the king my maſter is extremely ſenſible, no only of the orders given to pre vent, if it were yet time, the inſul offered them, and the pillaging an ſetting fire to the French frigate

Bu

ut alſo of the behaviour of the ubjects of the republic on that ccaſion, and the aſſiſtance his peole received from them.

The king, my maſter, hath the ore ground to expect that the public will take the moſt ſerious eps in this affair, as they have reat reaſon to be pleaſed with that ngular protection which the trade nd navigation of their ſubjects njoy in France. Your high mighneſſes have a freſh proof of the ing my maſter's favour towards ou, in his ordering the ſhip Eenragt, with her cargo, to be reored, with damages and coſts.

Hague, Feb. 16, 1761. Compte D'Affry.

The declaration of the French king to the court of Sweden, delivered by his ambaſſador at Stockholm, on the fourth of February, which ſeems to have laid the foundation of the negotiations that have ſince been carried on for aſſembling a congreſs; and is in other reſpects a paper of ſome importance.

THE moſt chriſtian king, moved by the calamities of war, which are every where ſufficiently known, thinks it his indiſpenſable duty to inform his allies, and particularly the king and crown of Sweden, that his humanity, as well as his regard to that nation in particular over which he reigns, makes him deſirous that all his allies would concur with him in reſtoring peace to Europe.

As to the adjuſting of the differences which concern France and Great Britain only, his majeſty will abundantly ſhew his moderation on that head, when Great Britain diſcovers any diſpoſition to liſten to reaſonable terms.

For which reaſon his majeſty is principally deſirous to lay before his very faithful allies, his ſentiments of the German war; both as a guarantee of the peace of Weſtphalia, jointly with the crown of Sweden, and relative to the treaties and engagements he hath entered into with the empreſs queen, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Sweden.

In the courſe of this war, his moſt chriſtian majeſty and the crown of Sweden, have done their utmoſt to perform the obligations of their guaranty, both with regard to the ſupport of the three religions eſtabliſhed in the empire, and to the neceſſary meaſures for oppoſing, with a ſufficient force, the invaſions of the Pruſſians, and weakening the king of Pruſſia, ſo much, as to leave no room to apprehend his future enterprizes.

Nothing now remains to complete the full diſcharge of thoſe obligations, but to procure indemnification to his majeſty the king of Poland, and the empreſs queen. On this head, his majeſty applies, with the utmoſt frankneſs, to the king and crown of Sweden, and to his other allies, in order to ſettle thoſe indemnifications on a ſolid footing, and to conſult together on the nature of them, and the poſſibility of their being obtained. And on this occaſion his majeſty thinks it indiſpenſably neceſſary to conſider how far the indemnifications demanded may be conſiſtent with the intereſt of the guarantees of the treaty of Weſtphalia, as that treaty doth not oblige them to ſacrifice the eſſential intereſts of their own dominions, to procure ſuch ample indemnification as the injured

powers

powers may think themſelves entitled to claim.

However ſacred the engagements his majeſty hath entered into may be, ſtill they are ſubject to the natural laws of poſſibility. As ſoon as the ſecurity ſought appears to be an object not near, the allied powers ought to communicate to one another their inmoſt thoughts, in order to their taking, in concert, without breach of their engagements, a reſolution to put an end, by a treaty of peace, to the calamities of war; and to prefer the welfare of their ſubjects to the glory and advantages they may derive from continuing the war, eſpecially as experience hath too often ſhewn, that the moſt juſt and the beſt concerted ſchemes have in an inſtant been defeated by the caprice of fortune.

In the preſent ſituation of the alliance the king is of opinion, that common humanity, and a regard to the general welfare, require his allies to concert with him a plan of pacification, to which all the members of the alliance may give their conſent; and to labour to ſtrengthen, if poſſible, the bands of alliance between France, the king and crown of Sweden, the empreſs queen, and the empreſs of Ruſſia.

His majeſty does not think it poſſible for the events of the enſuing campaign to change the ſituation of the alliance. An accumulation of diſtreſs to unhappy ſubjects, an additional depopulation of countries, the impoveriſhment of the finances of ſeveral powers, and the greateſt doubt, whether, after all theſe diſaſters and calamities, a peace can be made in Germany, more advantageous to the powers in the alliance, than at preſent: all theſe things induce the king to declare, that he is conſtrained to leſſen his ſubſidies, and that the proſecution of the war hath conſiderably diminiſhed the ſources of his finances; ſo that his majeſty cannot promiſe, in caſe the war ſhould continue, an exact compliance with the letter of his engagements.

The ſum of the whole is, That in return for the confidence which his majeſty expreſſes towards the crown of Sweden, that crown would immediately declare its ſentiments on this head; and that the king of Sweden, animated by a zeal equal to his majeſty's for the welfare of Europe, would conſent to ſacrifice his perſonal intereſts, as his moſt chriſtian majeſty is determined to do; being otherwiſe firmly reſolved, in caſe the enemies of the alliance ſhould refuſe to enter into his pacific views, to employ, jointly with his faithful allies, his whole force to compel them to it: and he earneſtly intreats his allies to redouble their efforts, to put themſelves in a ſituation ſuitable to their natural ſtrength, and the great object in view."

Two days after the delivery of this memorial, the king of Sweden gave for anſwer, That it was his intention to join with the moſt chriſtian king and his other allies, in proper meaſures for bringing to a happy concluſion the ſalutary work of peace.

The following are the moſt remarkable paſſages in a ſecond memorial preſented by the French ambaſſador at Stockholm, on the ſeventh of March.

HIS moſt chriſtian majeſty remains moſt firmly reſolved to liſten to no propoſals for putting an

end to the war in Germany, thout the knowledge and partipation of his allies. The high lies ought to lay it down as their ſt and invariable principle, to go nd in hand in their political opetions, that the union between em, and particularly between rance and Sweden, may ſubſiſt in me of peace, as it has done during e courſe of a bloody war, from hich we have derived very little dvantage.

In the preſent ſituation of things ne eſſential point, as well to Sweden to France, and the other allied ourts, is to continue to have the me way of thinking; it is particularly ſo to the two former powers, quality of guarantees of the trea- of Weſtphalia, as being the firſt otive that induced them to emloy their forces in Germany.

As the empreſs queen, and the mpreſs of all the Ruſſias, have aleady explained themſelves on the tal conſequences that may reſult om a farther proſecution of the ar, and the little probability that e events of the enſuing campaign ill be more deciſive than thoſe of e former campaigns; and as the vo empreſſes have even proceeded far as to declare, that they were eady to join in meaſures for reoring the tranquillity of Europe, nd would give up, for the welfare f their ſubjects, a part of the inemnification they had a right to laim: all this gives room to hope at the well-known humanity and agnanimity of thoſe two prineſſes will induce them to put a peedy end to the ſufferings of their ubjects.

In conſequence of which the oſt chriſtian king promiſes himlf, that the king of Sweden's magnanimity will engage him, after the example of the two empreſſes, to give up ſomething for the peace of Europe, and the happineſs of the human race. His moſt chriſtian majeſty therefore only deſires, that the king and crown of Sweden will, in conjunction with him, declare that they will ſet up no claim in Germany, but what relates to the ſatisfaction of their allies, as a conſequence of their guaranty of the peace of Weſtphalia.

In this caſe, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in order to give the king and crown of Sweden a ſubſtantial proof of his friendſhip, and ſincere deſire to procure for them, as far as poſſible, ſome indemnification for the loſſes they have ſuffered, will, immediately on the concluſion of a peace, enter into a new ſubſidy treaty with them, which ſhall be of ſuch a nature, as may, from year to year, while it laſts, make them amends for their loſſes by the preſent war.

The French ambaſſador aſks, in the ſequel of this memorial, whether it is not the opinion of the king of Sweden, as it is his moſt chriſtian majeſty's, that a ſuſpenſion of arms ſhould be immediately agreed to; and whether, to obviate many obſtacles and inconveniencies, which are unavoidable in a congreſs, they might not hold two congreſſes; that is to ſay, the allied courts might give their miniſters, reſiding in France, the neceſſary full powers to treat of peace; and the adverſe potentates might alſo ſend full powers to their miniſters at London; ſo that a negotiation for a general peace might be carried on with the king of England, and the miniſters of his allies, directly by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and the miniſters of his allies. The ambaſſador

enlarges

enlarges upon the advantages of this manner of treating, which would be the eaſieſt; and concludes with aſking the king and crown of Sweden, in conſideration of the ſeaſon's being ſo far advanced, when every moment is precious, to give a ſpeedy anſwer to every article of his memorial.

The following declaration, in the name, and on the part of her majeſty the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was made and ſigned at Paris, the 26th *of March* 1761, *by her miniſter at that court, the count of Starhemberg, and was delivered at London, the* 31*ſt of March, by prince Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from the empreſs of all the Ruſſias.*

Declaration *of her majeſty the empreſs apoſtolick queen of Hungary and Bohemia.*

THE diſpoſitions for peace, very agreeable to the ſentiments of all the parties engaged in the war, which the kings of England and Pruſſia ſhewed laſt year, having met with difficulties, which have prevented their ſucceſs, the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, France, Stockholm, and Warſaw, are unanimouſly agreed to invite thoſe of London and Berlin to reſume a negotiation, ſo ſalutary for the happineſs of the world, and which muſt intereſt the humanity of all the powers at war.

In this view, and in order to their being able to proceed to the re-eſtabliſhing of peace, they propoſe the aſſembling of a congreſs, to which they think it may be proper to admit only the plenipotentiaries of the principal belligerent parties, with thoſe of their allies. If the kings of England and Pruſſia adopt this method, her majeſty the empreſs queen, the empreſs Ruſſia, the moſt chriſtian king, king of Sweden, and the king Poland elector of Saxony, prop the city of Augſburgh for place of the congreſs, obſervi that their majeſties point out Au burgh no otherwiſe, than as a to within diſtance of all the part concerned, which, from its ſitua on, appears to ſuit with the con nience of all the ſtates; and t they will not reject the choice any other city in Germany, if th Britannick and Pruſſian majeſ may deem it more convenient.

The empreſs queen, the empr of Ruſſia, the moſt chriſtian ki the king of Sweden, and the ki of Poland elector of Saxony, clare moreover, that they h choſen the plenipotentiaries, w will be entruſted with the care their intereſts at the congreſs, hopes that the king of Engla the king of Pruſſia, and the alli will, on their part, ſpeedily ma choice of their reſpective miniſt that the negotiation may not deferred.

The ſimplicity of this decla tion, which, for the general w fare, the courts of Vienna, Pet burgh, France, Stockholm, Warſaw, have determined to ma to the courts of London and B lin, gives them hopes, that th Britannick and Pruſſian majeſt will be pleaſed, by a ſpeedy ſwer, to make their ſentime known, upon an object ſo eſſ tial to the repoſe and happineſs Europe.

Done at Paris, the 26th of Mar 1761, by order, and in the nam of her imperial, royal, and a ſtolick majeſty.

COUNT STARHEMBE

N.

N. B. A like declaration with this, in the name, and on the part of their majeſties the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the moſt Chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, has been made and ſigned on the ſame day as this; to wit, that of the empreſs of Ruſſia, by prince D. P. Galitzin; that of the moſt Chriſtian king, by the duke de Choiſeul; that of the king of Sweden, by baron de Scheffer; and that of the king of Poland elector of Saxony, by M. de Fontenay; and they were all delivered at London at the ſame time, that is to ſay, on the 31ſt of March, by prince Galitzin.

The following counter-declaration was ſigned at London, the 3d of April, 1761, and was delivered on the ſame day to prince Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, to be tranſmitted by him to Paris.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE diſpoſitions of their Britannic and Pruſſian maties, for the re-eſtabliſhment of e general tranquillity of Europe, ving been ſteady and ſincere, uld not have undergone any al- ration, through the ſpace of time, nich has elapſed ſince their de- aration of the 25th of November, 59.

Their majeſties, therefore, with tisfaction, accept the offer of the embling of a congreſs at Augſ- rg, contained in the five decla- ions made at Paris, the 26th of arch laſt, and delivered at Lon- n the 31ſt of the ſame month, in e name, and on the part of their majeſties, the empreſs queen, the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the moſt chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony.

The courts of London and Berlin equally acquieſce in the clauſe of this declaration, which relates to the rule that is propoſed to be laid down, in regard to the admiſſion of the plenipotentiaries, who ſhall have a right to be received at this congreſs.

For the reſt, as their zeal for the advancement of the ſalutary work of a general pacification, perfectly correſponds with that which appears to animate the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, Verſailles, Stockholm, and Warſaw, their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties will not delay to name inſtantly their plenipotentiaries, being diſpoſed to concur, with one and the ſame pace, in every thing that may accelerate the opening of the congreſs which has been offered to them.

In the name, and by order, of the king. London, April 3, 1761.

BUTE.

N. B. The ſame counter-declaration as this, for the empreſs of Ruſſia, the moſt chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, was made, and ſigned the ſame day as this: and they were all delivered at the ſame time, to prince Galitzin, to be tranſmitted by him to Paris.

Tranſlation of the ſpeech which M. de Boreel, the Dutch ambaſſador, made to the king, the 20th of June, 1761, when he had a private audience to deliver his credentials.

SIRE,

THEIR high mightineſſes, my lords and maſters, have ſo many motives to intereſt themſelves in the fate of theſe kingdoms, that your majeſty's acceſſion to the crown gave them the higheſt pleaſure; of which I am commanded to inform your majeſty, and at the ſame time to aſſure you of their reſpectful and inviolable attachment to your royal perſon, and of the ſincerity of their wiſhes for the duration and proſperity of a reign which you have ſo happily begun. The gracious aſſurance which your majeſty hath already given of your friendſhip to the republic, excited the warmeſt gratitude. Nothing could have given greater conſolation under the loſs of the king your majeſty's grandfather. The republic will always regret in him not only a faithful ally, but a true friend, whoſe affection never varied, and who added to the qualities of a great prince, that integrity which would have done honour to a private man. What a high ſatisfaction it is for their high mightineſſes to find in your majeſty's perſon all thoſe qualities, which, whilſt they ſo glorioufly diſtinguiſhed your illuſtrious anceſtors, made their people happy, and ſtrongly attached the republic to them. What great reaſon have their high mightineſſes to promiſe themſelves the moſt intimate union between two nations, who are bound by ſo many common intereſts to concur mutually in each other's advantage, and to deſpiſe the ſuggeſtions of a miſtaken jealouſy? As their high mightineſſes are fully ſenſible of the value of this union, they moſt ardently deſire to maintain and ſtrengthen it. Being charged by them to give your majeſty aſſurances of this, ar filled with the ſame ſentiments m ſelf, I ſhall do my utmoſt to anſw the choice they have condeſcend to make of me, and to merit t continuance of that favour wi which your majeſty honoured m before you aſcended the throne; flatter myſelf that the gratitu with which it inſpired me will a pear, from the whole of my co duct, to be equal to my profou reſpect for your majeſty's perſo and your eminent qualities.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Yorke, havi been appointed, by his majeſty, a baſſador extraordinary and ple potentiary to their high migh neſſes the States General, and be admitted to the aſſembly of th high mightineſſes, his excelle made on that occaſion the follow ſpeech.

High and mighty lords,

BEING commiſſioned to liver to your high migh neſſes the letter of the king maſter, by which his majeſty h been pleaſed to honour me w the character of his ambaſſa extraordinary and plenipotenti to you; he at the ſame time preſsly commands me to renew your high mightineſſes, in his na the aſſurances of his particu eſteem, and invariable friendſ for you.

The king, ſince his acceſſion the crown, having received ma of your high mightineſſes attent to his perſon, commands me to turn you his thanks, and to re to you, this day, by an extraor nary ambaſſy, the moſt ſolemn ſurances of the ſincerity of th

ſe

ehtiments with which I have al-eady had the honour to acquaint ou.

His majesty does not content imself with giving your high ightinesses bare assurances of his iendship; in the midst of the suc-esses with which it hath pleased rovidence to bless his arms, he for-etteth not the general welfare of urope, and much less the interests his good friends and allies.

He commands me to assure your gh mightinesses, that he will al-ays give the greatest attention to ery thing that relates to the es-ntial interests, the security and elfare of the republic.

I am very happy, high and ighty lords, to be made choice by his majesty in a manner so nourable for me, to be the inter-eter of his sentiments; which, er since the beginning of his gn, have discovered him to be a narch who inherits the virtues of ancestors; giving, like them, principal attention to the supp-rt of true religion, and public erty.

The king still cherishes, in the om of your republic, the illus-ous offspring of the house of ange, intrusted to his tutelage, l to yours: an object which forms additional tie between him and republic.

presume to flatter myself, high l mighty lords, that after a nine rs residence here, the sincerity my desire for a disinterested and isoluble union between the two es is sufficiently known to your h mightinesses.

The events which have followed another, in such quick succession some years, sufficiently prove, desirable this union is: I shall cute, with the most ardent zeal, the commands of my august master, to contribute towards it; happy if my labours can procure me the good will of your high mightinesses.

Answer returned to the foregoing speech of Sir Joseph Yorke, by Baron Wassenaar de Catwick, president of the week, in the name of the States General.

SIR,

THEIR high mightinesses are extremely affected by the assurances of friendship and good will, which your excellency has just renewed to them in the name of his Britannic majesty, in the character of his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Their high mightinesses are particularly penetrated with gratitude, on account of his majesty's having declared that he will, on all occasions, have at heart the interests, the safety, and the welfare of this republic.

These assurances cannot but engage their high mightinesses to a respectful and inviolable attachment to his royal person, and to offer up their most sincere prayers for the length and prosperity of his reign.

Their high mightinesses have a most lively sense of the necessity of maintaining the union which has so happily subsisted for such a number of years between Great Britain and their republic. Their utmost endeavours will be constantly exerted to strengthen the ties of this union.

They are persuaded that the prince of Orange, who is so dear to all the inhabitants of these provinces, will most readily give his assistance towards this end, when he shall enter upon the functions of his posts.

In the mean time, it is a great satisfaction to their high mightinesses

to see the friendship and attention to his majesty concur with those of his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, for their hereditary stadtholder.

Let me add, Sir, that their high mightinesses can assure your excellency, that the king your master could not have chosen any person for this extraordinary embassy, who could have been more agreeable to them, as they have had the satisfaction for so many years of seeing you reside with them, on the part of his majesty, with such distinguished approbation.

They will continue to give you proofs of their esteem and regard upon all occasions.

Declaration of the most Christian king, delivered to the diet of the empire by his minister the baron de Mackau.

THE king, my master, having been required, at the beginning of this war, by several princes of the empire, to take upon himself, in conjunction with the king of Sweden, the execution of the guaranty of the treaties of Westphalia, notified to the states assembled at Ratisbon, in the month of April, 1757, what were his motives, and what conduct he proposed to hold when he took that charge upon him, of the weight of which he was very sensible.

The preservation of the three religions established in Germany, the support of the Germanic laws and constitution, and the restoring peace on a solid and equitable footing, were the objects to obtain which his majesty was willing to make the greatest efforts and very considerable sacrifices.

His majesty, in concert with his Swedish majesty, hath since employed every method to attain to th salutary end; but he deplored th calamities under which German groaned; and if he was under a n cessity of taking up arms for its d fence, he thinks it no less proper lay them down when he has pe formed all that could be required justice from a zeal so disinterested

It was with this salutary vie that his majesty, jointly with t king of Sweden and the other powe his allies, proposed to the courts London and Berlin to pave the wa by common consent, to a peac by opening a congress, for whi the city of Augsburg was thoug most convenient: and as th Britannic and Prussian majesti agree to a proposal so conform able to humanity and his majesty pacific views, he thinks himself o liged to notify it to the states of t German empire, agreeably to wh was done when he found himself under a necessity of executing t guaranty.

He at the same time declar that during the course of the neg tiation he will not lose sight of t motives which determined him take part in the war. The prin and states of the empire may d pend on the formal assurances wh his majesty hath already given, a which he now repeats; and he d sires that the emperor and the e pire would concur with him in storing the public tranquillity.

Ratisbon, June 22, 1761.

Since this declaration was d vered, the Germanic body consi themselves as invited to the c gress; which they ascribe to court of Versailles. The same a declaration of the very same i port was delivered to the diet the Swedish minister.

Declarations of marshal Broglio to the inhabitants of Brunswic and Hanover, on his late irruption into that country.

WHEREAS a great number of civil officers from the regency, and principal inhabitants of Brunswic and Hanover, have abandoned the usual place of their abode upon the entrance of his majesty's forces, not through fear of being ill treated or pillaged, since it is known to all Germany the exact discipline which they observe, but through an evil design, and in order to avoid the obedience they owe to our commands; and it being our duty to remedy such pernicious conduct as is wholly repugnant to the laws of war, we have thought proper to publish this declaration, that no person may plead ignorance thereof, but attribute to themselves the penalties they shall incur in default of a due obedience.

I. Be it ordered to the officers of the regency, and in general to all the inhabitants of Hanover and Brunswic, that they remain in their towns, villages, houses, and other places of abode, keeping their effects and cattle with them; or if any of them should be already departed, to return to their habitations within eight days of the present publication.

II. Be it known to all officers aforesaid, who shall disobey this order, that their houses shall be pillaged and levelled to the ground; and if they are hereafter taken, they shall be punished in their persons according to the exigency of the case.

III. As to the other inhabitants who shall leave their habitations, or that stray their horses and cattle, as is usual to do in the woods to prevent their being made use of in his most Christian majesty's army, they shall be corporally punished as soon as taken; and the penalty of a certain sum shall be laid upon the district where they belong, in proportion to the number of beasts they shall so remove, which penalty shall daily increase till they are returned.

IV. And that the inhabitants shall have no pretence to refuse to provide such a number of carriages as shall be demanded of them by the proper officers of his most Christian Majesty, be it ordered, that for the future, each district shall have in readiness fifteen carriages, to be drawn by four able horses, or oxen; which number shall be fixed upon every hundred houses throughout the country; and all persons disobeying shall be severely punished.

V. It is well known that the inhabitants of this country are ordered by the regency to appriſe the enemy of our approach, and for that purpose, conceal themselves in woods and passes, place themselves upon eminences, and make an alarm with bells when they see us arrive; abuse and pillage sutlers and carriages that they find without defence, and in general hold a correspondence with the enemy, serving them as spies and guides to our prejudice. The duty of the employ with which his most Christian majesty has been pleased to honour us, requires, that to prevent and punish such enormous conduct, we use the utmost rigour and severity of the laws of war; it is therefore ordered to the regency of Hanover and Brunswic, to give notice to their respective districts and divisions, that every person on whom a letter is found directed to the enemy, any ways relative to the ope-

rations of the army, or whoever ſhall by any other means give ſuch intelligence to the enemy, ſhall be immediately hanged; or whoever is found to aſſault or ill treat any perſon in the French army, ſhall ſuffer the ſame puniſhment: and that every village where the bell is rang to appriſe the enemy of our approach, or wherever the French troops ſhall be attacked, without one hour's previous notice given to their commander, ſhall be totally burnt; and the chief officer from the regency of ſuch village or diſtrict ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, beſides a ſufficient ſum which ſhall be levied upon the eſtates of Hanover and Brunſwic, to indemnify the troops of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty for their damage therein.

VI. The officers of the regency ſhall cauſe theſe orders to be affixed and publiſhed in the moſt public places of the country, and be diligent in cauſing all perſons under their directions to provide the neceſſary contributions, forage, and carriages, repair the roads, and in general to be obedient to the demands of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's officers; in default of which, to have their houſes pillaged and levelled to the ground.

For the due execution of theſe orders, the officers of the regency may be aſſiſted with his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's troops, and by a perfect compliance therewith, they may depend upon our protection.

Done at the head quarters, Sept. 8, 1761.

Signed, *Le Marechal Duc de Broglio.*

HEADS *of the family convention of the houſe of Bourbon.*

VERſailles, December 24. The treaty of friendſhip and union, which the king concluded with the king of Spain on the 15th of Aug 1761, under the denominations o a family convention, the ratifica tions of which were exchanged o the 8th of September following, i to be printed agreeable to the inten tion of their majeſties: mean whil it hath been thought proper to pub liſh the following faithful abſtrac of it.

The preamble ſets forth the mo tives for concluding the treaty, an the objects of it. The motives are the ties of blood between the tw kings, and the ſentiments they en tertain for each other. The objec of it is to give ſtability and perma nency to thoſe duties, which natu rally flow from affinity and friend ſhip, and to eſtabliſh a ſolemn an laſting monument of that recipro cal intereſt, which ought to be th baſis of the deſires of the two mo narchs, and of the proſperity o their royal families.

The treaty itſelf contains twenty eight articles.

1. Both kings will, for the future look upon every power as their ene my, that becomes the enemy o either.

2. Their majeſties reciprocall guaranty all their dominions i whatever part of the world they b ſituated; but they expreſsly ſtipu late that this guaranty ſhall exten only to thoſe dominions, reſpective ly, of which the two crowns ſhall b in poſſeſſion, the moment they ar at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend thei guaranty to the king of the Two Si cilies and the infant duke of Parma on condition that theſe two prince guaranty the dominions of their moſ Chriſtian and Catholic majeſties.

4. Though this mutual inviola ble guaranty is to be ſupported with all the forces of the two kings, thei majeſtie

majeſties have thought proper to fix the ſuccours, which are to be firſt furniſhed.

5. 6. 7. Theſe articles determine the quality and quantity of theſe firſt ſuccours, which the power required engages to furniſh the power requiring. Theſe ſuccours conſiſt of ſhips and frigates of war, and of land forces both horſe and foot. Their number is determined, and the poſts and ſtations to which they are to repair.

8. The war in which France ſhall be involved in conſequence of her engagements by the treaty of Weſtphalia, or other alliances with the princes and ſtates of Germany and the North, are excepted from the caſes in which Spain is bound to furniſh ſuccours to France, unleſs ſome maritime power take part in thoſe wars, or France be attacked by land in their own country.

9. The potentate requiring may ſend one or more commiſſaries, to ſee whether the potentate required hath aſſembled the ſtipulated ſuccours within the limited time.

10. 11. The potentate required ſhall be at liberty to make only one repreſentation on the uſe to be made of the ſuccours furniſhed to the potentate requiring: this, however, is to be underſtood only of caſes where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary caſes, where the power that is to furniſh the ſuccours is obliged only to hold them in readineſs in that part of his dominions which the power requiring ſhall appoint.

12. 13. The demand of ſuccours ſhall be held a ſufficient proof, on one hand, of the neceſſity of receiving them; and on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furniſhing of them ſhall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any diſcuſſion, the ſtipulated number of ſhips and land forces ſhall, three months after requiſition, be conſidered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14. 15. The charges of the ſaid ſhips and troops ſhall be defrayed by the power to which they are ſent: and the power who ſends them, ſhall hold ready other ſhips to replace thoſe which may be loſt by accidents of the ſeas or of war; and alſo the neceſſary recruits and preparations for the land forces.

16. The ſuccours above ſtipulated ſhall be conſidered as the leaſt that either of the two monarchs ſhall be at liberty to furniſh to the other: but as it is their intention that a war declared againſt either, ſhall be regarded as perſonal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war againſt the ſame enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that in ſuch caſes they will enter into a particular convention, ſuited to circumſtances, and ſettle, as well the reſpective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which ſhall be executed by common conſent and with perfect agreement.

17. 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to liſten to, nor to make, any propoſals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual conſent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to conſider the intereſts of the allied crown as their own; to compenſate their reſpective loſſes and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the ſame power.

19. 20. The king of Spain con-

tracts for the king of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promises to cause it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the succours to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, shall be settled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engaged to support, on all occasions, the dignity and rights of their house, and those of all the princes descended from it.

21. 22. No other power but those of the august house of Bourbon shall be inserted or admitted to accede to the present treaty. Their respective subjects and dominions shall participate in the connection and advantages settled between the sovereigns, and shall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good understanding subsisting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine shall be abolished in favour of the subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian majesties, who shall enjoy in France the same privileges as the natives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born subjects of these two monarchies.

24. The subjects of the three sovereigns shall enjoy, in their respective dominions in Europe, the same privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the powers, with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or shall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, shall not be cited nor serve as a precedent; it being the intention of their most Christian, Catholic, and Sicilian majesties, that no other nation shall participate in the advantages of their respective subjects.

26. The contracting parties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their alliances and negotiations, especially when they have reference to their common interests; and their ministers at all the courts of Europe shall live in the greatest harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a stipulation concerning the ceremonial to be observed between the ministers of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign courts.

28. This contains a promise to ratify the treaty.

Such is in substance, the treaty in question. No separate or secret article is added to it. The stipulations of it cannot prejudice any other power. The object of the reciprocal guaranty is only those dominions of which the contracting powers shall be in possession at the epoch of a general peace. In short, all the conditions and clauses of this treaty, in which England is neither named, nor even designed, have not the least connection with the origin, the object, or the events of the present war.

The king of Spain, to give a public testimony of the satisfaction he received from the conclusion of this family convention, has created the duke de Choiseul, who laboured with so much zeal to accomplish this great work, a grandee of Spain, and a knight of the golden fleece.

From

From the London Gazette.

anſlation of a note delivered to the earl of Egremont, by the count de Fuentes, December 25, 1761.

THE count de Fuentes, the Catholic king's ambaſſador, his Britannic majeſty, has juſt eived a courier from his court, whom he is informed, that my d Briſtol, his Britannic majeſty's baſſador at the court of Madrid, ſaid to his excellency Mr. Wall, niſter of ſtate, that he had orders demand a poſitive and categori- anſwer to this queſtion, viz. 'If ain thinks of allying herſelf with nce againſt England?'——And declare, at the ſame time, that ſhould take a refuſal to his de- nd, for an aggreſſion and decla- ion of war, and that he ſhould, conſequence, be obliged to retire m the court of Spain. The above niſter of ſtate anſwered him, that h a ſtep could only be ſuggeſted the ſpirit of haughtineſs, and of cord, which, for the misfortune mankind, ſtill reigns but too ch in the Britiſh government; t it was in that very moment t the war was declared; and the g's dignity violently attacked, l that he might retire how, or en he ſhould think proper.

The count de Fuentes is, in con- uence, ordered to leave the court l the dominions of England, and declare to the Britiſh king, to the gliſh nation, and to the whole verſe, that the horrors into which Spaniſh and Engliſh nations are ng to plunge themſelves, muſt attributed only to the pride, and the unmeaſurable ambition of n who has held the reins of the vernment, and who appears ſtill hold them, although by another id: that, if his Catholic majeſty uſed himſelf from anſwering on the treaty in queſtion between his Catholic majeſty and his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, which is believed to have been ſigned the 15th of Auguſt, and wherein, it is pretended, there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reaſons; firſt, the king's dignity required him to manifeſt his juſt reſentment of the little management, or to ſpeak more properly, of the inſulting manner with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, who, finding himſelf convinced of the juſtice which ſupported the king in his pretenſions, his ordinary and laſt anſwer was, that he would not relax in any thing till the Tower of London was taken ſword in hand.

Beſides, his majeſty was much ſhocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him: if the reſpect due to royal majeſty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: the miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly to thoſe of England, what the count de Fuentes, by the king's expreſs order declares publickly, viz. That the ſaid treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing that has the leaſt relation to the preſent war: that there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two ſovereigns; but it is ſpecified therein, that that guaranty is not to be underſtood but of the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the preſent war ſhall be ended: that, although his Catholic majeſty might have had reaſon to think himſelf offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. Buſſy, miniſter of France, which he had preſented

ſented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the ſame time with the war between this laſt and France; he has, however, diſſembled, and, from an effect of his love of peace, cauſed a memorial to be delivered to my lord Briſtol, wherein it is evidently demonſtrated, that the ſtep of France, which put the miniſter Pitt into ſo bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the ſincerity of the two ſovereigns: that further, from a freſh proof of his pacific ſpirit, the king of Spain wrote to the king of France his couſin, that if the union of intereſt in any manner retarded the peace with England, he conſented to ſeparate himſelf from it, not to put any obſtacle to ſo great a happineſs: but it was ſoon ſeen that this was only a pretence on the part of the Engliſh miniſter; for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and propoſing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the miniſter Pitt, to the great aſtoniſhment of the univerſe, rejected them with diſdain, and ſhewed at the ſame time his ill-will againſt Spain, to the ſcandal of the ſame Britiſh council; and unfortunately he has ſucceeded but too far in his pernicious deſign.

This declaration made, the count de Fuentes deſires his excellency my lord Egremont, to preſent his moſt humble reſpects to his Britannic majeſty, and to obtain for him paſſports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the ſhort paſſage of the ſea, which ſeparates them from the continent.

Tranſlation of the anſwer delive to the count de Fuentes, by the e of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

THE earl of Egremont, Britannic majeſty's ſecret of ſtate, having received from excellency the count de Fuent ambaſſador of the Catholic king the court of London, a paper, which, beſides the notification of recall, and the demand of the nec ſary paſſports to go out of the kin dominions, he has thought prop to enter into what has juſt paſſed b tween the two courts, with a view make that of London appear as t ſource of all the misfortunes whi may enſue from the rupture whi has happened: in order that nobo may be miſled by the declarati which his excellency has been plea ed to make to the king, to the En liſh nation, and the whole univer notwithſtanding the inſinuation, void of foundation as of decenc of the ſpirit of haughtineſs and diſcord, which his excellency pr tends, reigns in the Britiſh gover ment, to the misfortune of ma kind; and notwithſtanding the regularity and indecency of appea ing to the Engliſh nation, as if could be ſeparated from its kin for whom the moſt determined fe timents of love, of duty, and confidence, are engraved in t hearts of all his ſubjects; the ſa earl of Egremont, by his majeſty order, laying aſide, in this anſwe all ſpirit of declamation and harſhneſs, avoiding every offenſi word, which might hurt the digni of ſovereigns, without ſtooping invectives againſt private perſon will confine himſelf to facts with t moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs: and it from this repreſentation of facts th

appeals to all Europe, and to the ole univerſe, for the purity of king's intentions, and for the cerity of the wiſhes his majeſty not ceaſed to make, as well as the moderation he has always wed, though in vain, for the intenance of friendſhip and good derſtanding between the Britiſh l Spaniſh nations.

The king having received unubted informations, that the court Madrid had ſecretly contracted gagements with that of Verſailles, which the miniſters of France oured to repreſent, in all the rts of Europe, as offenſive to eat Britain, and combining theſe pearances with the ſtep which court of Spain had a little time fore taken towards his majeſty, avowing its conſent, (though t avowal had been followed by logies) to the memorial preted the 23d of July, by the Sieur Buſſy, miniſter plenipotentiary of moſt Chriſtian king, to the king's retary of ſtate; and his majeſty ving, afterwards, received inligence, ſcarce admitting a doubt, troops marching, and of mily preparations making in all ports of Spain, judged that dignity, as well as his prudence, quired him to order his ambaſſar, at Madrid, by a diſpatch ted the 28th of October, to dend, in terms the moſt meaſured wever, and the moſt amicable, communication of the treaty rently concluded between the urts of Madrid and Verſailles, at leaſt of the articles which ght relate to the intereſts of reat Britain, and, in order to oid every thing which could be ought to imply the leaſt ſlight of e dignity, or even the delicacy of his Catholic majeſty, the earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to content himſelf with aſſurances, in caſe the Catholic king offered to give any, that the ſaid engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing that any difficulty was made in ſhewing the treaty. The king could not give a leſs equivocal proof of his dependence on the good faith of the Catholic king, than in ſhewing him an unbounded confidence, in ſo important an affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happineſs of his people.

How great then was the king's ſurprize, when, inſtead of receiving the juſt ſatisfaction which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambaſſador, that, having addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter of Spain for that purpoſe, he could only draw from him a refuſal to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to his majeſty's juſt requiſitions, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtineſs, animoſity, and menace; and which ſeemed ſo ſtrongly to verify the ſuſpicions of the unamicable diſpoſition of the court of Spain, that nothing leſs than his majeſty's moderation, and his reſolution taken to make all the efforts poſſible to avoid the misfortunes inſeparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a laſt trial; by giving orders to his ambaſſador to addreſs himſelf to the miniſter of Spain, to deſire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed

formed the design to join the king's enemies in the present war, or to depart, in any manner, from the neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make that minister sensible, that if they persisted in refusing all satisfaction on demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the king could not but consider such a refusal as the most authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his majesty to take the measures which his royal prudence should dictate for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the prosperity and protection of his people: and to re-call his ambassador.

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish minister keeping no farther measures, answered drily, "That it "was in that very moment that "the war was declared, and the "king's dignity attacked, and that "the earl of Bristol might retire "how, and when he should think "proper."

And in order to set in its true light the declaration, "That, if "the respect due to his Catholic "majesty had been regarded, ex-"planations might have been had "without any difficulty, and that "the ministers of Spain might "have said frankly, as Monsr. de "Fuentes, by the king's express "order, declares publickly, that "the said treaty is only a conven-"tion between the family of Bour-"bon; in which there is nothing "which has the least relation to "the present war; and that the "guarantee which is therein spe-"cified, is not to be understood "but of the dominions, which "shall remain to France after "war:" It is declared, that, v far from thinking of being wanti to the respect, acknowledged to due to crowned heads, the instr tions given to the earl of Brist have always been to make requisitions, on the subject of engagements between the courts Madrid and Versailles, with all decency, and all the attention p sible: and the demand of a categ rical answer was not made till af repeated, and most stinging refus to give the least satisfaction, and the last extremity. Therefore the court of Spain ever had design to give this so necessary tisfaction, they had not the le reason that ought to have engag them to defer it to the momer when it could no longer be of u But, fortunately, the terms in whi the declaration is conceived, sp us the regret of not having receiv it sooner; for it appears at the fi sight, that the answer is not at conformable to the demand: wanted to be informed, *If the co of Spain intended to join the Frenc our enemies, to make war on Gre Britain, or to depart from their ne trality*; whereas the answer co cerns one treaty only, which is sa to be of the 15th of August, car fully avoiding to say the least wo that could explain, in any manne the intentions of Spain towar Great Britain, or the further e gagements they may have co tracted on the present crisis.

After a deduction, as exact faithful, of what has passed betwe the two courts, it is left to the i partial publick to decide, which the two has always been inclined peace, and which was determin on war.

As to the reſt, the earl of Egre-
nt has the honour to acquaint
excellency the count de Fuentes,
the king's order, that the ne-
ſſary paſſports for him ſhall be
pedited, and that they will not
l to procure him all poſſible fa-
ities for his paſſage to that port
ich he ſhall think moſt conve-
ent.

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py of the king of Spain's orders to the governors of the ſea port towns of that kingdom, for the detention of the Engliſh ſhips. Tranſlated from the original Spaniſh.

Buen Retiro, Dec. 10, 1761.

HIS majeſty is pretty ſure that the king of England has al-
ady, or will, in a few days, de-
are war, or cauſe hoſtilities to be
mmenced againſt his majeſty's
bjects: on this ſuppoſition, and
ntil we are informed what conduct
e Engliſh will obſerve in their
pture with Spain, which their
juſtice has occaſioned, it is his
ajeſty's will, that the ſhips of that
ation that ſhall be found in any of
e ports of his dominions ſhall be
etained, declaring, at the ſame
me, that this is only done to keep
em as a depoſit, and which is to
e effected with the precaution that
l concerned ſhall think proper to
ake for the preſervation of the
ips and cargoes, till his majeſty
nds that the king of England be-
ins the war, agreeable to the re-
ulations eſtabliſhed among civi-
zed nations, when they will be ſet
t liberty: to put in execution this
is majeſty's orders, and that no-
hing may be wanting to obtain the
rue object thereof, it is neceſſary that your lordſhip will make ſei-
zure of all the Engliſh ſhips either men of war or merchantmen, that ſhould be found in the ports of your juriſdiction, taking off their rud-
ders, and ſecuring their papers, to prevent their putting out to ſea: care ſhall be taken that no ill treat-
ment is offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their car-
goes, taking what meaſures ſhould be requiſite to the ſatisfaction of their reſpective owners for their preſervation.

It is likewiſe his majeſty's plea-
ſure that an embargo ſhould be laid in all the ports of Spain (till new orders) on all ſhips or veſſels of any nation whatſoever, beginning with the Spaniſh ſhips, in order to hinder any intelligence that might be given to the enemy of this rupture, and to provide againſt the danger that, by ſuch information, the Spaniſh men of war, or merchantmen, now at ſea, would run of being ſeized by the enemy.

This order has no other excep-
tion, but that no obſtruction or hindrance ſhall be put to the de-
parture from this port of any veſſel that Don Juan de Arraiga, or the miniſters of the marine department, ſhall think proper to ſend out. The king truſts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders.

His Majeſty's declaration of war againſt the king of Spain.

GEORGE R.

THE conſtant object of our attention, ſince our acceſ-
ſion to the throne, has been, if poſſible, to put an end to the cala-
mities of war, and to ſettle the public

public tranquillity upon a ſolid and laſting foundation. To prevent thoſe calamities from being extended ſtill farther; and becauſe the moſt perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain is at all times the mutual intereſt of both nations; it has been our earneſt deſire to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with the king of Spain, and to accommodate the diſputes between us and that crown in the moſt amicable manner. This object we have ſteadily purſued, notwithſtanding the many partialities ſhewn by the Spaniards to our enemies the French, during the courſe of the preſent war, inconſiſtent with their neutrality: and moſt eſſential proofs have been given of the friendſhip and regard of the court of Great Britain for the king of Spain and his family. After a conduct ſo friendly, and ſo full of good faith, on our part, it was matter of great ſurprize to us, to find a memorial, delivered on the twenty-third day of July laſt, by Monſieur Buſſy, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal ſecretaries of ſtate, expreſsly relating to the diſputes between us and the crown of Spain; and declaring that, if thoſe objects ſhould bring on a war, the French king would be obliged to take part therein. Our ſurprize was increaſed, when afterwards this unprecedented and offenſive ſtep, made by a power in open war with us, was avowed by the Spaniſh miniſter to our ambaſſador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full approbation and conſent of the king of Spain. But, as this avowal was accompanied with the moſt becoming apologies on the part of the king of Spain, and with aſſurances, that ſuch memorial never would have been delivered; if it had been fo ſeen that we ſhould have look upon it in an offenſive light, a that the king of Spain was at l berty, and ready, to adjuſt all h differences with Great Britain, wit out the intervention, or knowledg of France; and ſoon after, we ha the ſatisfaction to be informed b our ambaſſador at Madrid, that th Spaniſh miniſter, taking notice o the reports induſtriouſly ſpread of a approaching rupture, had acquaint ed him, that the king of Spain ha at no time been more intent o cultivating a good correſpondenc with us; and as the Spaniſh am baſſador at our court made repeate declarations to the ſame effect, w thought ourſelves bound, in juſtic and prudence, to forbear coming t extremities. But the ſame tende concern for the welfare of our ſub jects, which prevented our accelerat ing precipitately a war with Spain if it could poſſibly be avoided, mad it neceſſary for us to endeavour t know with certainty, what were th engagements and real intentions o the court of Spain. Therefore, a we had information, that engage ments had been lately contracted between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and it was ſoon after induſtriouſly ſpread throughout all Europe, by the miniſters of France, that the purport of thoſe engagements was hoſtile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the point of entering into the war; we directed our ambaſſador to deſire, in the moſt friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of ſuch articles thereof as immediately related to the intereſts of Great Britain, if any ſuch there were; or, at leaſt, an aſſurance

that

t there were none incompatible
th the friendſhip ſubſiſting be-
een us and the crown of Spain.
ir aſtoniſhment and concern was
eat when we learnt, that ſo far
m giving ſatisfaction upon ſo
ſonable an application, the Spa-
h miniſters had declined anſwer-
; with reaſonings and inſinua-
ns of a very hoſtile tendency:
d as at the ſame time we had
telligence, that great armaments
re making in Spain, by ſea and
nd, we thought it abſolutely ne-
ſſary to try, once more, if a rup-
re could be avoided; we there-
e directed our ambaſſador to aſk,
a firm, but friendly manner,
ether the court of Madrid in-
nded to join the French, our ene-
es, to act hoſtilely againſt Great
itain, or to depart from its neu-
lity; and if he found the Spaniſh
niſters avoided to give a clear an-
er, to inſinuate, in the moſt de-
nt manner, that the refuſing, or
oiding to anſwer a queſtion ſo
aſonable, could only ariſe from
e king of Spain's having already
gaged, or reſolved to take part
ainſt us, and muſt be looked
on as an avowal of ſuch hoſtile
tention, and equivalent to a de-
aration of war; and that he had
ders immediately to leave the
urt of Madrid. The peremptory
fuſal by the court of Spain, to
ive the leaſt ſatisfaction, with re-
ard to any of thoſe reaſonable de-
ands on our part, and the ſolemn
eclaration at the ſame time made
y the Spaniſh miniſter, that they
onſidered the war as then actually
eclared, prove to a demonſtration,
hat their reſolution to act offen-
vely, was ſo abſolutely and irre-
ocably taken, that it could not be
ny longer diſſembled, or denied.
The king of Spain, therefore, hav-
ing been induced, without any pro-
vocation on our part, to conſider
the war as already commenced
againſt us, which has in effect been
declared at Madrid; we truſt, that
by the bleſſing of Almighty God
on the juſtice of our cauſe, and by
the aſſiſtance of our loving ſubjects,
we ſhall be able to defeat the am-
bitious deſigns, which have formed
this union between the two branches
of the houſe of Bourbon; having
now begun a new war, and por-
tend the moſt dangerous conſe-
quences to all Europe. Therefore,
we have thought fit to declare, and
do hereby declare, war againſt the
ſaid king of Spain; and we will,
in purſuance of ſuch declaration,
vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid war,
wherein the honour of our crown,
the welfare of our ſubjects, and the
proſperity of our nation, which we
are determined at all times with our
utmoſt power to preſerve and ſup-
port, are ſo greatly concerned.
And we do hereby will and require
our generals and commanders of
our forces, our commiſſioners for
executing the office of our high
admiral of Great Britain, our lieu-
tenants of our ſeveral counties, go-
vernors of our forts and garriſons,
and all other officers and ſoldiers,
under them, by ſea and land, to
do and execute all acts of hoſtility,
in the proſecution of this war,
againſt the ſaid king of Spain, his
vaſſals and ſubjects, and to oppoſe
their attempts; willing and requir-
ing all our ſubjects to take notice
of the ſame, whom we henceforth
ſtrictly forbid to hold any corre-
ſpondence, or communication, with
the ſaid king of Spain, or his ſub-
jects: and we do hereby command
our own ſubjects, and advertiſe all
other

other perſons, of what nations ſoever, not to tranſport, or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries, of the ſaid king of Spain; declaring that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting, or carrying any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries, of the ſaid king of Spain, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdoms divers of the ſubjects of the king of Spain, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the Spaniſh ſubjects, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their perſons and effects.

Given at our court at St. James's, the ſecond day of January, 1762, in the ſecond year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

The king of Spain's declaration of war, which was publiſhed at Madrid on the 18th of January.

THE KING.

ALthough I have already taken for a declaration of war by England againſt Spain, the inconſiderate ſtep of lord Briſtol, the Britannic king's ambaſſador at my court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my miniſter of ſtate, what engagements I had contracted with France, making this the condition of his demand, or rather adding this threat, That if he did not receive a categorical anſwer, he would leave my court, and take the denial for an aggreſſion: a although, before this provocati was received, my patience was tir out with ſuffering and beholdin on many occaſions, that the Engli government minded no other la but the aggrandizement of the nation by land, and univerſal d ſpotiſm by ſea; I was neverthele deſirous to ſee whether this mena would be carried into execution; whether the court of England, fe ſible of the inefficacy of ſuch m thods towards my dignity, and th of my crown, would not emplo others that ſhould be more ſuitab to me, and make me overlook a thoſe inſults. But the haughtine of the Engliſh was ſo far from co taining itſelf within juſt bound that I have juſt learnt, that on t ſecond inſtant a reſolution w taken by the Britannic king in cou cil, to declare war againſt Spai Thus, ſeeing myſelf under the ha neceſſity of following this exampl which I would never have give becauſe it is ſo horrible, and contrary to humanity, I have o dered by a decree of the 15th inſtan that war ſhould likewiſe be in mediately declared, on my pa againſt the king of England, h kingdoms, eſtates, and ſubjects and that in conſequence thereo proper orders ſhould be ſent to a parts of my dominions, where ſhould be neceſſary, for their d fence and that of my ſubjects, well as for acting offenſively agai the enemy.

For this end, I order my counc of war to take the requiſite me ſures that this declaration of w may be publiſhed at my court, an in my kingdoms, with the formal ties uſual upon ſuch occaſions; ar that in conſequence all kind of ho

tiliti

lities may be exercised towards
ne English, that those of them who
re not naturalized in Spain, may
ave my kingdoms; that they may
arry on no trade there; and that
nly those who are employed as
tizans may be suffered to remain;
at for the future my subjects may
ve no dealings with those of Eng-
nd, nor with the estates of that
own, for any of their productions
fisheries, particularly cod, or their
anufactures or merchandize; so
at the inhibition of this trade may
e understood to be, and may be
fact, absolute and effective, and
mp a vicious quality, and a pro-
bition of sale on the aforesaid ef-
cts, productions, fisheries, cod,
erchandizes, and manufactures of
e dominions of England: that
vessels whatsoever, with the
ove-mentioned effects on board,
ay be admitted into my harbours,
d that they may not be permitted
be brought in by land, being
icit and prohibited in my king-
ms, though they may have been
ought or deposited in buildings,
ggage, warehouses, shops, or
uses of merchants, or other pri-
e persons, my subjects or vassals,
subjects or vassals of provinces
d states, with whom I am in peace
alliance, or have a free trade,
om, nevertheless, I intend not to
rt, or to infringe the peace, the
erty, and privilege which they
oy, by treaty, of carrying on the
al trade in my kingdoms with
ir ships, and the proper and pe-
iar productions of their lands,
vinces and conquests, or the
duce of their manufactories.

I also command that all mer-
nts who shall have in their pos-
ion any cod, or other fish, or
duce of the dominions of Eng-

land, shall, in the space of fifteen days from the date of this declaration, declare the same, and deliver an account thereof, either at my court, or elsewhere, to the officers who shall be appointed by the marquis de Squilace, superintendant-general of my revenues, that the whole may be forth-coming: and such of the said effects, of which a list shall not be so delivered in the space of fifteen days, shall be immediately confiscated; two months, and no more, being allowed for the consumption of those which shall be declared; after which time the merchants shall be obliged to carry the said effects to the custom-houses, and, where there is no custom-house, to the houses that serve instead thereof, that they may be publickly sold by an officer or officers nominated for that end, or, if none should be appointed, by the judges, who should give the produce of the sale to the proprietors; but none of the said merchandizes, prohibited in the manner just prescribed, shall return to their warehouses or shops.

I have given a separate commission, with all the necessary powers, to the marquis de Squilace, superintendant-general of my revenues, that in that quality he may see that this prohibited trade be not suffered, and that he may immediately issue such orders and instructions as he shall think necessary for this important end; taking cognizance, in the first instance, in person, and by his sub-delegates, of the disputes which shall arise on occasion of this contraband, with an appeal to the council of finances in the hall of justice; except however what relates to contraband military stores, arms, and other effects be-

longing to war, particularized in treaties of peace, the cognizance of disputes on the articles belonging to the council of war, and the military tribunals.

And I command that all that is above be observed, executed, and accomplished, under the heavy penalties contained in the laws, pragmatiques, and royal cedules, issued on like occasions in times past; which are to extend also to all my subjects, and the inhabitants of my kingdoms and estates, without any exception, and notwithstanding any privileges; my will being, that this declaration of war shall come as soon as possible to the knowledge of my subjects, as well that they may guard their persons and effects from the insults of the English, as that they may labour to molest them by naval armaments, and by other methods authorized by the law of arms.

Given at Buen-Retiro, Jan. 16, 1762.

I THE KING.

Papers relating to the surrender of Pondicherry.

Translation of Mr. Lally's proposals for the delivery of the garrison.

THE taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of treaties, and of that neutrality which has always subsisted between all European nations, and namely, between the two nations in this part of India, and that immediately after a signal service which the French nation had rendered the English, not only in taking no part against them with the nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them into their settlements, to give them time to recover from their first losses (appears by the letters of than from Mr. Pigot himself, and fro the council of Madras to that Pondicherry) added to the form refusal of fulfilling the conditio of a cartel, agreed upon betwe our respective masters, though was at first accepted by Mr. Pig and the commissaries were nam on both sides to go to Sadraft, settle amicably the difficulties whi might occur in its execution, put out of my power with respect to n court to make or propose to M Coote any capitulation for the to of Pondicherry.

The king's troops, and those the company, surrender themselv for want of provisions, prisoners war of his Britannic majesty, up the terms of the cartel, which I r claim equally for all the inhabitan of Pondicherry, as well as for t exercise of the Roman religion, t religious houses, hospitals, cha lains, surgeons, servants, &c. r ferring myself to the decision our two courts for reparation pr portioned to the violation of so s lemn a treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may tal possession to-morrow morning eight o'clock of the gate of Vill nour; and after to-morrow at t same hour of the fort of St. Loui and as he has the power in his ow hands, he will dictate such ulteri dispositions to be made, as he sha judge proper.

I demand, merely from a princ ple of justice and humanity, th the mother and sisters of Raza Sa be permitted to seek an asylu where they please, or that they r main prisoners among the Englis and be not delivered up into Mah met Ally Cawn's hands, which a

sti

ll red with the blood of the huf-
nd and father, that he has ſpilt,
the ſhame indeed of thoſe who
ve them up to him; but not leſs
the ſhame of the commander of
e Engliſh army, who ſhould not
ve allowed ſuch a piece of
rbarity to be committed in his
mp.

As I am tied up by the cartel in
e declaration which I make to
r. Coote, I conſent that the gen-
men of the council of Pondicher-
, may make their own repreſen-
ions to him, with regard to what
y more immediately concern
ir own private intereſts, as well
the intereſt of the inhabitants of
e colony.

Done at Fort Louis of Pondi-
cherry, the 15th of January,
1761.

Signed, LALLY.

Colonel Coote, commander in
chief of his Britannic majeſty's
forces before Pondicherry.

true copy. Franc. Rowland, Sec.

lonel Coote's anſwer to Mr. Lally's propoſals.

THE particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having
en long ſince tranſmitted to his
tannic majeſty, by the officer to
om that place ſurrendered, co-
el Coote cannot take cognizance
what paſſed on that occaſion;
r can he admit the ſame as any
y relative to the ſurrender of
ndicherry.

The diſputes that have ariſen
ncerning the cartel concluded
tween their Britannic and moſt
riſtian Majeſties, being as yet
decided, colonel Coote has it
t in his power to admit, that the troops of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and thoſe of the French Eaſt-India company, ſhall be deemed priſoners of war to his Britannic majeſty upon the terms of that cartel; but requires that they ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, to be uſed as he ſhall think conſiſtent with the intereſts of the king his maſter. And colonel Coote will ſhew all ſuch indulgences as are agreeable to humanity.

Colonel Coote will ſend the grenadiers of his regiment, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock to-morrow morning, to take poſſeſſion of the Villenour gate; and the next morning, between the ſame hours, he will alſo take poſſeſſion of the gate of fort St. Louis.

The mother and ſiſters of Raza Saib ſhall be eſcorted to Madras, where proper care ſhall be taken for their ſafety; and they ſhall not, on any account, be delivered into the hands of nabob Mahomud Ally Cawn.

Given at the head quarters at the camp before Pondicherry, this 15th of January, 1761.

Signed, EYRE COOTE.

Articles propoſed to Colonel Coote by the chief of the Jeſuits; to which no anſwer was returned.

THE ſuperior council of Pondicherry, authoriſed by the count de Lally, lieutenant general of the armies of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and his commiſſary in India, to treat for the ſaid town and its inhabitants, preſent the following articles to colonel Coote, commander of his Britannic majeſty's troops on the coaſt of Coromandel.

ARTICLE I.

Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants shall not in any wise be injured, their houses shall be preserved, and they shall retain all their effects and merchandize, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they shall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the said town, as new subjects of his Britannic majesty; and they shall be treated as the old subjects have been treated; accordingly, those who have hitherto had possessions or advantages, shall not be deprived of them.

Art. II. They shall be maintained in the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, in the same manner as has been practised under the French government. The churches and the houses of the ecclesiastics and religious persons shall be preserved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be situated without or within the town. The missionaries shall have liberty of passing from place to place, and shall find, under the English flag, the same protection as under the French flag.

Art. III. Not only the buildings and houses, belonging to private persons, whether laymen, ecclesiastics, or religious persons, shall be left in the condition they are, but also the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouses, and the walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of these last, that is to say, every thing of this kind, belonging to the company, shall be decided by the two respective courts.

Art. IV. The papers of the registry and notary office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, shall be sent to France without any obstacle, by such conve ances as they shall think fit who a now charged with them, and whose possession they shall, in t mean time, remain.

Art. V. The treatment here before stipulated by the first artic for the inhabitants of Pondicherr shall be extended to all the mer bers of the council, company agents, officers settled in the sa town, and all others, who ha been, or now are, in service of t company; and so in like mann to the merchants, whether Arm nians, or of any other nation, settl heretofore in Pondicherry for the trade.

Art. VI. The Creoles, or nativ of Mauritius and of Bourbo amounting in number to forty-on including five officers, as well tho who are in health, as those w have been wounded, or are invalic having served as volunteers, and n being soldiers, should have the l berty of returning to their hon by the first good opportunity th may find.

Art. VII. Safeguards shall granted to prevent disorder.

Art. VIII. All the foregoing a ticles shall be executed accordi to good faith.

A true copy.

FRANCIS ROWLAND, Secretar

Translation of the supreme orde from the Mogul's court at Dyhl to Sciddee Ibrahim, of Rajapor received March 19, 1761.

A copy of the supreme order, to be r spected by the world, under the se of Safdar Jung Bahaboer, visie received at Sahajanabad.

BE it with delight observed, t our subjects of the said plac an

d the world in general, that we ve ſent our enemies to the lower gions, by the mortal wounds of r ſkilful ſwords. They were ſur- unded at the camp of Singar, d prevented from being ſupplied th any kinds of proviſions or wa- r, which obliged them at laſt to ll and eat their cows, whom they ed to worſhip as the Almighty od, as alſo to ſearch their dung r the grain they had eaten on. hus unhappily ſituated, they re- lved to die rather than ſubject emſelves longer to the miſeries of mine, and accordingly on the 6th Jamadelakhar (or January 1761) eir whole camp was ordered to be readineſs to make their laſt ef- rt, which our officers and army, zealous hearts, received with in- epidity, and returned as quick as ghtning, and terrible as thunder. a moment of time they diſpatch- l them to Johannum (hell); this parated the head of Viſſvaſraw he commanding officer) from his dy, and caſt it on the earth: havoo or Sadobo was firſt wound- d, and then trampled to death by is own elephant; Mallarſie Hol- ar was cut down; Changoſie and amaſie are taken priſoners, and eir inferior officers and ſeapoys ere ſlain in numbers, impoſſible erein to expreſs.

Twenty-two thouſand of the ene- y, male as well as female, have een made Moors, and diſtributed he handſomeſt of the women as oncubines to our officers, and the thers as ſlaves to our army; but he riches they have taken cannot e aſcertained, the following is only art: fifty thouſand horſes, four undred thouſand head of cattle, ne crow and three quarters of upees, eleven thouſand camels, five undred elephants, beſides pearls, precious ſtones, &c. all which are laid at his majeſty's feet.

Ye ſhall ſend copies hereof to all our cities, and publiſh this joyful news to the whole world. Praiſe be to God, the ungrateful enemy is cut off from the pleaſures of life, as the ſtars fall from heaven.

Capitulation for the citadel of Belle-iſle, made June 7, 1761.

Preliminary Article.

THE chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the King's army, and commandant of the citadel of Belleiſle, propoſes that the place ſhall ſurrender on the 12th of June, in caſe no ſuccours arrive before that time; and that, in the mean while, no works ſhould be carried on, on either ſide, nor any act of hoſtility, nor any communication between the Engliſh beſieging, and the French beſieged.

Refuſed.

ARTICLE I.

The entire garriſon ſhall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, and three pieces of cannon, with twelve rounds each. Each ſoldier ſhall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch-box. All the officers, ſerjeants, ſoldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage. The women to go with their huſbands.

Granted. In favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the chevalier de St. Croix.

II. Two covered waggons ſhall be provided, and the effects which they carry ſhall be depoſited in two covered boats, which are not to be viſited.

The covered waggons are refuſed; but care ſhall be taken to tranſport all the baggage to the continent by the ſhorteſt way.

III. Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed for carrying the French troops by the ſhorteſt way into the neareſt ports of France, by the firſt fair wind.

Granted.

IV. The French troops, that are to embark, are to be victualled in the ſame proportion with the troops of his Britannic majeſty; and the ſame proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and ſoldiers which the Engliſh troops have.

Granted.

V. When the troops ſhall be embarked, a veſſel is to be furniſhed for the chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, to M. de la Ville, the king's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet of commandant in the abſence of the chevalier de St. Croix, and to the field officers, including thoſe of the artillery, and engineers; as alſo for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the ſoldiers of the *Cour Royale*, to be tranſported to Nantz, with their wives, ſervants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be viſited. They are to be victualled in the ſame proportion with the Engliſh officers of the ſame rank.

Care ſhall be taken that all thoſe who are mentioned in this article ſhall be tranſported, without loſs of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon, granted by the firſt article.

VI. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the firſt article, a gate of the citadel ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic majeſty; at which there ſhall be kept a French guard equal number, until the king troops ſhall march out to embar Thoſe guards ſhall be ordered permit no Engliſh ſoldier to ente nor any French ſoldiers to go out

A gate ſhall be delivered to th troops of his Britannic majeſty, th moment the capitulation is ſigned and an equal number of Frenc troops ſhall occupy the ſame gate.

VII. A veſſel ſhall be furniſhe to the commiſſaries of war, and t the treaſurer, in which they ma carry their baggage, with their ſe cretaries, clerks, and ſervants without being moleſted or viſited They ſhall be conducted, as well a the other troops, to the neareſt por of France. Granted.

VIII. Meſſ. de Taille, captain general of the Garde Coſte, cam major, two lieutenants of canno neers of the Garde Coſte, and nine ty bombardiers, cannoneers, ſer jeants, and fuſileers, Gardes Coſte of Belleiſle, paid by the king, ſhal have it in their choice to remain in the iſland, as well as all the othe inhabitants, without being moleſt ed, either as to their perſons o goods. And if they have a mind to ſell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and, in general, any effects which belong to them, within ſix months, and to paſs over to the continent, they ſhall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they ſhall have proper aſſiſtance, and the neceſſary paſſports.

They ſhall remain in the iſland under the protection of the king of Great-Britain, as the other inhabitants, or ſhall be tranſported to the continent, if they pleaſe, with the garriſon.

IX. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treaſury of the French troops, the armourer, the Bourgeois cannoneers, the

e ſtore-keepers, and all the work-
en belonging to the engineers, may
main at Belleiſle with their fami-
s, or go to the continent with the
me privileges as abovementioned.
Granted to remain in the iſland,
on the ſame footing with the
her inhabitants, or to be tranſ-
rted with the garriſon to the con-
nent, as they ſhall think proper.

X. The Roman Catholic religi-
ſhall be exerciſed in the iſland
ith the ſame freedom as under a
rench government. The churches
all be preſerved, and the rectors
nd other prieſts continued; and,
caſe of death, they ſhall be re-
aced by the biſhop of Vannes.
hey ſhall be maintained in their
nctions, privileges, immunities,
nd revenues.

All the inhabitants, without di-
inction, ſhall enjoy the free exer-
ſe of their religion. The other
art of this article muſt neceſſarily
epend on the pleaſure of his Bri-
nnic majeſty.

XI. The officers and ſoldiers,
ho are in the hoſpitals of the town
nd citadel, ſhall be treated in the
me manner as the garriſon; and,
fter their recovery, they ſhall be
rniſhed with veſſels to carry them
o France. In the mean while they
hall be ſupplied with ſubſiſtence
nd remedies till their departure,
ccording to the ſtate which the
omptroller and ſurgeons ſhall give
n. Granted.

XII. After the term mentioned
n the preliminary article is expired,
rders ſhall be given that the com-
niſſaries of artillery, engineers, and
roviſions, ſhall make an inventory
f what ſhall be found in the king's
nagazines, out of which, bread,
vine, and meat, ſhall be furniſhed
to ſubſiſt the French troops to the
moment of their departure.

They ſhall be furniſhed with ne-
ceſſary ſubſiſtence till their depart-
ure, on the ſame footing with the
troops of his Britannic majeſty.

XIII. Major Gen. Crauford, as
well as all the Engliſh officers and
ſoldiers, who have been made pri-
ſoners ſince the 8th of April, 1761,
incluſive, ſhall be ſet at liberty after
the ſigning of the capitulation:
and ſhall be diſengaged from their
parole. The French officers of dif-
ferent ranks, volunteers, ſerjeants
and ſoldiers, who have been made
priſoners ſince the 8th of April,
ſhall alſo be ſet at liberty.

The Engliſh officers and ſoldiers,
priſoners of war in the citadel, are
to be free the moment the capitu-
lation is ſigned. The French offi-
cers and ſoldiers, who are priſoners
of war, ſhall be exchanged accord-
ing to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles ſhall be
executed faithfully on both ſides,
and ſuch as may be doubtful ſhall
be fairly interpreted. Granted.

After the ſignature, hoſtages ſhall
be ſent on both ſides, for the ſecuri-
ty of the articles of capitulation.
Granted.

All the archives, regiſters, public
papers, and writings, which have
any relation to the government of
the iſland, ſhall be faithfully given
up to his Britannic majeſty's com-
miſſary: two days ſhall be allowed
for the evacuation of the citadel;
and the tranſports neceſſary for the
embarkation, ſhall be ready to re-
ceive the garriſon and their effects.
A French officer ſhall be ordered
to deliver up the warlike ſtores
and proviſions; and, in general,
every thing which belongs to his

moſt Chriſtian majeſty, to an Engliſh commiſſary appointed for that purpoſe. And an officer ſhall be ordered to ſhew us all the mines and ſouterains of the place.

S. Hodgson. A. Keppel.
Le Chevalier de St. Croix.

The terms of peace to be granted to the Cherokee Indians.

Article I.

ALL Engliſh priſoners, negroes, horſes, and cattle, in their poſſeſſion, ſhall be delivered up immediately to colonel Grant.

II. Fort Loudoun and the cannon belonging thereto, now lying at Chote, ſhall be delivered up to any perſons ſent to take charge of them; and any forts ſhall be built hereafter in the Cherokee nation, when the ſame is thought neceſſary by the Engliſh.

III. The Cherokees ſhall not admit any Frenchmen into their nation; and if any ſhould come, the Cherokees ſhall aſſiſt us, at leaſt ſhall not pretend to interpoſe their protection, to prevent us, when we think proper to apprehend the Frenchmen.

IV. Any Indian, who murders any of his majeſty's ſubjects, ſhall be immediately put to death by the Cherokees, as ſoon as the murder and murderer are known in the Cherokee nation, and that the head or ſcalp of the murderer be brought to the commander of the next Engliſh fort.

V. The Cherokees ſhall not hunt to the eaſtward of Twenty-ſix mile river, nor the Engliſh to the weſtward of it, to prevent any quarrels or miſchief that may be occaſioned from the hunting parties meeting in the woods.

VI. To prevent as much as may be any diſturbances that may ariſe between the Cherokees and the white people on the back ſettlements, no Cherokee Indian ſhall come down into this province, within the limits of Twenty-ſix mile river, on any pretence whatſoever, without ſome white perſon in company, or unleſs by the order or permiſſion of this government; and that all white men, whether French or Engliſh, who have been amongſt the Cherokees, and have aided and aſſiſted them during the late war, ſhall be delivered up.

VII. The Cherokees ſhall not moleſt the creatures belonging to, nor treſpaſs on the grounds neceſſary for, planting paſturage for the uſe of the garriſons of forts, built, or to be built, in their nation.

VIII. The Catawbas and Chickeſaws to be comprehended in this peace.

IX. That all the Cherokee priſoners we have taken ſhall be reſtored.

X. Our friendſhip ſhall be granted to them; a firm peace ſhall be made and finally ratified in Charles-town; trade ſhall be renewed, and plenty of goods ſent up to be exchanged for their ſkins, to ſupply their wants.

XI. And as equal juſtice is the ſureſt foundation of a laſting peace, it ſhall be agreed, that when an Engliſhman murders a Cherokee, the Cherokees ſhall not put him to death, but he ſhall be delivered to the officer of the fort, ſent priſoner to Charles-town, and there tried according to our laws, and if found guilty to be executed in preſence of

ſome

ie Cherokees, if they desire to
preſent; and when the Chero-
s think they are injured by the
gliſh in their nation, the Chero-
s are not to take revenge them-
es, but ſhall make complaint to
commander of the next Engliſh
, to be from thence tranſmitted
he Engliſh governor, who will
t them therein, according to
laws; and when the Cherokees
re any Engliſh among them, on
complaint thereof, the Chero-
s ſhall right the injured; thus
guilty will only be puniſhed on
h ſides; thus friendſhip, peace,
trade will be preſerved; but
n they ceaſe to obſerve this trea-
friendſhip, peace, and trade will
ceaſe.

XII. That Attakullakulla com-
nicate theſe ſtipulations to the
ion on his return, and acquaint
m, that in order to have theſe
cles of peace finally ratified and
firmed, ſo that our old friend-
may be renewed, and laſt as
g as the ſun ſhines and rivers
; ſome of the headmen from the
er, the valley, the middle and
er ſettlements ſhall come down
Charles-town, and confirm theſe
ulations, and then ſettle ſuch
tters, as concern the trade to
carried on with their nation.

---

ount of a late conſpiracy againſt he king of Pruſſia, publiſhed by uthority.

A SILESIAN gentleman, of the name of Wargotſch, who an eſtate near Strehlen, came n to the Pruſſian camp, where was well received by the king of ſſia, and by the officers. He in-n'd himſelf, with great exactneſs, of every thing that paſſed in the army; and particularly, of the diſpoſitions made of the troops in their quarters of cantonment; and, as the country thereabout was well known to him, he formed a project of ſurpriſing his Pruſſian majeſty, in the night of the 1ſt of December, which was to have been executed in this manner: a ſmall body of reſolute cavalry were to penetrate, in the night, into the ſuburbs of Strehlen, where his Pruſſian majeſty lodged, to which they were immediately to ſet fire; and during the confuſion that this muſt neceſſarily occaſion, to endeavour to ſeize and carry off the king of Pruſſia, which Wargotſch thought was very practicable, as the quarters were, at that time, but ſlightly guarded.

The whole affair is reported to have been accidentally diſcover'd by one of Wargotſch's own ſervants, who had often been employed to carry letters to a Popiſh prieſt, in a neighbouring village. Theſe letters were directed to an Auſtrian lieut. col. and the prieſt had the care of tranſmitting them. The ſervant obſerving, when his maſter gave him the laſt letter, he was uncommonly anxious about the ſafe delivery of it, and appeared to be in great agitation of mind, began to ſuſpect that he was employed in a dangerous ſervice; however, he took the letter, and promiſed to deliver it as uſual; but inſtead of that, carried it directly to Strehlen, where he put it into the hands of M. de Crucemark, the adjutant general, who immediately ſent out two ſmall parties of dragoons, to ſeize Wargotſch and the prieſt, who were both made priſoners, but eſcaped afterwards. The trial of Wargotſch, who has been cited to appear, was actually carrying

carrying on before the tribunal called the Ober Ampt, in Breſlau.

To the king's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled.

BE pleaſed, moſt gracious ſovereign, to accept the cordial and reſpectful congratulations of your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, on the ſolemnization of your majeſty's moſt auſpicious nuptials.

Warmly intereſted from every motive of gratitude, as well as duty, in whatever can affect your royal mind, we enjoy the higheſt ſatisfaction in the completion of our wiſhes, by your majeſty's happy union with a princeſs of the moſt exalted merit; a princeſs, who, by her deſcent from an illuſtrious lineage (reſpectable for their firm and conſtant zeal for the proteſtant religion, and dear to us for their particular attachment to your majeſty's royal houſe), and above all, by her own moſt eminent virtues, and amiable endowments, was moſt worthy to engage your majeſty's eſteem and affection, and to ſhare the honours of the Britiſh crown.

We adore the divine goodneſs, that, as in all your majeſty's other conduct, ſo more particularly in a choice of the higheſt importance to your majeſty and your kingdoms, hath ſo viſibly guided and inſpired your royal breaſt. A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge the ſtrongeſt and moſt acceptable proof of your majeſty's paternal attentio to improve the happineſs and ſecu rity of your people, and to rend the ſame ſtable and permanent posterity.

May the ſame providence lon preſerve your majeſty, and yo royal conſort, to enjoy the frui of this bleſſed marriage, in an un interrupted courſe of conjugal fel city, and in a numerous offspring reſembling their illuſtrious parent in every public, as well as priva virtue. And may the imperi crown of theſe realms, be wor with undiminiſhed luſtre by the deſcendants till time ſhall be n more.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwe

I Thank you moſt heartily for yo dutiful and affectionate addre This freſh mark of your attachment my perſon, and particularly the war ſentiments of joy and ſatisfactio which you expreſs on the happy choi I have made of a queen for my conſor are moſt pleaſing to me. The city London may always depend on my un ceaſing care for their welfare an proſperity.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayo aldermen, &c. to her majeſty.

Moſt gracious queen,

WE, his majeſty's ever dutif and loyal ſubjects, the lor mayor, aldermen, and commons the city of London, in commo council aſſembled, humbly beglea to expreſs in your royal preſence the exceeding great joy we feel your majeſty's ſafe arrival, ſo a dently wiſhed for, and ſo impat ently expected; and at the ſam time to congratulate your majeſty

ost happy nuptials with a mo-
rch, whose early wisdom, forti-
de, and piety, add lustre to the
idem he wears, and render him
darling, as well as father, of
people.

We do, with that honest warmth
d sincerity which characterize the
itish nation, humbly assure your
jesty, that as the many virtues
d amiable endowments, which
ur majesty possesses in so eminent
degree, cannot fail to bless our
lovedsovereign with every domes-
happiness; so will they ever
dear your majesty to a people,
t more distinguished for their
ve of liberty and their country,
an for their inviolable loyalty and
titude to those princes from
om they derive protection and
osperity.

Long may your majesty live to
are the felicity you are formed
inspire. And may your majesty
ove the happy mother of a race
princes, to transmit the glories
this distinguished reign to the
est of our posterity.

er majesty's most gracious answer.

*Thank you for your kind congra-
tulations, so full of duty to the
g, and affection to me. My
rmest wishes will ever attend
s great city.*

---

*he humble address of the Peoplecalled
Quakers, presented October 30.*

*George the Third, King of Great
Britain, and the dominions there-
unto belonging.*

May it please the King

TO accept our congratulations
on the present happy oc-
casion, and our fervent wishes, that the royal nuptials may be blessed with felicity, as permanent and unmixed as the joy they produce is universal.

From the evident marks we have seen of thy attention to the happiness of thy people, guided by an uniform steadiness and prudence, we are persuaded, that in thy illustrious consort are united those amiable qualities, which will alike contribute to the domestic happiness of our sovereign, and endear her to his subjects.

Impressed with such sentiments, we already regard the Queen with duty and affection, and we trust it will be our constant endeavour to cultivate the like sentiments in those among whom we converse; promoting, by example, that dutiful submission to authority which renders government easy to the prince, and grateful to the people.

May it please the Most High, by whose wisdom kings reign, and princes decree justice, to confirm every virtuous purpose of thy heart, and to replenish it with stability and fortitude superior to every exigency; long may he vouchsafe to continue thee a blessing to these nations, and thy descendants, the guardians of liberty, civil and religious, to many generations.

Signed on the behalf of the said people in London, the 26th of the tenth month, 1761.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

THIS address, so full of duty and affection, is very agreeable to me. You may depend on my protection.

A letter

A letter from a right hon. perſon, to ——— in the city.

Dear Sir,

FINDING to my great ſurprize, that the cauſe and manner of my reſigning the ſeals, is groſly miſrepreſented in the city, as well as that the moſt gracious and *ſpontaneous* marks of his majeſty's approbation of my ſervices, which marks followed my reſignation, have been infamouſly traduced as a bargain for my forſaking the public, I am under a neceſſity of declaring the truth of both theſe facts, in a manner which I am ſure no gentleman will contradict. A difference of opinion, with regard to meaſures to be taken againſt Spain, of the higheſt importance to the honour of the crown, and to the moſt eſſential national intereſts (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may further intend to do) was the cauſe of my reſigning the ſeals. Lord Temple and I ſubmitting in writing, and ſigned by us, our moſt humble ſentiments to his majeſty; which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the reſt of the king's ſervants, I reſigned the ſeals on Monday the 5th of this month*, in order not to remain reſponſible for meaſures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Moſt gracious public marks of his majeſty's approbation of my ſervices followed my reſignation: they are unmerited and unſolicited, and I ſhall ever be proud to have received them from the beſt of ſovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained theſe matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to court return of confidence from any man, wh with a credulity as weak as it is in jurious, has thought fit haſtily t withdraw his good opinion, fro one who has ſerved his countr with fidelity and ſucceſs: and wh juſtly reveres the upright and can did judgment of it; little ſolicitou about the cenſures of the capricio and the ungenerous. Accept m ſincereſt acknowledgments for a your kind friendſhip, and believ me ever, with truth and eſteem,

My dear Sir,
Your faithful friend, &c

The anſwer of the hon. gentleman, t whom the above letter was ad dreſſed, is as follows:

Dear Sir,

THE city of London, as lon as they have any memory cannot forget that you accepted th ſeals when this nation was in th moſt deplorable circumſtances, t which any country can be reduced that our armies were beaten, ou navy inactive, our trade expoſed t the enemy, our credit, as if we ex pected to become bankrupts, ſun to the loweſt pitch; that there wa nothing to be found but deſpon dency at home, and contempt a broad. The city muſt alſo for eve remember, that when you reſigne the ſeals, our armies and navie were victorious, our trade ſecure and flouriſhing more than in peace, our public credit reſtored and people readier to lend than mi niſters to borrow: that there wa nothing but exultation at home confuſion and deſpair among ou enemies, amazement and veneratio among

* October 1761.

nong all neutral nations: that e French were reduced ſo low as ſue for peace, which we, from umanity, were willing to grant; ough their haughtineſs was too eat, and our ſucceſſes too many, r any terms to be agreed on. emembering this, the city cannot ut lament that you have quitted e helm. But if knaves have taught ols to call your reſignation (when ou can no longer procure the ſame ccеſs, being prevented from pur- ing the ſame meaſures) a deſer- on of the public, and to look upon ou, for accepting a reward, which an ſcarce bear that name, in the ght of a penſioner; the city of ondon hope they ſhall not be nked by you among the one or the ther. They are truly ſenſible, that, ho' you ceaſe to guide the helm, ou have not deſerted the veſſel; nd that, penſioner as you are, our inclinations to promote the ublic good, are ſtill only to be qualled by your ability: that you ncerely wiſh ſucceſs to the new ilot, and will be ready, not only o warn him and the crew, of rocks nd quickſands, but to aſſiſt in ringing the ſhip through the ſtorm nto a ſafe harbour.

Theſe, Sir, I am perſuaded, are he real ſentiments of the city of ondon; I am ſure you believe hem to be ſuch of,

Dear Sir, Your's, &c.

The above letters are moſt cer- ainly genuine and original.

At a court of common council held the twenty-ſecond of October, a motion was made for that court to repreſent to their members, who ſerve for this city in parliament (by way of inſtruction) their ſenſe on the preſent critical conjuncture. Alſo another motion, that the thanks of the court be given to the right hon. Mr. Pitt, for the many and important ſervices rendered to his king and country; and, a third, that the committee, in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his reſignation, &c. Theſe motions were agreed to unanimouſly, except the laſt, which, upon a diviſion, paſſed in the affirmative; nine aldermen and one hundred commoners, to two aldermen and thirteen commoners.

The repreſentation of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common council aſſembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and Bart. William Beckford, Eſq. and the Honourable Thomas Harley, Eſq. this city's repreſentatives in parliament.

WE, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common council aſſembled, think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay before you, this city's repreſentatives in the great council of the nation, ſoon to be aſſembled in parliament, what we deſire and expect from you, in diſcharge of the truſt and confidence we and our fellow-ſubjects have repoſed in you.

That you entertain juſt ſentiments of the importance of the conqueſts made this war by the Britiſh arms, at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure; and that you

you will, to the utmoſt of your power and abilities, oppoſe all attempts for giving up ſuch places as may tend to leſſen our preſent ſecurity, or by reſtoring the naval power of France, render us ſubject to freſh hoſtilities from that natural enemy; particularly that the ſole and excluſive right of our acquiſitions, in North America and the fiſheries, be preſerved to us.

As the preſent happy extinction of parties, the harmony and unanimity of all his majeſty's ſubjects, their zeal and affection to their native king, and the great increaſe of commerce, are moſt convincing proofs to us of this nation's ability ſtill to carry on, and vigorouſly proſecute the preſent juſt and neceſſary war; it is our deſire that you concur in giving his majeſty ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall enable him to purſue all thoſe meaſures, which may promote the true intereſts of his kingdoms, and place him above the menace of any power that may pretend to give laws, or preſcribe limits, to the policy and intereſts of this nation: but as it is apparent, that our enemies flatter themſelves with the hopes of exhauſting our ſtrength, by the immenſe expence in which we are at preſent engaged, we therefore require you, in the further proſecution of this war, to ſupport ſuch meaſures as may fruſtrate thoſe expectations, yet to act with the utmoſt vigour in the reduction of their remaining colonies, ſo as to obtain a ſafe and honourable peace.

The thanks were as follows:

Copy of the thanks to the right honourable William Pitt, from the court of common council, October 22, 1761.

"Reſolved that the thanks o this court be given to the right hon William Pitt, for the many grea and eminent ſervices rendered th nation during the time he ſo nobl filled the high and important offic of one of his majeſty's principal ſe cretaries of ſtate, and to perpetuat their grateful ſenſe of his merits who by the vigour of his mind, ha not only roufed the antient ſpirit o this nation, from the puſillanimou ſtate to which it had been reduced but, by his integrity and ſteadine uniting us at home, and carried it reputation in arms and commerce t a height unknown before, by ou trade accompanying our conqueſt in every part of the globe.

"Therefore the city of London ever ſtedfaſt in their loyalty to thei king, and attentive to the honou and proſperity of their country, can not but lament the national loſs o ſo able, ſo faithful a miniſter, a this critical conjuncture."

At a court of common counci held the 29th of October, the town clerk reported his having waited o the right hon. William Pitt, wit their reſolutions of thanks; t which he had been pleaſed to retur the following anſwer:

'Mr. Pitt requeſts of Sir Jame 'Hodges, that he will be ſo goo 'to repreſent him in the moſt re 'ſpectful manner to the lord may 'or, aldermen, and common coun 'cil aſſembled, and expreſs his hig 'ſenſe of the ſignal honour the 'have been pleaſed to confer o 'him, by their condeſcending an 'favourabl

favourable resolution of the 22d of October; an honour which he receives with true reverence and gratitude, not without confusion at his own small deservings, while he views with exultation the universal public spirit dispersed through an united people; and the matchless intrepidity of the British sailors and soldiers, conducted by officers, justly famed through all the quarters of the world: to this concurrence of national virtue, graciously protected by the throne, all the national prosperities (under the favour of heaven) have been owing: and it will ever be remembered to the glory of the city of London, that through the whole course of this arduous war, the great seat of commerce has generously set the illustrious example of steady zeal for the dignity of the crown, and of unshaken firmness and magnanimity.'

Mr. Pitt received more addresses n this occasion from Dublin, York, Bath, and other places.

The king's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on the 19th of January, 1762, on occasion of his majesty having declared war against Spain.

My lords and gentlemen.

I HAVE so often assured you of my sincere disposition to put an nd to the calamities of war, and to estore the public tranquillity, on olid and lasting foundations, that o impartial person, either at home r abroad, can suspect me of unnecessarily kindling a new war in Europe. But, it is with concern, I acquaint you, that since your recess, I have found myself indispensably obliged to declare war against Spain. The causes are set forth in my public declaration on this occasion; and therefore I shall not detain you with the repetition of them. My own conduct, since my accession to the throne, as well as that of the late king, my royal grandfather, towards Spain, has been so full of good-will and friendship; so averse to the laying hold of several just grounds of complaint, which might have been alledged; and so attentive to the advantages of the Catholic king, and his family; that it was matter of the greatest surprize to me, to find that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that crown and France; and a treaty made to unite all the branches of the house of Bourbon, in the most ambitious and dangerous designs, against the commerce and independency of the rest of Europe; and particularly of my kingdoms.

Whatever colours may be endeavoured to be put upon these injurious proceedings of the court of Madrid, I have nothing to reproach myself with: and though I have left nothing untried, that could have prevented this rupture, I have thought it necessary to prepare against every event. I therefore rely on the divine blessing on the justice of my cause; the zealous, and powerful assistance of my faithful subjects; and the concurrence of my allies who must find themselves involved in the pernicious and extensive projects of my enemies.

I leave these considerations with you,

you, full of the juſteſt confidence, that the honour of my crown, and the intereſt of my kingdoms, are ſafe in your hands."

Both houſes having waited on the king, with addreſſes in anſwer to this ſpeech, his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwers.

To the houſe of lords.

My lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this addreſs. The affectionate aſſurances you give me of your ſupport and aſſiſtance in the vigorous proſecution of this neceſſary wa are very agreeable to me, and can not fail of producing the moſt falu tary effects."

To the houſe of commons.

Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty thank for this ſeaſonable and affectionat addreſs: the aſſurances containe in it, give me the higheſt ſatisfac tion, and your firmneſs and reſo lution to ſupport me will, I truſt enable me to defeat the ambitiou deſigns of our enemies, and mo effectually contribute to that falu tary end which we deſire."

CHA

CHARACTERS.

THERE is nothing that man is found to take more pleaſure in than variety; and of all the varieties he is capable of contemplating, thoſe obſervable in his own ſpecies, eſpecially the nobleſt part of it, the ſoul or mind, are the moſt entertaining, as they certainly are the moſt intereſting. It was for this reaſon we reſolved to begin that part of this work (calculated equally for amuſement and inſtruction) which is not merely hiſtorical, with the moſt ſtriking characters we could procure, not only of individuals, but of nations and other conſiderable bodies of men.

In purſuance of this plan, we gave in our laſt volume the character of a famous nation improved, if we may ſay ſo, by one ſtiled a Philoſopher, into brutes. In the preſent, we ſhall lay before our readers, as a ſuitable companion to it, that of a conſiderable number of men tranſformed by neceſſity into downright ſavages. We mean the Buccaneers of America, in that their original ſituation from whence they derived their name. Some amuſement, and even utility, muſt, we preſume, accrue from a compariſon of ſuch ſurpriſing effects of art and nature.

THE Spaniards had not been long in the poſſeſſion of the Weſt-Indies and the continent of America, when other nations, eſpecially the Engliſh and French, began to follow them there. But tho' the Spaniards were unable to people ſuch extenſive countries themſelves, they were reſolved that no others ſhould do it for them; and therefore made a moſt cruel war on all thoſe of any other nation, who attempted to ſettle in any of the Antilles or Carribbee Iſlands. The French however were at laſt lucky enough to acquire ſome footing in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; but by the time they began to ſubſide into a regular form of government, the Spaniards found means to diſlodge them. Upon this the wretched fugitives, conſidering at how great a diſtance they were from their mother country, and how near to the iſland of Hiſpaniola or St. Domingo, the northern parts of which were then uninhabited, and full of ſwine and black cattle, they immediately reſolved to take poſſeſſion of that country, in conjunction with ſeveral other adventurers of their own and the Engliſh nation; eſpecially as the Dutch, who now began to appear in theſe ſeas, promiſed to ſupply them plentifully with all kinds of neceſſaries they might procure, in exchange for the hides and tallow by hunting.

Theſe new ſettlers obtained the name of Buccaneers from their cuſtom of buccanning their beef and pork in order to keep it for ſale, or for their own conſumption, the method of which will be preſently deſcribed. But ſome of them ſoon grew tired of this new way of life, and took to planting, while many more choſe to turn pirates, truſting to find, among thoſe who remained on ſhore, a quick ſale for all the plunder they could

could make at ſea. This new body of adventurers were called Freebooters, from their making free prey or booty of whatever came in their way.

The colony now began to thrive at a great rate, by the cheap and eaſy manner in which the Freebooters acquired the greateſt riches, and the profuſion with which they diſtributed them among their old companions the Buccaneers and Planters for the meereſt trifles. This brought numbers of Settlers from Old France in quality of indented ſervants, tho' they toiled rather like ſlaves during the three years for which they generally bound themſelves.

Thus the colony conſiſted of four claſſes; Buccaneers, Freebooters, Planters, and Indented Servants, who generally remained with the Buccaneers, or Planters. And theſe four orders compoſed what they now began to call the body of Adventurers. Theſe people lived together in a perfect harmony under a kind of democracy; every freeman had a deſpotic authority over his own family, and every captain was a ſovereign in his own ſhip, though liable to be diſcarded at the diſcretion of the crew.

The Planters ſettled chiefly in the little iſland of Tortuga on the northern coaſt of Hiſpaniola; but it was not long before ſome of them going to the great iſland to hunt with the Buccaneers, the reſt were ſurpriſed by the Spaniards, and all, even thoſe who had ſurrendered at diſcretion in hopes of mercy, were put to the ſword, or hanged.

The next care of the Spaniards was to rid the great iſland of the Buccaneers, and for this reaſon they aſſembled a body of 500 lancemen, who, by their ſeldom going fewer than fifty in a company, obtained the name of *The Fifties* from their enemies, whoſe manners and cuſtoms we ſhall now enter upon.

The Buccaneers lived in little huts built on ſome ſpots of cleared ground juſt large enough to dry their ſkins on, and contain their buccanning houſes. Theſe ſpots they called *Boucans*, and the huts they dwelt in *Ajoupas*, a word which they borrowed from the Spaniards, and the Spaniards from the natives. Though theſe Ajoupas lay open on all ſides, they were very agreeable to the hardy inhabitants, in a climate where wind and air are ſo very deſirable things. As the Buccaneers had neither wife nor child, they aſſociated by pairs, and mutually rendered each other all the ſervices a maſter could reaſonably expect from a ſervant, living together in ſo perfect a community, that the ſurvivor always ſucceeded his deceaſed partner. This kind of union or fellowſhip they called *S'emateloter* [inſailoring,] and each other *Matelot* [ſailor,] whence is derived the cuſtom of giving, at leaſt in ſome parts of the French Antilles, the name *Mateolatage* [ſailorage], to any kind of ſociety formed by private perſons for their mutual advantage. They behaved to each other with the greateſt juſtice and openneſs of heart; it would have been a crime to keep any thing under lock and key, but on the other hand the leaſt pilfering was unpardonable, and puniſhed with expulſion from the community. And indeed there could be no great temptation to ſteal, when it was reckoned a point of honour never to refuſe a neighbour what he wanted; and where there was ſo little property, it was impoſſible there ſhould be many diſputes. If any happened,

d, the common friends of the par-
es at variance interpoſed, and ſoon
ut an end to the difference.

As to laws, the Buccaneers ac-
nowledged none but an odd jum-
le of conventions made between
hemſelves, which, however, they
egarded as the ſovereign rule.
hey ſilenced all objections, by
olly anſwering, that it was not
he cuſtom of the coaſt, and ground-
d their right of acting in this
anner, on their baptiſm under the
opic, which freed them, in their
pinion, from all obligations ante-
edent to that marine ceremony.
he Governor of Tortuga, when
hat iſland was again ſettled, tho'
ppointed by the French court, had
ery little authority over them;
ey contented themſelves with ren-
ering him from time to time ſome
ight homage. They had in a man-
er entirely ſhaken off the yoke of
eligion, and thought they did a
reat deal, in not wholly forgetting
he God of their Fathers. We are
rpriſed to meet with nations, a-
ong whom it is a difficult matter
o diſcover any traces of a religious
orſhip: and yet it is certain, that
ad the Buccaneers of St. Domingo
een perpetuated on the ſame foot-
ng they ſubſiſted at the time we are
peaking of, the third or fourth ge-
eration of them would have as lit-
e religion as the Caffres and Hot-
entots of Africa, or the Topinam-
ous and Cannibals of America.

They even laid aſide their ſur-
ames, and aſſumed nick-names, or
artial names, moſt of which have
ontinued in their families to this
ay. Many, however, on their
arrying, which ſeldom happened
ill they turned planters, took care
o have their real ſurnames inſerted
n the marriage contract; and this
ractice gave occaſion to a proverb,
ſtill current in the French Antilles, *A man is not to be known till he takes a wife.*

Their dreſs conſiſted of a filthy greaſy ſhirt, dyed with the blood of the animals they killed, a pair of trouſers ſtill more naſty, a thong of leather by way of belt, to which they hung a caſe containing ſome Dutch knives, and a kind of very ſhort ſabre called Manchette, a hat without any brim, except a little flap on the front to take hold of it by, and ſhoes of hogſkin all of a piece. Their guns were four feet and a half in the barrel, and of a bore to carry balls of an ounce. Every man had his contract ſervants, more or fewer according to his abilities, beſides a pack of twenty or thirty dogs, among which there was always a couple of beagles. Their chief employment at firſt was ox-hunting, and, if at any time they chaſed a wild hog, it was rather for paſtime, or to make proviſion for a feaſt, than for any other advantage. But, in proceſs of time, ſome of them betook themſelves entirely to hunting of hogs, whoſe fleſh they buccaned in the following manner:

Firſt, they cut the fleſh into long pieces, an inch and an half thick, and ſprinkled them with ſalt, which they rubbed off after twenty-four hours. Then they dried theſe pieces in ſtoves over the fire made of the ſkin and bones of the beaſt, till they grew as hard as a board, and aſſumed a deep brown colour. Pork prepared in this manner will keep in caſks a twelvemonth and longer, and when ſteeped but a little while in lukewarm water, becomes plump and roſy, and yields moreover a moſt grateful ſmell, either broiled or boiled, or otherwiſe dreſſed, enough to tempt the moſt languid appetite, and pleaſe the moſt delicate palate.

Thoſe who hunt the wild boar, have of late been called ſimply Hunters.

In hunting, they ſet out at day-break, preceded by the beagles, and followed by their ſervants with the reſt of the dogs; and as they made it a point never to balk their beagles, they were often led by them over the moſt frightful precipices, and through places which any other mortal would have deemed abſolutely impaſſable. As ſoon as the beagles had rouzed the game, the reſt of the dogs ſtruck up and ſurrounded the beaſt, ſtopping it, and keeping a conſtant barking till the Buccaneer could get near enough to ſhoot it; in doing this he commonly aimed at the pit of the breaſt; when the beaſt fell, he ham-ſtrung it, to prevent its riſing again. But it has ſometimes happened that the creature, not wounded enough to tumble to the ground, has run furiouſly at his purſuer, and ripped him open. But in general the Buccaneer ſeldom miſſed his aim, and when he did, was nimble enough to get up the tree behind which he had the precaution to place himſelf. What is more, ſome of them have been ſeen to overtake the beaſt in chace, and ham-ſtring it without any further ceremony.

As ſoon as the prey was half ſkinned, the maſter cut out a large bone, and ſucked the marrow for breakfaſt. The reſt he left to his ſervants, one of whom always remained behind to finiſh the ſkinning, and bring the ſkin with a choice piece of meat for the huntſmens' dinner. They then continued the chace till they had killed as many beaſts as there were heads in the company. The maſter was the laſt to return to the boucan, loaded like the reſt, with a ſkin and a piece of meat. Here the Buccaneers found their tables ready, for every on had his ſeparate table, which wa the firſt thing, any way fit for th purpoſe, that came in their way, ſtone, the trunk of a tree, and th like. No table-cloth, no napkin no bread or wine, graced their boar not even potatoes or bananas, unle they found them ready to thei hands. When this did not happen the fat and lean of the game, take alternately, ſerved to ſupply th place. A little pimento, and th ſqueeze of an orange, their onl ſauce; contentment, peace c mind, a good appetite, and abun dance of mirth, made every thin agreeable. Thus they lived an ſpent their time, till they had com pleated the number of hides fo which they had agreed with th merchants; which done, they car ried them to Tortuga, or ſom port of the great iſland.

As the Buccaneers uſed much ex erciſe, and fed only on fleſh meat they generally enjoyed a good ſtat of health. They were indeed ſub ject to fevers, but either ſuch a laſted only a day, and left no ſenſi ble impreſſion the day following, o little ſlow fevers, which did not hin der them from action, and were o courſe ſo little regarded, that it wa uſual with the patient, when aſke how he did, to anſwer, "Ver "well, nothing ails me but th fever." It was impoſſible, however they ſhould not ſuffer conſider ably by ſuch fatigues under a cli mate, to the heat of which few o them had been early enough inured Hence the moſt conſiderate amon them, after they had got money e nough for that purpoſe, turned Plan ters. The reſt ſoon ſpent the fruit of their labour in taverns and tip pling houſes; and many had ſo ha bituated themſelves to this kind o life

fe, as to become incapable of any her. Nay, there have been in-nces of young men, who having rly embarked through neceſſity this painful and dangerous pro-ſſion, perſiſted in it afterwards, erely through a principle of liber-niſm, rather than return to France, d take poſſeſſion of the moſt plen-ful fortunes.

Such were the Buccaneers of . Domingo, and ſuch their ſitua-on, when the Spaniards undertook extirpate them. And at firſt they et with great ſucceſs; for as the uccaneers hunted ſeparately, every e attended by his ſervants, they ere eaſily ſurpriſed. Hence the paniards killed numbers, and took any more, whom they condemned a moſt cruel ſlavery. But when-er the Buccaneers had time to put emſelves into a ſtate of defence, ey fought like lions, to avoid fall-g into the hands of a nation, om whom they were ſure to re-ive no quarter; and by this means ey often eſcaped; nay, there are any inſtances of ſingle men fighting eir way through numbers. Theſe ngers however, and the ſucceſs of e Spaniards in diſcovering their ucans, where they uſed to ſur-iſe and cut the throats of them and eir ſervants in their ſleep, engaged em to cohabit in greater num-rs, and even to act offenſively, in pes that by ſo doing, they might laſt induce the Spaniards to let em live in peace. But the fury ith which they behaved whenever ey met any Spaniards, ſerved ly to make their enemies more tent on their deſtruction; and ſiſtance coming to both parties, e whole iſland was turned into a aughter-houſe, and ſo much blood ilt on both ſides, that many laces, on account of the carnage of which they had been the theatres, were intitled, *of the maſſacre*; ſuch as *the hill of the maſſacre, the plain of the maſſacre, the valley of the maſſacre*; which names they retain to this day.

At length the Spaniards grew tired of this way of proceeding, and had recourſe to their old method of ſurprize, which againſt enemies of more courage than vigilance was like to ſucceed better. This put the Buccaneers under a neceſſity of never hunting but in large parties, and fixing their boucans in the little iſlands on the coaſt, where they retired every evening. This expedient ſucceeded, and the boucans, by being more fixed, ſoon acquired the air and conſiſtency of little towns.

When the Buccaneers had once fixed themſelves, as related, each boucan ordered ſcouts every morning to the higheſt part of the iſland, in order to reconnoitre the coaſt, and ſee if any Spaniſh parties were abroad. If no enemy appeared, they appointed a place and hour of rendezvous in the evening, and were never abſent if not killed or priſoners. When therefore any one of the company was miſſing, it was not lawful for the reſt to hunt again till they had got intelligence of him if taken, or avenged his death if killed.

Things continued in this ſituation for a long time, till the Spaniards made a general hunt over the whole iſland, and by deſtroying their game, put the Buccaneers under a neceſſity of betaking themſelves to another courſe of life. Some of them turned planters, and thereby increaſed ſome of the French ſettlements on the coaſt, and formed others. The reſt, not reliſhing ſo confined and regular a life, entered

among the Freebooters, who thereby became a very powerful body.

The following particulars relating to the Indians of the Peninſula within the Ganges, and likewiſe to the country itſelf, muſt throw a great light on all the military tranſactions in that remote part of the world. They are extracted from Mr. Cambridge's hiſtory of the late war there, and, notwithſtanding their importance, have never before, that we can find, been taken notice of by any other writer. The manner, in which the Indians feed their horſes, ſeems to deſerve particular attention.

IT is generally ſuppoſed, that the peninſula within the Ganges is under the immediate government of the Mogul, and that his mandates from Delli are obeyed in the moſt remote parts of the coaſt; but a great part of that vaſt peninſula never acknowledged any ſubjection to the throne of Delli, till the reign of Aureng-Zebe: and the revenues from thoſe Indian kings, and Mooriſh governors, who were conquered or employed by him, have, ſince his death, been intercepted by the vice-roys, which his weaker ſucceſſors have appointed for the government of the peninſula; ſo that at this time neither can the tribute from the ſeveral potentates reach the court of Delli, nor the vigour of the government extend from the capital to thoſe remote countries. And ever ſince the province of Indoſtan was ruined by Nadir Shah, the weakneſs of the Mogul, and the policy and confirmed independency of the vice-roys, have confined the influence of the government to its inland department.

The nominal ſovereign poſſeſſes a third only, and that the leaſt valuable part of his empire. Bengal, the ſmalleſt but moſt fertile province, is governed by a vice-roy. The other diviſion, called Deckan, extending from Balaſore, or Jagonaut, to Cape Comarin, is alſo delegated by the Mogul to another vice-roy, of exceeding great power, having within his juriſdiction ſeven large territories, to which he has the undiſputed right of nominating ſeven nabobs, or governors of provinces. In all parts of India there are ſtill large diſtricts, which have preſerved, with the Gentoo religion, the old form of government under Indian kings called Rajas. Such as Maiſſore, whoſe capital is Seringapatam, and Tanjore, whoſe capital is Tanjore. There are alſo among the woods and mountainous parts of the country ſeveral petty princes, or heads of clans, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Polygars. Theſe are all tributary to the nabob, and thoſe to the vice-roys, whoſe capital is Aurengabad. The Carnatic is that part of the Deckan, which comprehends the principal ſettlements of the Europeans, Madraſs and Pondicherry, and alſo Arcot. To eſtabliſh the government of Arcot, and to oppoſe the hoſtile intentions of M. Dupliex, the Engliſh Eaſt-India company engaged in this war in ſupport of Mahomet Allee Cawn.

The chain of mountains which runs through the peninſula from north to ſouth, is the cauſe of an extraordinary phenomenon in natural hiſtory. The countries which are ſeparated by theſe mountains, though under the ſame latitude, have their ſeaſons and climate entirely different; for while it is winter on one ſide of the hills, it is

ſummer

mmer on the other. On the aſt of Malabar a S. W. wind be- ins to blow from the ſea at the d of June, with continued rain, d continues four months, during hich time the weather is calm and rene on the coaſt of Coromandel; d toward the end of October, e rainy ſeaſon, which they term e change of the monſoon, be- ns on the coaſt of Coromandel; at hich time, the tempeſtuous winds eating continually againſt a coaſt which there are no good ports, ake it ſo dangerous for the ſhip- ng to remain there for the three ſuing months, that it is ſcarce ever tempted. This is the cauſe of the eriodical return of our ſhips to ombay, where there is a ſecure arbour, and convenient docks.

Without ſome explanations, it ill be difficult to conceive how a ndful of Europeans ſhould ap- ear ſo reſpectable in the field, when poſed to a multitude of Aſiatics.

It is alſo difficult to conceive how ch vaſt multitudes as the Aſiatic mies frequently conſiſt of, eſpe- ally with ſo large a proportion of orſe, can be ſubſiſted, as every orſeman has two ſervants, one to ke care of his horſe, the other to rocure him forage, and all theſe e not only accompanied with their ives and children, but there always llows the camp a moveable town ſhops, where every thing is to e ſold as in their cities, ſome hun- reds of elephants for ſtate only, nd a train of women (with their umberleſs retinue) belonging to e prince and the great officers.

To provide for all theſe, the hole country is put in motion, nd the ſtricteſt orders are given r all proviſions to be brought to the camp. By this means all he cities far and near are exhauſted, but the camp, for the moſt part, is plentifully ſupplied.

The forage is procured in the following manner: Every horſeman is allowed a man for the purpoſe, who is conſtantly employed in cut- ting turf, and waſhing the roots of it; and this is a more hearty food for a horſe than graſs. A ſhower of rain produces another crop in a few days time; and, in caſe of con- tinuing dry weather, they move their camp to freſh ground.

They alſo feed their horſes in the rice fields; and where meat is plen- tiful, they boil the offal to rags, and mixing it with butter and ſome ſorts of grain, make balls of it, which they thruſt down the horſes throats. In a ſcarcity of proviſions, they give them opium, which has the ſame effect both on the horſes and men, for at once it damps their appetites, and enables them to endure fatigue. The horſes of the country are natu- rally ſo exceedingly vicious, that they are not to be broke in the manage, and cannot be brought to act with the ſame regularity in the field, as a ſquadron of European cavalry. The Perſian horſes, being more gentle and docile, are greatly eſteemed, and often valued at a thouſand guineas. Thoſe of India ſell for ſixty or a hundred.

Many of the Indians abſtain from all kinds of animal food, and live chiefly, if not wholly, upon rice; and they have ſo great a veneration for cows, that they are all prohi- bited by their religion, from killing any of that ſpecies; therefore there generally is a ſufficient ſupply of beef for the Mahometan ſoldiery, and the ſmall proportion of Euro- peans.

Their rivers, when they are not fordable, in the rainy ſeaſon become torrents, being ſwelled to ſuch a

degree, that they are not to be paſſed but obliquely, the landing place being frequently a mile below the place of embarkation, and heavy veſſels, built of timber, could not be brought up againſt the ſtream to ſerve again.

They therefore make large boats of a kind of baſket work, which they cover with ſkins. As there muſt be always great plenty of hides in ſo numerous an army, they are eaſily made. They are very light and manageable, and yet they will carry above fifty horſe, and are capable of tranſporting the heavieſt artillery.

The Aſiatics have an invincible dread of fire-arms, the true cauſe of which lies in the inexperience of their leading men, who never underſtood the advantages of diſcipline, and who have kept their infantry upon too low a footing. Their cavalry, though not backward to engage with ſabres, are extremely unwilling to bring their horſes within the reach of guns; ſo that they do not decline an engagement ſo much through fear for their lives, as for their fortunes, which are all laid out in the horſe they ride on.

Such of the natives as have been diſciplined and encouraged by Europeans, and formed into a regular infantry, under officers of their own, and generally known by the name of Seapoys, have familiarized themſelves to fire-arms, and behaved well behind walls; and when we give them ſerjeants to lead them on, they make no contemptible figure in the field.

Nothing is ſo ruinous to their military affairs as their falſe notions of artillery; they are terrified with that of the enemy, and fooliſhly put a confidence in their own; placing their chief dependence on the large pieces, which they neither know how to manage nor move. They give them pompous and ſounding names, as the Italians do their guns, and have ſome pieces which carry a ball of ſeventy pounds. When we march round them with our light field pieces, and make it neceſſary to move thoſe enormous weights by their bullocks, which are at beſt very untractable, if a ſhot comes among them, are quite ungovernable, and at the ſame time are ſo ill harneſſed, that it occaſions no ſmall delay to free the reſt from any one that ſhall happen to be unruly or ſlain.

In war with the Aſiatics alone we have a much greater advantage in their being ſo very tenacious of their old manners, than in their want of bravery. Not only the prince himſelf, but every raja, who has command of all the forces he can bring into the field, be they more or leſs, always appears among them mounted on an elephant, and is at once the general and enſign or ſtandard of that corps, who keep their eyes conſtantly on him; and if they loſe ſight of him for a moment, conclude that all is loſt. Thus we find, Aurenge-zebe gained two battles by the treachery of thoſe who deſired his two victorious brothers to get down from their elephants, mount their horſes and purſue the vanquiſhed; their troops miſſing them, immediately diſperſed. The ſame practice, continued to this day, affords our engineers a fair opportunity of deciding the fate of a whole detachment, by one well-directed diſcharge of a ſix-pounder; and thoſe enormous beaſts now ſeem to be brought into the field for no other end than to be a mark for our artillery.

Another

Another great obſtacle to their ıcceſs in war, is their ſuperſtition, articularly their obſervance of ucky and unlucky days.

Being fond of all kinds of beaſts f prey, they keep great numbers f them, and often viſit them before hey give battle; and if they find hem heavy and dull, they think it bad omen, and a reaſon ſufficient o poſtpone their intended deſign of n action; and on the other hand, he accidental fury of the animal is egarded as a happy omen. They ave alſo a cuſtom of matching two vild beaſts, commonly elephants; nd having given their own name o the one, and that of the enemy o the other, they bring them to- ether to fight in preſence of their rmy: but in this cuſtom they are ot altogether to be condemned for uperſtitious folly, ſince they have he policy to make it a very unequal natch, and to give their own name o the ſtrongeſt.

But what is the greateſt obſtacle of all, to their becoming a military people, is, that thoſe who have once had ſuch ſucceſs in the field, as to obtain the name of Fortunate, being thereby conſidered as invincible, and in conſequence unmoleſted for a time, are willing to ſave the need- leſs expence of an army. For this reaſon there are few veterans, and moſt of their armies conſiſt of an aſſemblage of various people haſtily brought together from different parts; ſo that there can be no ſuch thing as diſcipline, without which, numbers are but an impediment, and bravery ineffectual.

Notwithſtanding they have ſo ſeverely ſuffered by being ſurpriſed in the night by the Europeans; they can never be brought to eſta- bliſh either order or vigilance in their camp; and when they have acted with us as allies, the moſt earneſt remonſtrances could never prevail with them to be ſufficient- ly upon their guard, when in the neighbourhood of the French, or to quit their ground in the morning, to co-operate with us, in ſurpriſing the enemy.

At the cloſe of the evening, every man eats an inconceivable quantity of rice, and many take after it ſome kind of ſoporific drugs; ſo that about mid-night, the whole army is in a dead ſleep. The conſequence of theſe habits is obvious; and yet it would appear a ſtrange propoſi- tion to an eaſtern monarch, to en- deavour to perſuade him, that the ſecurity of his throne depended upon the regulations of the meals of a common ſoldier; much leſs would he be prevailed on to reſtrain him in the uſe of that opium, which is to warm his blood for action, and animate his ſoul with heroiſm. It muſt fill the mind of an European ſoldier at once with compaſſion and contempt, to ſee a heap of theſe poor creatures, ſolely animated by a momentary intoxication, crowded into a breach, and both in their garb and impotent fury reſembling a mob of frantic women.

And there is certainly an appear- ance of effeminacy in the Eaſtern dreſs, which has at all times greatly contributed to leſſen their military character with the European nati- ons, who, from their own habits and prejudices, will naturally receive a ſtrange impreſſion, upon ſeeing a body of horſe in ſilk or cotton robes.

There is, however, no character they are ſo fond of as that of a war- rior; and as they have no other notion of government, they have been,

been, from time immemorial, continually at war with one another.

A general account of the Canadians, from Charlevoix.

EVERY man is poſſeſſed of the neceſſaries of life; but there is little paid to the king; the inhabitant is not acquainted with taxes; bread is cheap; fiſh and fleſh are not dear; but wine, ſtuffs, and all French commodities, are very expenſive. Gentlemen, and thoſe officers who have nothing but their pay, and are beſides encumbered with families, have the greateſt reaſon to complain. The women have a great deal of ſpirit and good-nature, are extremely agreeable, and excellent breeders; and theſe good qualities are, for the moſt part, all the fortunes they bring their huſbands; but God has bleſſed the marriages in this country in the ſame manner he formerly bleſſed the patriarchs. In order to ſupport ſuch numerous families, they ought likewiſe to lead the lives of patriarchs; but the time for this is paſt. There are a greater number of nobleſſe in New France than in all the other colonies put together.

The king maintains here eight and twenty companies of marines, and three etats majors. Many families have been ennobled here; and there ſtill remain ſeveral officers of the regiment of Corignan-Salieries, who have peopled this country with gentlemen who are not in extraordinary good circumſtances, and would be ſtill leſs ſo were not commerce allowed them, and the right of hunting and fiſhing, which is common to every one.

After all, it is a little their ow fault, if they are ever expoſed want. The land is good almo every where, and agriculture do not in the leaſt derogate from the quality. How many gentlem throughout all our provinces woul envy the lot of the ſimple inhab tants of Canada, did they but kno it! And can thoſe who languiſ here in a ſhameful indigence be ex cuſed for refuſing to embrace a pro feſſion, which the corruption of man ners and the moſt ſalutary maxim has alone degraded from its ancien dignity? There is not in the worl a more wholeſome climate than this No particular diſtemper is epidemi cal here; the fields and wood are full of ſimples of a wonderfu efficacy; and the trees diſtil balm of an excellent quality. Theſe ad vantages ought at leaſt to engag thoſe, whoſe birth Providence ha caſt in this country, to remain in it but inconſtancy, averſion to a regu lar and aſſiduous labour, and a ſpiri of independence, have ever carrie a great many young people out o it, and prevented the colony fron being peopled.

Theſe are the defects with whic the French Canadians are, with th greateſt juſtice, reproached. Th ſame may likewiſe be ſaid of th Indians. One would imagine tha the air they breathe in this immenſ continent contributes to it; but th example and frequent intercourſe with its natural inhabitants ar more than ſufficient to conſtitut this character. Our Creoles ar likewiſe accuſed of great avidity in amaſſing; and, indeed, they do things with this view, which could hardly be believed, if they were not ſeen. The journies they under-

take,

ake, the fatigues they undergo, he dangers to which they ex-ose themſelves, and the efforts hey make, ſurpaſs all imagination. There are, however, a few leſs in-ereſted, who diſſipate, with greater acility, what has coſt them ſo much ains to acquire, or who teſtify leſs egret at having loſt it. Thus there s ſome room to imagine, that they ommonly undertake ſuch painful nd dangerous journies out of a aſte they have contracted for them. They love to breathe a free air; hey are early accuſtomed to a wan-ering life; it has charms for them, which make them forget paſt dan-ers and fatigues; and they place heir glory in encountering them ften. They have a great deal of vit, eſpecially the fair ſex, in whom t is brilliant and eaſy. They are, eſides, conſtant and reſolute, fer-ile in reſources, courageous, and apable of managing the greateſt ffairs.

I know not whether I ought to eckon amongſt the defects of our anadians, the good opinion they ntertain of themſelves. It is at eaſt certain, that it inſpires them with a confidence, which leads them o undertake and execute what would appear impoſſible to many others. It muſt, however, be con-eſſed they have excellent qualities. There is not a province in the king-om where the people have a finer complexion, a more advantageous ature, or a body better propor-ioned. The ſtrength of their con-itution is not always anſwerable; nd if the Canadians live to any ge, they ſoon look old and decre-id. This is not entirely their own ault; it is likewiſe that of their arents, who are not ſufficiently vatchful over their children, to pre-vent their ruining their health at a time of life, when if it ſuffers it is ſeldom or never recovered. Their agility and addreſs are unequalled; the moſt expert Indians themſelves are not better markſmen, or ma-nage canoes, in the moſt danger-ous rapids, with greater ſkill.

Many are of opinion, that they are unfit for the ſciences, which re-quire any great degree of applica-tion, and a continued ſtudy. I am not able to ſay whether this pre-judice is well grounded, for as yet we have ſeen no Canadian who has endeavoured to remove it, which is, perhaps, owing to the diſſipation in which they are brought up. But nobody can deny them an excellent genius for mechanicks; they have hardly any occaſion for the aſſiſtance of a maſter, in order to excel in this ſcience; and ſome are every day to be met with, who have ſucceeded in all trades, without having ever ſerved an apprenticeſhip.

Some people tax them with in-gratitude, nevertheleſs they ſeem to me to have a good diſpoſition; but their natural inconſtancy often pre-vents their attending to the duties required by gratitude. It is alledg-ed, they make bad ſervants, which is owing to their great haughtineſs of ſpirit, and to their loving liberty too much to ſubject themſelves will-lingly to ſervitude. They are, how-ever, good maſters; which is the reverſe of what is ſaid of thoſe from whom the greateſt part of them are deſcended. They would have been perfect in character, if to their own virtues they had added thoſe of their anceſtors. Their inconſtancy in friendſhip has ſometimes been com-plained of; but this complaint can hardly be general, and in thoſe who have given occaſion for it, it pro-

ceeds

ceeds from their not being accuſtomed to conſtraint, even in their own affairs. If they are not eaſily diſciplined, this likewiſe proceeds from the ſame principle, or from their having a diſcipline peculiar to themſelves, which they believe is better adapted for carrying on the war againſt the Indians, in which they are not entirely to blame. Moreover they appear to me to be unable to govern a certain impetuoſity, which renders them fitter for ſudden ſurprizes, or haſty expeditions, than the regular and continued operations of a campaign. It has likewiſe been obſerved, that amongſt a great number of brave men, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the laſt wars, there were very few found capable of bearing a ſuperior. This is, perhaps, owing to their not having ſufficiently learned to obey. It is however true, that when they are well conducted, there is nothing which they will not accompliſh, whether by ſea or land; but in order to this, they muſt entertain a great opinion of their commander. The late M. d'Iberville, who had all the good qualities of his countrymen, without any of their defects, could have led them to the end of the world.

There is one thing, with reſpect to which they are not eaſily to be excuſed, and that is the little natural affection moſt of them ſhew to their parents, who for their part diſplay a tenderneſs for them, which is not extremely well managed. The Indians fall into the ſame defect, and it produces amongſt them the ſame conſequences. But what, above all things, ought to make the Canadians be held in much eſteem, is the great fund they have of piety and religion, and that nothing is wanting to their education upon thi article. It is likewiſe true, tha when they are out of their ow country, they hardly retain any o their defects. As with all this the are extremely brave and active, the might be of great ſervice in war, i the marine, and in the arts; and am of opinion, that it would re dound greatly to the advantage o the ſtate, were they to be muc more numerous than they are a preſent. Men conſtitute the prin cipal riches of the ſovereign; an Canada, ſhould it be of no othe uſe to France, would ſtill be, wer it well peopled, one of the moſt im portant of all our colonies.

The Epiſtle from the yearly meeting held in London, by adjournment from the 11th day of the fift month, 1761, to the 18th of th ſame, incluſive.

To the quarterly and monthly meeting of friends and brethren, in Grea Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

Dear friends and brethren!

UNDER a ſenſe of that an cient love and life, whereb we were gathered to be a people, w tenderly ſalute you; earneſtly de ſiring that grace, mercy and peac through the knowledge of God th Father, and his beloved ſon, ma abound amongſt you.

We have renewed cauſe, humbl to acknowledge the gracious conde ſcenſion of the God of all our mer cies, manifeſted to us in this ou aſſembly, whereby our ſouls hav been comforted in his preſence, ou hope in his ſalvation renewed, an the bond of true fellowſhip agai con

confirmed, under a freſh ſenſe that it is his good pleaſure we ſhould be continued a people, to the praiſe of his great and ever worthy name. In a degree of this uniting virtue and holy influence, we have been enabled to tranſact the affairs which have come before us, in much brotherly kindneſs and condeſcenſion, and ſtrengthened to purſue the great object of the churches care, the promotion of ſpiritual health and vigour in every member of the body, that it may be preſented holy and acceptable to him who hath called us to glory and virtue.

The amount of friends' ſufferings in England and Wales, brought in this year, being chiefly for tithes, and thoſe called church rates, is three thouſand two hundred and twenty-five pounds and upwards; thoſe from Ireland, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-nine pounds and upwards. Againſt theſe and other demands, inconſiſtent with the goſpel diſpenſation, the teſtimony of truth ſeems to ſpread, to the opening of the underſtanding of many, heretofore ignorant of our religious principles.

The accounts received this year from the quarterly meetings in England, and the epiſtles from Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, New York, Penſylvania and New Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Tortola, have afforded us ſome comfortable obſervations, that harmony and concord ſubſiſt, in a good degree, throughout the churches; that a lively concern is maintained in many places, for the ſupport of diſcipline, and for the promotion of truth and righteouſneſs.

It likewiſe appears from theſe accounts, that divers are convinced of that truth in which we have moſt ſurely believed, and have joined themſelves to our religious community ſince laſt year. We therefore earneſtly entreat friends every where, to walk in the light, and manifeſt by a circumſpect converſation in godly fear, that our teſtimony to the power and ſufficiency of the divine Spirit, is founded on the everlaſting goſpel. Thus, no occaſion of ſtumbling will be adminiſtered to the weak, but many, beholding among us the fruits of righteouſneſs, may have cauſe with us to glorify our Father who is in heaven.

When it pleaſed the Lord to viſit our predeceſſors in the truth, they were as ſheep without a ſhepherd, without a place of feeding, or a fold of reſt: ſcattered, as many are to this day, on the barren mountains of forms and traditions, yet inwardly hungering after ſubſtance, which they ſaw not how to obtain, it pleaſed the author of theſe ſecret ſtrong deſires, in his own time, to open to their underſtandings the nature of his kingdom, the ſpirituality of that worſhip which was acceptable to him, and the bleſſed advantages of his goſpel when received, not in word only, but in power.

As their minds were thus enlightened, an awful ſenſe of the Lord Almighty, the all-ſeeing Father of ſpirits, prevailed therein, and led them from a dependence on outward performances, to a ſilent, ſolemn adoration in ſimplicity of heart, humbly waiting for that help, without which none can worſhip with acceptance.

In this frame of mind they were made ſenſible of the accompliſhment of his promiſe, that "thoſe who "wait upon him, ſhould renew "their ſtrength" hereby they were enabled

enabled to endure a ſight of afflictions, to which they were expoſed for the ſake of their chriſtian teſtimony: For, againſt them it may be truly ſaid, no occaſion was found, but "concerning the law of their God."

And, dear friends, as it hath pleaſed divine goodneſs, clearly to manifeſt amongſt us the way of life and ſalvation, and to inſtruct us where and how to wait for him, prize, we beſeech you, theſe precious privileges; keep, all your meetings in the name of the Lord, and let your minds be eſtabliſhed in an humble waiting upon him with reverence and fear; ſo ſhall ſtrength be added to your ſtrength, and being more cloſely united to him, you will experience the indwelling of his bleſſed Spirit: And as an increaſe of acceſs to the fountain of mercies is experienced, our advices to the conſtant attendance of meetings for religious worſhip, both on the firſt and other days of the week, will become leſs neceſſary. Our reſort to them will be with diligence, and a careful obſervance of the hour appointed; our demeanour in them will manifeſt an humble and ſingle truſt in that power, which is "a cover from the ſtorms, "a ſhelter from the tempeſt, and as "rivers of water in dry places." So ſhall we be enabled, as watchful, circumſpect ſervants, to ſtand faſt in our ſeveral ſtations, being preachers of righteouſneſs to the world; and, as good ſtewards in the houſhold of God, inſtruct, reprove, and reſtrain thoſe under our care, with wiſdom, long-ſuffering, meekneſs, yet authority.

The neglect of this moſt important concern, of waiting upon the Lord for the renewal of ſtrength to diſcharge every duty, hath been or great cauſe of declenſion, among many of us as a people, from th lively zeal and uniform piety, whi are now, and ever have been, t fruits of the Holy Spirit: The ſen whereof having deeply affected o minds, hath induced us to enlar upon this ſubject.

And here we find it our conce to revive a truth which is worth of general remembrance; That affectation of ſingularity was t cauſe of a demeanour, both civ and religious, in our fore-fathe (or in the faithful of this day, di ferent in many reſpects from t conduct of thoſe among whom dwell) they beholding the vanit unprofitableneſs, and inſincerity the ſalutations, cuſtoms, and f ſhions of the world; obſerving t examples of our bleſſed Saviour a his followers, with the freque teſtimonies recorded in holy wri to the neceſſity of a ſelf-denyi life and converſation, together wi the law and the teſtimony reveal in their hearts, retained in view t injunction of the Apoſtle, *Not to conformed to this world, but to transformed, by the renewing of t mind, that we may prove what that good, and acceptable, and pe fect will of God.* May an upright neſs of heart, as in the ſight of Go ever attend this ſimplicity of a pearance; that none, by a condu inconſiſtent therewith, may furni occaſion for the teſtimony to be e ſpoken of or deſpiſed.

We conclude with an earneſt r commendation of the Apoſtle's a vice to the primitive believer *Finally, brethren, whatſoever thin are true, whatſoever things a honeſt, whatſoever things are ju whatſoever things are pure, whatſ*

e

ver things are lovely, whatsoever ings are of good report (if there be y virtue, if there be any praise, ink on these things.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus hrist be with you all. Amen.

Signed in and on behalf of the yearly meeting,

By WILLIAM FRY,
Clerk to the meeting this year.

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he following copy of an original letter from Queen Elizabeth, to Heaton, Bishop of Ely, is taken from the Register of Ely.

Proud Prelate,

Understand you are backward in complying with your agreeent; but, I would have you to ow, that I who made you what u are, can unmake you; and if u do not forthwith fulfil your engement, by——, I will immeately unfrock you.

Your's, as you demean yourself,
ELIZABETH.

Heaton, it, seems, had promised e queen to exchange some part of e land belonging to the see for an uivalent, and did so, but it was consequence of the above letter.

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n account of the magnificent table kept in the reign of King Charles I. before his troubles.

THERE was daily in his court 86 tables well furnished ch meal, whereof the king's ta- e had 28 dishes, the queen's 24; ur other tables 16 dishes each; ree other 10 dishes each; 12 other d 7 dishes each; 17 other tables d each of them five dishes; three her had four each: thirty-two other tables had each three dishes; and thirteen other had each two dishes; in all, about 500 dishes each meal, with beer, wine, and all other things necessary. All which was provided most by the several purveyors, who by commission, legally and regularly authorised, did receive those provisions at a moderate price, such as had been formerly agreed upon in the several counties of England, which price (by reason of the value of money much altered) was become low, yet a very inconsiderable burden to the kingdom in general, but thereby was greatly supported the dignity royal in the eyes of strangers as well as subjects. The English nobility and gentry, according to the king's example, were excited to keep a proportionable hospitality in their several country mansions, the husbandman encouraged to breed cattle, all tradesmen to a chearful industry; and there was then a free circulation of monies throughout the whole body of the kingdom. There was spent yearly in the king's house of gross meat 1500 oxen, 7000 sheep, 1200 veals, 300 porkers, 400 sturks, or young beefs, 6800 lambs, 300 flitches of bacon, and 26 boars; also 140 dozen of geese, 250 dozen of capons, 470 dozen of hens, 750 dozen of pullets, 1470 dozen of chickens: for bread, 3600 bushels of wheat; and for drink, 600 tun of wine, and 1700 tun of beer; moreover, of butter, 40,640 pounds, together with fish, and fowl, venison, fruit and spices proportionably. This prodigious plenty in the king's court, caused foreigners to put a higher value upon the king, and caused the natives, who were there freely welcome, to increase their affection to the king, it being found as necessary for

for the king of England this way to endear the Engliſh, who ever delighted in feaſting: as for the Italian princes by ſights and ſhews to endear their ſubjects, who as much delighted therein.

Therefore, by ſpecial order of the king's houſe, ſome of his majeſty's ſervants, men of quality, went daily to Weſtminſter-Hall in term-time, between eleven and twelve of the clock, to invite gentlemen to eat of the king's acates, or viands, and in parliament time to invite the parliament-men thereto.

But the circumſtances of times being much altered, and the nobility, judges, and parliament-men, having moſtly town-houſes, the neceſſity for keeping the above grand table ceaſes, and the ſtriking off the ſupernumerary officers appears to be an act of the higheſt wiſdom as well as frugality.

The laſt will of that great maſter of political arithmetic, Sir William Petty, Knight, founder of the noble family of Shelburne; containing a very curious account of his life, and affording a ſtronger character of him, perhaps, than could be expected from any other pen.

IN the name of God, Amen. I Sir William Petty, Knt. born at Rumſey in Hantſhire *, do, revoking all other and former wills, make this my laſt will and teſtament, premiſing the enſuing preface to the ſame, whereby to expreſs my condition, deſign, intentions, and deſires, concerning the perſons and things contained in and relating to my ſaid will, for the better expounding any thing, which may hereafter ſeem doubtful therein, and alſo for juſtifying, on behalf my children, the manner and mea of getting and acquiring the eſta which I hereby bequeath unto the exhorting them to improve the ſa by no worſe negociations. In t firſt place, I declare and affir that at the full age of fifteen ye I had obtained the Latin, Gree and French tongues, the wh body of common arithmetic, practical geometry and aſtronom conducing to navigation, dialli &c. with the knowledge of ſeve mathematical trades, all which, a having been at the univerſity Oxon, preferred me to the kin navy; where, at the age of twe years, I had gotten up about thr ſcore pounds, with as much mat maticks as any of my age known to have had. With t proviſion, anno 1643, when civil wars betwixt the King Parliament grew hot, I went i the Netherlands and France three years, and having vigoro followed my ſtudies, eſpecially t of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyd Amſterdam, and Paris, I retur to Rumſey, where I was bo bringing back wth me my bro Anthony, whom I had bred, about 10 l. more than I had car out of England. With this and my endeavours, in leſs t four years more, I obtained degree of M. D. in Oxford, forthwith thereupon to be adm ted into the college of phyſici London, and into ſeveral club the virtuous; after all which pences defrayed, I had left 28 l. in the next two years, being n fellow of Brazen Noſe, and tomy profeſſor in Oxford, and reader at Greſham College, I vanced my ſaid ſtock to about 4

* He was ſon to Mr. Anthony Petty, of Rumney in Hampſhire, clothier.

nd with 100 l. more advanced and iven me to go for Ireland, unto full oo l. Upon the 10th of Septem- er 1652, I landed at Waterford in reland, phyſician to the army, who ad ſuppreſſed the rebellion begun 1641, and to the general of the me, and the head-quarters, at the te of 20 s, per diem, at which I ntinued till June 1659, gaining my practice 400 l. a year above e ſaid ſalary. About September 54, I perceiving that the admea- rement of the lands, forfeited the aforementioned rebellion, d intended to regulate the ſatiſ- ction of the ſoldiers, who had ſup- reſſed the ſame, was moſt unſuf- iently and abſurdly managed; I tained a contract, dated 11th De- mber 1654, for making the ſame meaſurement, and, by God's bleſ- ng, ſo performed the ſame, as that gained about 9000 l. thereby; hich, with the 500 l. abovemen- ned, my ſalary of 20 s. per diem, e benefit of my practice, together ith 600 l. given me for directing after-ſurvey of the adventurers nd, and 800 l. more for two years ary, as clerk of the council, raiſed an eſtate of about 13,000 l. in dy and real money, at a time when, without art, intereſt, or au- thority, men bought as much lands for 10 s. in real money, as in this year 1685 yields 10 s. per ann. rent, above his majeſty's quit-rents. Now, I beſtowed part of the ſaid 13,000 l. in ſoldiers debentures, part in purchaſing the earl of Arundel's houſe and garden in Lothbury, London, and part I keep in caſh, to anſwer emergencies: hereupon I purchaſed lands in Ireland, with ſoldiers debentures, bought at above the market rates, great part where- of I loſt by the court of Innocents, anno 1663 *; and built the ſaid garden, called Token-houſe-yard, in Lothbury, which was for the moſt part deſtroyed by the dreadful fire, anno 1666. Afterwards, anno 1667, I married Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. I ſet up iron-works, and pilchard- fiſhing in Kerry, and opened the lead mines and timber trade in Kerry; by all which, and ſome ad- vantageous bargains; and with liv- ing under my income, I have at the making this my will the real and perſonal eſtate following, viz. a large houſe and four tenements in Rumſey, with four acres of meadow upon the cauſeway, and about four

* In 1663, he raiſed his reputation by the invention of the double-bottomed p, againſt the judgment of almoſt all mankind; for in July, when at firſt the p ventured from Dublin to Holyhead, ſhe ſtayed there many days before her urn, which made her adverſaries inſult, and diſcourſe the ſeveral neceſſities y ſhe muſt be caſt away: but her return in triumph, with thoſe viſible ad- ntages above other veſſels, checked the deriſion of ſome, and encalmed the lence of others, the firſt point being clearly gained, that ſhe could bear the . She turned into that narrow harbour againſt wind and tide, among the ks and ſhips, with ſuch dexterity as many ancient ſeamen confeſſed they had ver ſeen the like. It appeared much to excel all other forms of ſhips in ſail- , carriage, and ſecurity: but at length, in its return from a voyage, was troyed by a common fate, and ſuch a dreadful tempeſt, as overwhelmed a at fleet the ſame night; ſo that the ancient fabrick of ſhips had no reaſon triumph over the new model; when of ſeventy ſail, that were in the ſame rm, there was not one eſcaped to bring the news. A model of this ſhip is l kept up in the repoſitory of Greſham College, which he preſented them, de with his own hands.

acres of arable in the fields, called Marks and Woollſworth, in all about 30 l. per annum. Houſes in Token-houſe-yard, near Lothbury, London, with a leaſe in Piccadilly, and the Seven Stars and the Blazing Star in Birching-lane, London, worth about 500 l. per ann. beſides mortgages upon certain houſes in Hog-lane, near Shoreditch in London, and in Erith in Kent, worth about 20 l. per ann. I have three fourth parts of the ſhip Charles, whereof Derych Pain is maſter, which I value at 80 l. per ann. As alſo the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's privilege, which I rate at 100 l. per ann. in all 730 l. per ann. I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reverſions, about 3100 l. per ann. I have of neat profits out of the lands and woods of Kerry, 1100 l. per ann. beſides iron-works, fiſhing, and lead mines, and marble quarries, worth 600 l. per ann. in all 4800 l. I have as my wife's jointure, during her life, about 850 l. per ann. and for fourteen years after her death about 200 l. per ann. I have, by 3300 l. money at intereſt, 320 l. per ann. in all about 6700l. per annum.

The perſonal eſtate is as follows, viz. In cheſt 6600 l. in the hands of Adam Loftus, 1296 l. of Mr. John Cogs, goldſmith of London, 1251 l. in ſilver, plate, and jewels, about 3000l. in furniture, goods, pictures, coach horſes, books, and watches, 1157 l. per eſtimate in all 12,000 l. I value my three cheſts of original maps and field-books, the copies of the Downe-ſurvey, with the barony maps, and the cheſt of diſtribution books, with two cheſts of looſe papers relating to the ſurvey, the two great barony books, and the book of the hiſtory of the ſurvey, all together at 2000 l. I have due out of Kerry, for arrears of my rent, and iron, before the 24th of June 168[illegible] the ſum of 1912 l. for the next half year's rent out of my lands in Ireland, my wife's jointure, and England, on or before the 24th of June next, 2000 l. Moreover, by arrears due 30th of April 1685, out of all my eſtate, by eſtimate, and intereſt of money, 1800 l. By other good debts, due upon bonds and bills at this time, per eſtimate, 900 l. By debts, which I call bad, 4000l. worth perhaps 800 l. By debts, which I call doubtful, 50,000 l. worth perhaps 25,000 l. in all 34,412 l. and the total of the whole perſonal eſtate, 46,412 l. So as my preſent income for the year 1685 may be 6700 l. the profits of the perſonal eſtate may be 4641 l. and the demonſtrable improvement of my Iriſh eſtate may be 3659 l. per ann. to make in all 15,000 l. per ann. in and by all manner of effects, abating for bad debts about 28,000 l. whereupon I ſay in groſs that my real eſtate or income may be 6700 l. per annum, my perſonal eſtate about 45,000 l. my bad and deſperate debts 30,000 l. and the improvements may be 4000 l. per annum, in all 15,000 l. per ann. *ſupra*. Now, my opinion and deſire is (if I could effect it, and if I were clear from the law, cuſtom, and all other impediment) to add to my wife's jointure three fourths of what it is now computed at, viz. 637 l. per ann. to make the whole 1587 l. per ann. which addition of 637 l. and 850 l. being deducted out of the aforementioned 6700l. leaves 5113 l. for my two ſons; whereof I would my eldeſt ſon ſhould have two thirds or 3408 l. and the younger 1705 l. and that after their mother's death the aforeſaid addition of 637 l. ſhou[illegible]

ould be added in like proportion, aking for the eldeſt 3832 l. and r the youngeſt 1916 l. And I ould that the improvement of the ſtate ſhould be equally divided be- veen my two ſons; and that the rſonal eſtate (firſt taking out ,000 l. for my only daughter) at the reſt ſhould be equally di- ded between my wife and three ildren; by which method my ife would have 1587 l. per ann. d 9000 l. in perſonal effects; my ughter would have 10,000 l. of e Craem, and 9000 l. more with ſs certainty; my eldeſt ſon would ve 3800 l. per ann. and half the pected improvement, with 9000l. hopeful effects, over and above s wife's portion; and my young- ſon would have the ſame within 00 l. per ann. I would adviſe my ife, in this caſe, to ſpend her whole 87 l. per ann. that is to ſay, on r own entertainment, charity, d munificence, without care of creaſing her children's fortunes; d I would ſhe ſhould give away e third of the abovementioned 00 l. at her death, even from her ildren, upon any worthy object, d diſpoſe of the other two thirds ſuch of her children and grand- ildren as pleaſed her beſt, with- t regard to any other rule or oportion. In caſe of either of my ree children's death under age, adviſe as follows, viz. if my deſt, Charles, die without iſſue, I ould that Henry ſhould have three urths of what he leaves, and my ughter Anne the reſt. If Henry e, I would that what he leaves ay be equally divided between harles and Anne; and if Anne e, that her ſhare be equally di- ded between Charles and Henry.

Memorandum, That I think fit to rate the 30,000 l. deſperate debts at 1000 l. only, and to give it my daughter, to make her abovemen- tioned 10,000 l. and 9000 l. to be full 20,000 l. which is much ſhort of what I have given her younger brother; and the elder brother may have 3800l. per ann 9000 l. in mo- ney, worth 900 l. more, 2000 l. by improvements, and 1300 l. by marriage, to make up the whole to 8000 l. per ann. which is very well for the eldeſt ſon, as 20,000 l. for the daughter. —— He then leaves his wife executrix and guardian during her widowhood, and in caſe of her marriage, her brother James Waller and Thomas Dance; re- commending to them and his chil- dren to uſe the ſame ſervants and inſtruments for management of the eſtate, as were in his life-time, at certain ſalaries to continue during their lives, or until his youngeſt child ſhould be twenty-one years, which would be the 22d of October 1696, after which his children might put the management of their reſpective concerns into what hand they pleaſed. And then proceeds —— I would not have my funeral charges to exceed 300 l. over and above what ſum I allow, and give 150 l. to ſet up a monument in the church of Rumſey, near where my grandfather, father, and mother were buried, in memory of them, and of all my brothers and ſiſters. I alſo give 5 l. for a ſtone to be ſet up in Lothbury church, London, in memory of my brother Anthony, there buried about the 18th of Oc- ber 1649: I alſo give 50 l. for a ſmall monument, to be ſet up in St. Bride's church, Dublin, in me- mory of my ſon John, and my near kinſman John Petty; ſuppoſing my wife will add thereunto for her ex-

cellent ſon Sir William Fenton, Bart. who was buried there 18th March 1670-1; and if I myſelf be buried in any of the ſaid three places, I would have 100 l. only added to the above-named ſums, or that the ſaid 100 l. ſhall be beſtowed on a monument for me in any other place, where I ſhall die. As for legacies for the poor, I am at a ſtand: as for beggars by trade and election I give them nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the publick ought to maintain them; as for thoſe who have been bred to no calling nor eſtate, they ſhould be put upon their kindred; as for thoſe who can get no work, the magiſtrate ſhould cauſe them to be employed, which may be well done in Ireland, where is fifteen acres of improveable land for every head; priſoners for crimes, by the king; for debt, by their proſecutors; as for thoſe who compaſſionate the ſufferings of any object, let them relieve themſelves by relieving ſuch ſufferers, that is, give them alms *pro re nata*, and for God's ſake relieve thoſe ſeveral ſpecies abovementioned, where the abovementioned obligers fail in their duties; wherefore I am contented that I have aſſiſted all my poor relations, and put many into a way of getting their own bread, and have laboured in publick works, and by inventions have ſought out real objects of charity; and do hereby conjure all, who partake of my eſtate, from time to time to do the ſame at their peril, Nevertheleſs, to anſwer cuſtom, and to take the ſurer ſide, I give 20 l. to the moſt wanting of the pariſh wherein I die. As for the education of my children, I would that my daughter might marry in Ireland, deſiring that ſuch a ſum as I have left her, might not b carried out of Ireland. I wiſh th my eldeſt ſon may get a gentleman eſtate in England, which, by wh I have gotten already, intend purchaſe, and by what I preſum he may have with a wife, may mount to between 2 and 3000 l. p ann. and by ſome office he may g there, together with an ordina ſuperlurcation, may reaſonably expected; ſo as I deſign my youn eſt ſon's trade and employment be the prudent management of o Iriſh eſtate for himſelf and his eld brother, which I ſuppoſe his fa brother muſt conſider him for. for myſelf, I being now about thre ſcore and two years old, I inte to attend the improvement of m lands in Ireland, and to get in t many debts owing unto me; a to promote the trade of iron, lea marble, fiſh, and timber, where my eſtate is capable: and as ſtudies and experiments, I thi now to confine the ſame to the an tomy of the people and politi arithmetick; as alſo to the i provement of ſhips, land carr ges, guns, and pumps, as of m uſe to mankind, not blaming t ſtudies of other men. As for ligion, I die in the profeſſion of th faith, and in the practice of ſu worſhip, as I find eſtabliſhed by t law of my country, not being a to believe what I myſelf pleaſe, to worſhip God better than by d ing as I would be done unto, a obſerving the laws of my count and expreſſing my love and hon to Almighty God, by ſuch ſigns a tokens, as are underſtood to ſuch by the people with whom live, God knowing my heart, e without any at all; and thus b ging the Divine Majeſty to ma

me what he would have me to be, both as to faith and good works, I willingly resign my soul into his hands, relying only on his infinite mercy, and the merits of my Saviour, for my happiness after this life; where I expect to know and see God more clearly, than, by the study of the scriptures and of his works, I have been hitherto able to do. Grant me, O Lord, an easy passage to thyself, and as I have lived in thy fear, I may be known to die in thy favour. Amen.

[In 1667 he married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, of Castletown, in the county of Limerick, and widow of Sir Maurice Fenton: and dying at his house in Piccadilly-street, Westminster, of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the swelling of the gout, 16th December, 1687, was buried in the church of Rumsey, near the bodies of his father and mother.]

Abstract of the WILL *of the late Lieutenant General* HUSKE.

	£.	s.
TO Mr. Nichols of Ealing	10	10
To 24 poor women of Ealing, 20 s. each	24	0
To Mr. William Chamberlayne, his attorney	52	10
To Mr. Treusdale, his apothecary	100	0
To the poor of Newmarket	100	0
To Ld Cadagon 10 pictures		
To the Earls of Godolphin and Winchelsea, Lord Berkley of Stratton, Col. Southeby, Major Caulfield, John Anthony Bellaguier, the Ladies Cadogan, Hyde, Margaret Bentinck and Codrington, and Mrs. Finch, 100 guineas each	1155	0
To George Horton, an Upholder in Piccadilly	500	0
To the E. of Albemarle, Lord Hyde, Maj. Gen. Yorke, and Edward Finch, Esq; 1000. each	4000	0
To the Earl of Granville	2000	0
To Capt. D'Auvergne	2000	0
Total of legacies to his acquaintance, the poor, &c. is	9942	10
To Thomas, a labourer in his garden	10	0
To Daniel, his undergardener	20	0
To John Chips, his gardener	50	0
To Sarah Booth, Eliz. Weerhy, and Catharine Kelly, house-maids, 100 l. each	300	0
To John Thatcher, a lad that looked after his cattle	120	0
To Margaret Lloyd housekeeper at Ealing	150	0
To William Garstin, his postillion	500	0
To James Lawton, his under groom	500	0
To Mary Knights, his town housekeeper, 30 l. per annum during her life, valued at 15 years purchase, and 50 l. besides	500	0
To Edward Webb, his footman	1200	0
To Joseph Mosum, his valet de chambre, 200 l. per ann. during his life, valued at 15 years purchase, and 50 l. besides	3050	0
Said valet's daugh. when of age, or married	1000	0
Said valet's wife, in case she survives her husband, 50 l. per ann. for her life		

To the ſaid valet and footman, all his cloaths, linen, and wearing apparel.

To Thomas Culridge, his groom of the ſtables 5000 o

All his horſes, horſe furniture, and wheel-carriages, are alſo given to the ſaid groom, the value of which not yet known.

One year's wages and 3 months board wages to all his ſervants.

Total of his bequeſts to his ſervants, excluſive of apparel, horſes, furniture, carriages, and wages, is 12400 o

To the two daughters of his late brother Ellis Huſke, 40 l. per ann. during their lives, valued at 15 years purchaſe 1200 o

To the 4 grand-children of his late brother Richard Huſke, 500l. each 2000 o

Total of his bequeſts to his family, provided the legatees do not diſturb the executors in the execution of the will, by any ſuit in law or equity, is 3200 o

To Mr. Hen. Bullock, 200l. and Mr. Tho. Bullock, 100 l. both clerks to Wm. Adair, Eſq; and joint executors with him 300 o

To William Adair, Eſq; agent to his regiment and government, and one of the executors, the houſe and land at Ealing, which coſt 2800 l. but is now worth on account of his improvements, &c. 4000

The ſaid agent is reſiduary legatee, which is known to be worth (excluſive of the furniture and wine cellars of town and country-houſe, and the falling in of all the above annuities) 12000

Total to his executors, is 16300

41842 1

The two following pieces, beſides pre ſenting in a very amiable light th virtues of the excellent men wh wrote them, may likewiſe give u ſome idea of the great perſonages t whom they were addreſſed.

A Letter from Monſ. de Fenelon *Archbiſhop of* Cambray, *to hi Pupil, the Duke of* Burgundy, *Fa ther to the preſent* French *King.*

OFFſpring of St. Lewis, imitat your forefather. Be, like him mild, humane, eaſy of acceſs, affable, compaſſionate, and liberal. Le your grandeur never hinder yo from condeſcending, out of good neſs to the loweſt of your ſubjects to put yourſelf in their place; ye ſo, that this goodneſs may neve weaken your authority, nor leſſe their reſpect. Study men continually; learn to make uſe of them without making them your maſters; ſearch the whole world fo merit. It is commonly modeſt an retired: virtue does not pierce th throng to ſhew itſelf; it is neithe forward nor greedy, and is conten to be forgotten. Suffer not your ſelf to be beſet by inſinuating flatterers. Make it known that yo love neither praiſes nor mere cring ing addreſſes. Shew no confidence, bu

ut in thoſe who have the courage o contradict you with reſpect, and who love your reputation better han your favour.

It is time for you to ſhew the orld a maturity and vigour of ind, proportioned to the preſent xigence. St. Lewis was, at your ge, the delight of the good, and he terror of the bad. Let it be een that you have thoughts and entiments becoming a prince. You uſt make yourſelf beloved by the ood, feared by the bad, and eſeemed by all.

There is nothing weak, melanholy, or conſtrained, in true piety; enlarges the heart; it is ſimple nd lovely; it becomes all things all men, that it may gain all. he kingdom of God does not onſiſt in a ſcrupulous obſervation f little punctilios; it conſiſts in he exerciſe of the virtues proper each man's ſtate and vocation. great prince is not to ſerve God the ſame manner as a hermit, or private man. St. Lewis purſued he true intereſt of the nation, of hich he was the father as well as he king. In all the principal afirs he ſaw every thing with his wn eyes. He was diligent, provient, moderate, upright, and ſteady his negotiations, inſomuch that rangers truſted no leſs to him than is own ſubjects. Never did prince new greater wiſdom in ordering nd governing his people, and in he meaſures he took to make them ood and happy. He tenderly ved and placed a confidence in hoſe who deſerved it; but was eady and firm in correcting even hoſe whom he loved moſt. He was oble and magnificent according to he manners of his time, but without pomp and luxury: his expence, hich was great, was ordered with ſo much œconomy, that it did not hinder him from diſburdening all his demeſnes.

Be the heir of his virtues before you inherit his crown. Invoke him with confidence in your neceſſities. Remember that his blood flows in your veins, and that the ſame ſpirit of faith by which he was ſanctified ought to be the life of your heart. He looks down upon you from heaven, where he prays for you, and where he deſires you may one day live and reign with him in God. Unite your heart with his. *Conſerva, fili mi, præcepta patris tui.*

[After the death of this prince, his cabinet was found full of ſuch letters.]

Mary, the preſent Queen of France, and the hundredth of the ſame name in that kingdom, is the daughter of Staniſlaus, formerly King of Poland, and now Duke of Lorrain. At the departure of that Princeſs from her father's dominions for the court of France, in the month of Auguſt, 1725, King Staniſlaus gave her the following advice.

HEARKEN, my dear child, and lend an ear, to what I ſhall ſay; *You muſt now forget your people, and the houſe of your father:* I borrow the words of the Holy Spirit to bid you farewel; ſince in the event of this day I only conſider the providence of God, whoſe powerful hand has conducted us beyond all human prudence, ſpeculation, policy, and even expectation itſelf; it only belongs to that Divine Wiſdom to raiſe itſelf above our imaginations, to confound our views by the decrees of its providence, and to raiſe his own glory by miracles.

You are now become queen of France, and your condition is the higheſt in this world: it is the fame of your virtues that has raiſed you to this choice. Conſider, the moſt precious jewels of your crown are going to ſhine, and to be repreſented in ſo clear a light, that the leaſt flaw will eaſily be perceived.

I ſhall lay before your eyes three rocks, againſt which the virtues of the greateſt heroes have often ſpilt.

The firſt is a *ſupreme degree of grandeur*, which raiſes us up to idols, and makes us forget our humanity, and which renders us odious to man, and diſagreeable to God; by which we are ſo intoxicated, that we cannot ſee the dangers which may ſuddenly throw us down. Carry yourſelf according to the rank which is due to you, ſtill conſidering that all your grandeur conſiſts in the glory of God. Humble yourſelf by continually remembering how little you are before his eyes, and think that true greatneſs conſiſts in the eminence of your ſentiments, in nobleneſs of heart, in the combat of your paſſions, and in the conquering of yourſelf.

The ſecond thing is, that *proſperity may be the more dangerous to you*, becauſe it is a thing altogether unknown to you; and having been acquainted with nothing but misfortunes from your birth, let them ſerve now as an uſeful leſſon to inſtruct you not to abuſe your preſent good fortune, nor be ſo infatuated with it, as to forget that proſperity is ſometimes deceitful; and when we give ourſelves up entirely to the thoughts of it, we do not keep ourſelves in that equal temper of mind, which is ſo becoming in perſons of high degree.

The third is *flattery*; the attempts of which you will find unavoidable, the oppoſing them difficult, but the conqueſt of them ſafe and glorious.

Repreſent yourſelf, my dear child, as ſurrounded with a number of people, preſſing to make their court to you; there will not be one of thoſe who will not be ready to obey you, to ſacrifice his life and fortune for your ſervice; and yet, perhaps you will not meet with any who will tell you the truth, leſt, in doing ſo, they ſhould diſpleaſe you and riſque their preferment: thus though in the midſt of perſons the moſt attached and devoted to your intereſt, you are left to yourſelf, and have nothing to depend upon but your own good ſenſe and reaſon. We may eaſily avoid the infection which comes from the poiſon of flattery, if we are not prevented by ſelf-love, which is the only thing that can give us a reliſh for it. You muſt conſider it as an incenſe, which is good for nothing but to make us giddy with its deceitful odour.

You will poſſeſs the greateſt ſcience in the world, if you can judge the true characters of perſons, and can diſtinguiſh real merit. This is the point of the greateſt importance. You will, no doubt, meet with perſons, both in the court and in the kingdom, worthy of your eſteem. It is to ſuch you ſhould pay your conſideration; it is a recompence to ſupport merit, and chaſtiſe vice. You will alſo meet with perſons who will be for recommending themſelves by a certain forwardneſs, ſupported by *nothing* except a paſſionate deſire of being great; give ſuch to underſtand, that you know them, and that they are only worthy of your contempt; for they will be incorrigible, ſhould you give them the leaſt indulgence.

The

There are persons whom we hate, d others whom we love, we know t why: the first of these is an in- ice, and the last a weakness.

In fine, all this will lead you to e great maxim, which I recom- nd to you above all the rest; is is, to consider your confidence a treasure above all price, and ich you may easily lose if you e it indiscreetly: it is a thing u owe to none but the king and e duke*, who is the depository all his commands. Should you rtake it with a third, it will lose rit with the two first, and you ll have no right to expect the trust the king or of the duke, upon om your happiness and tranquil- y must hereafter depend.

Let there be no person about u, be they ever so dear to you, o shall have reason to think that u are without reserve in respect them; for if you impart a secret, hich is not of absolute necessity, any person, you characterize that rson with the name of your fa- urite, or a confidant; the conse- ence of which is, that from be- g their mistress you become their ave; they will direct and command u, sometimes according to their tereſt, sometimes according to eir humours, but never with jus- ce. However, this should not hin- er you from hearing good advice, ithout prejudice to persons, judg- g only of their sentiments.

As to the rest, you must consider at the voice of the people is the ice of God; therefore you must nduct yourself in such a manner, s if you were to give an account f your actions to the meanest of your subjects, and as if the public were to be your judge, since they will be continually on the watch to observe you. This has been the opinion of all wise men; it is the public that must render you immortal in your prosperity; its censure is dangerous, and its approbation to be courted and esteemed.

Consider that a great king is now become your husband; that he gives you his hand, in hopes of finding in you comfort and ease in all his cares; that you will be the companion of his labours, a faithful friend, a virtuous wife, and a great queen.

Our religion, of which this kingdom is its great support, opens its bosom to receive you, and considers you as its most powerful protectress: your subjects look upon you as their mother, since the person of the monarch, in whom they live, is committed to your care.

You must answer the king's hopes, by your tenderness of his person; by an entire complaisance to his will; by your natural sweetness in complying with his desires; and by a resignation to his sentiments. Let it be your *will* to please, and your *pleasure* to obey him. Avoid every thing that may give him the least disgust; and let his honour and interest be the only objects of all your studies.

Regard your religion with all the zeal that is due to it; the goodness of God in a particular manner obliges you to it; and your own piety is a security to me that you will do so.

Be not too inquisitive in matters of religion; the doctrine of your

* The duke of Orleans, prince of the blood, and regent of France during he French king's minority.

catechiſm is the ſafeſt; follow that, and avoid ſearching into things that are not the province of your ſex.

Take care that you are not ſeduced by an outward appearance of ſanctity; the world is ſo wicked, that religion is continually uſed as a cloak for ambition and intereſt. In theſe caſes you muſt moderate your zeal, leſt it ſhould miſlead you, and hinder you from ſeeing thoſe ſnakes in the graſs. Without entering into uſeleſs argument, teach religion by true piety, as our Saviour has commanded us, and correct the manners of your court by your own good example.

Anſwer the hopes of your ſubjects by juſtice and clemency, by ſupporting merit, by extirpating vice, by comforting the afflicted, and by protecting the oppreſſed: let theſe duties be your daily employment, and drive from your thoughts all thoſe things that may engage you to meddle in the affairs of the government. The wiſdom of the king and council will not ſtand in need of your aſſiſtance: and never buſy yourſelf, unleſs where the glory of God, the perſon of the king, and the ſafety of your own people, are immediately concerned.

I give God thanks that I find nothing in you that wants correction; and as I think you are inclined to no vice, I apply my counſel to your virtues. Bounty and generoſity are the two diſtinguiſhing beauties of a great ſoul; but when they exceed certain bounds, they loſe their merit; and as I know them both to be natural to your temper, you muſt take care to keep them within their true limits, leſt they ſhould degenerate into faults.

The firſt, if it be too gener
may give an authority to crim
and hinder the courſe of juſtic
The ſecond, if it be done with pr
fuſion, loſes its name, and becom
contemptible. Let the motive
the firſt be Chriſtianity and goo
nature: of the ſecond, charity a
true merit.

It only remains for me to t
you, my dear child, that, as n
daughter, you are indebted in gr
titude to the duke, and as quee
of France, you owe him your co
fidence. The truſt that the kin
repoſes in him, his prudent gover
ment, his diſintereſtedneſs for th
good of the kingdom, and h
friendſhip for me, are, I hope, ſu
ficient ties to make you rememb
the infinite obligations you are un
der to him, and to induce you t
follow his wholeſome advice.

Employ all your care to kee
up an union in the royal houſe o
France; nothing can be more glo
rious or advantageous to the ſtate.

In fine, remember your fathe
and mother, as well as thoſe wh
have been attached to us in all ou
adverſities; you know their num
ber is ſo ſmall, that they cannc
eaſily be forgot; and ſince all ou
wiſhes, by the grace of God, ar
accompliſhed in your perſon, i
only remains for us, night and day
to offer up our vows to Heaven, t
pour down its bleſſings upon you.

To ſum up all: praiſe God; b
charitable to your neighbour; lov
the king; abhor vice; know your
ſelf, in your good fortune; be firm
in all accidents; and ſupport your
ſelf in misfortunes, if any ſhoul
fall upon you; reſiſt the ſnares o
the world; correct errors by cle
mency, and crimes by juſtice; en
courag

urage merit by juſt rewards; and, order to live and reign happy, dge of all things without paſſion prejudice.

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he Hiſtory of Profeſſor Du Val, *a very extraordinary Genius.*

M. DU VAL, profeſſor of hiſtory and geography in the ademy of Luneville, is the ſon a peaſant, and born in Burgundy, t came into Lorrain when a ild, and was employed as a ſhepd at a village near Nancy. His irſt after knowledge appeared in s very childhood, and, having no her means of gratifying it, he ade a collection of ſnakes, toads, c. amuſed himſelf with examing theſe creatures, and was contially aſking the neighbouring peants why thoſe animals were form in ſuch a particular manner? t the anſwers he received were nerally ſuch, as left him leſs ſafied than he was before. He once ppened to ſee, in the hand of anher country boy, Æſop's Fables th cuts, which made him ſtill ore deſirous of learning than bere. He could not read; and the her boy, who was capable of grafying his curioſity, was ſeldom in humour to explain the animals, c. repreſented in the cuts. In is diſtreſs, he determined to make mſelf maſter of that introduction knowledge, however great the fficulties that attended it might rove. Accordingly he ſaved whatver money he could get, and gave to other boys who were older an himſelf, for teaching him to ad. Having, with incredible digence, attained his end, he happened to meet with an almanack, which the 12 ſigns of the zodiac were delineated. Theſe he looked for ſo conſtantly, and with ſuch attention, in the heavens, that at laſt he imagined that he actually traced ſuch figures there: and though he was miſtaken in this and ſeveral other particulars, yet many of his obſervations were ſuch as few others are found capable of, even after receiving regular inſtructions.

As he once paſſed by a print-ſhop at Nancy, he obſerved in the window a map of the world, which opened a field for new ſpeculations; and, having purchaſed it, he employed many hours every day in peruſing it. At firſt he took the degrees on the equator for French leagues, but upon conſidering that, in coming from Burgundy to Lorrain, he had travelled many ſuch leagues, though on his map that diſtance ſeemed to take up a very little ſpot, he was convinced of the impoſſibility of his firſt conjecture. But it muſt have been with incredible labour, and at the ſame time is a ſignal proof of his extraordinary genius, that he acquired a thorough knowledge of theſe and many other ſignatures on the ſeveral maps, which, as his purſe could afford it, he afterwards procured.

His inclination for ſilence and retirement made him weary of living among the noiſy peaſant boys; and induced him to viſit ſome hermits who had their cells in a wood, about half a league from Luneville, and undertake to wait on them, and tend ſix or eight cows which they kept. Theſe hermits were, however, groſsly ignorant; but Du Val had an opportunity of reading ſeveral books he found in their cells, and of getting many difficulties, that occurred to him, ſolved

ſolved by perſons who came to viſit theſe hermits. All the money he could ſcrape together in his mean circumſtances was laid out in books and maps; and obſerving, on ſome of the latter, the arms of ſeveral princes, as griffins, ſpread-eagles, lions with two tails, and other monſters, he enquired of a foreigner, whether there were any ſuch creatures in the world? Being informed that theſe marks belonged to a particular ſcience called heraldry, he minuted down this word, before unknown to him, and hurrying with all ſpeed to Nancy, bought a book of heraldry, and by that book, without any other help, he became a maſter of the fundamental principles of that ſcience.

In this courſe of life Du Val continued till he arrived at his one-and-twentieth year, when, in the autumn of 1717, he was diſcovered watching his charge in the wood, and ſitting under a tree with his maps and books about him, by baron Pfutchner. This gentleman was then governor to the young prince of Lorrain, who happened to hunt that way. The baron thought a herdſman, with ſun-burnt lank hair, dreſſed in a coarſe linen frock, with a heap of maps about him, ſo extraordinary a ſight, that he informed the prince of it, who immediately rode towards the place, and put ſeveral queſtions to Du Val about his way of living. Du Val ſhewed, by his anſwers, that he was already maſter of the grounds of ſeveral ſciences. Upon which the prince offered to take him into his ſervice, and told him that he ſhould go to court. Du Val, who had read in ſome books of morality, that the air of a court was infectious to virtue; and had alſo obſerved when he had been at Nancy, that the lacqueys of gr men were a riotous, debauch quarrelſome ſort of people, frank anſwered, "That he choſe rat "to look after his herd, and co "tinue to lead a quiet life in t "wood, with which he was th "roughly ſatisfied, than to w "on the prince;" but adde "That if his highneſs would gi "him an opportunity of readi "curious books, and of maki "himſelf maſter of more learni "and knowledge, he was ready "follow him, or any body elſe The prince was highly pleaſ with his anſwer; and, when he r turned to court, prevailed on t duke his father to ſend this extr ordinary herdſman to the Jeſu College at Pont-a-Mouſſon. Wh he had finiſhed his ſtudies at th ſeat of learning, the duke perm ted him to take a journey in France for his further improv ment; and, ſoon after his retur gave him a profeſſorſhip in t academy of Luneville, with penſion of 700 livres a year, a alſo made him his own librari which is worth 100 livres a ye more, beſides a handſome apar ment.

He is of a moſt engaging mode and politeneſs, and ſo far from b ing aſhamed of his former low co dition, that he takes a pleaſure relating the ſucceſſive and gradu riſe of new ideas in his mind, a the pleaſing tranquillity and uni terrupted content he enjoyed in ſituation, in all appearance, me and deſpicable. He ſtill keeps apartment in the hermitage fro whence the duke raiſed him to h preſent condition; and, to perp tuate his memory of the tranſa tion, has had his picture draw in which he is repreſented juſt

was, when discovered by baron
itchner, under a tree, with a
ndscape of the place, and the
nce talking to him; this piece
has obtained leave to hang up
the duke's library.

An Anecdote of Bishop Burnet.

BISHOP Burnet was famous
for that absence of thought
hich constitutes the character of
hat the French call *l'Etourdie*.
l the world knows, that at Paris,
out the year 1680, several ladies
quality were imprisoned on sus-
cion of poisoning, and among the
st, the countess of Soissons, niece
cardinal Mazarin, and mother of
e famous warrior prince Eugene
Savoy. In the latter end of
ueen Anne's reign, when the
ince came over to England, bi-
op Burnet, whose curiosity was as
ger as that of any woman in the
ngdom, begged of the duke of
arlborough, that he might have
e satisfaction of being in company
th a person whose fame resounded
rough all Europe. The Duke
mplied with his request, on con-
tion that he would be upon his
ard against saying any thing that
ight give disgust; and he was in-
ted to dine with the prince, and
her company, at Marlborough-
ouse. The bishop, mindful of the
ution he had received, resolved
sit silent and incognito during
e whole entertainment, and might
ave kept his resolution, had not
rince Eugene, seeing him a digni-
ed clergyman, taken it in his head
ask who he was. He no sooner
nderstood that it was Dr. Burnet,
f whom he had often heard, than
e addressed himself to the bishop,
and, among other questions, asked
when he was last at Paris. Burnet,
fluttered by this unexpected ad-
dress, and still more perplexed by
an eager desire to give the satisfac-
tion required, answered with pre-
cipitation, that he could not recol-
lect the year, but it was at the time
when the countess of Soissons was
imprisoned. He had scarce pro-
nounced the words, when, his eyes
meeting those of the duke, he in-
stantly recognized his blunder, and
was deprived of all the discretion
he had left. He redoubled his
error by asking pardon of his high-
ness: he stared wildly around, and
seeing the whole company embar-
rassed, and out of countenance, re-
tired in the utmost confusion.

The Life of Monsr. Fontaine.

FONTAINE, the celebrated
French poet, and one of the
first-rate geniuses of his age, was
born at Chateau-Thierri in Cham-
paigne, the 8th of July, 1621, of a
good extraction. At the age of
nineteen he entered amongst the
Oratorians, but quitted that order
eighteen months after. He was
twenty-two years of age before he
knew his own talents for poetry;
but hearing an ode of Malherbe
read, upon the assassination of Hen-
ry IV. he was so taken with admi-
ration of it, that the poetical fire,
which had before laid dormant
within him, seemed to be enkindled
from that of the other great poet.
He applied himself to read, to me-
ditate, to repeat, in fine, to imitate
the works of Malherbe. The first
essays of his pen be confined to one
of his relations, who made him
read the best Latin authors, Ho-
race,

race, Virgil, Terence, Quintilian, &c. and then the beſt compoſitions in French and Italian. He applied himſelf likewiſe to the ſtudy of the Greek authors, particularly Plato and Plutarch. Some time afterwards his parents made him marry a daughter of a lieutenant-general, a relation of the great Racine. This young lady, beſides her very great beauty, was remarkable for the delicacy of her wit, and Fontaine never compoſed any work without conſulting her. But, as her temper was none of the beſt, to avoid diſſenſion, he ſeparated himſelf from her company as often as he well could. The famous ducheſs of Bouillon, niece to cardinal Mazarin, being exiled to Chateau-Thierri, took particular notice of Fontaine. Upon her recall, he followed her to Paris, where, by the intereſt of one of his relations, he got a penſion ſettled upon him. He met with great friends and protectors amongſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the court, but madame de la Sabliere was the moſt particular. She took him to live at her houſe, and it was then that Fontaine, diveſted of domeſtic concerns, lived a life conformable to his diſpoſition, and cultivated an acquaintance with all the great men of his age. It was his cuſtom, after he was fixed at Paris, to go every year, during the month of September, to his native place of Chateau-Thierri, and pay a viſit to his wife, carrying with him Racine, Deſpreaux, Chapelle, or ſome other celebrated writers. When he has ſometimes gone thither alone, he has come away without remembering even to call upon her; but ſeldom omitted ſelling ſome part of his lands, by which means he ſquandered away a conſiderable fortune. After t death of madame de la Sablier he was invited into England, pa ticularly by madame Mazarin, ar by St. Evremond, who promiſ him all the ſweets and comforts life; but the difficulty of learnir the Engliſh language, and the l berality of the duke of Burgund prevented his voyage.

About the end of the year 169 he fell dangerouſly ill, and as it cuſtomary, upon theſe occaſions, the Romiſh church, he made a g neral confeſſion of his whole life P. Pouguet, an oratorian; and, b fore he received the ſacrament, ſent for the gentlemen of the Frenc academy, and in their preſence de clared his ſincere compunction fo having compoſed his Tales; work he could not reflect upo without the greateſt repentance an deteſtation; promiſing, that if ſhould pleaſe God to reſtore h health, he would employ his talen only in writing upon matters morality or piety. He ſurvive this illneſs two years, living in th moſt exemplary and edifying man ner, and died the 13th of March 1695, being 74 years of age. Whe they ſtript his body, they found next his ſkin, a hair ſhirt, whic gave room for the following ex preſſion of the younger Racine:

Et l'Auteur de Joconde eſt armé d'u Cilice.

Fontaine's character is remark able for that ſimplicity, candour and probity, ſeldom to be me with; of the obliging diſpoſition cultivating a real friendſhip wit his brother poets and authors, and what is very rare, beloved an eſteemed by them all. His con verſation was neither gay nor bril liant, eſpecially when he was no among his intimate friends.

On

)ne day, being invited to dinner farmer-general's, he eat a great , but did not ſpeak; riſing up n table very early, under pretext oing to the academy, one of the pany repreſented to him that it not yet a proper time. Well, he, if it is not, I will ſtay a lit- onger. He had one ſon by his in the year 1660. At the age fourteen, he put him into the ds of M. de Harley, the firſt ident, recommending to him his cation and fortune. It is ſaid, having been a long time with- ſeeing him, he happened to meet one day viſiting, without re- ecting him again, and mention- o the company that he thought young man had a good deal of and underſtanding. When they him it was his own ſon, he an- red, in the moſt tranquil manner, ! then I am very well contented him. An indifference, or ra- an abſence of mind, influenced whole conduct, and rendered often inſenſible to the incle- ncy of the weather. Madame Bouillon going one morning Verſailles, ſaw him, abſtracted in ught, ſitting in an arbor; re- ning at night ſhe found him in ſame place, and the ſame atti- e, although it was very cold, and rained almoſt the whole day. carried this ſimplicity ſo far, that was ſcarce ſenſible of the bad cts ſome of his writings might aſion, particularly his Tales. a great ſickneſs his confeſſor ex- ting him to prayer and alms- ds: As for alms-deeds, re- ed Fontaine, I am not able, ving nothing to give; but they about publiſhing a new edition my Tales, and the bookſeller es me a hundred copies; you ll have them to ſell, and diſ- tribute their amount amongſt the poor. Another time P. Pouguet exhorting him to repent of his faults, If he has committed any, cried the nurſe, I am ſure it is more from ignorance than malice, for he has as much ſimplicity as an infant.

One time having compoſed a Tale, wherein he made a profane application of thoſe words of the goſpel, "Lord, five talents thou "didſt deliver to me," he dedicated it, by a moſt ingenious prologue, to the celebrated Arnauld, telling him, it was to ſhew to poſterity, the great eſteem he had for that learned doctor. He was not ſenſible of the indecency of the dedication, and the profane application of the text, till Boileau and Racine repreſented it to him. He addreſſed another, by a dedication in the ſame manner, to the archbiſhop of Paris. His Fables are an immortal work, exceeding every thing in that kind, both antient and modern, in the opinion of the learned. People of taſte, the oftener they read them, will find continually new beauties and charms, not to be met elſewhere. The deſcendants of this great poet are exempted in France from all taxes and impoſitions; a privilege which the intendants of Soiſſons to this day think it an honour to confirm to them.

Letter from M. Voltaire *to the Abbé* Trublet, *author of ſome admirable eſſays, who had ſent him his ſpeech at his admiſſion into the* French *Academy.*

SIR, *Ferney.*

YOUR letter and generous procedure prove you not to be my enemy, whatever grounds of ſuſpi-

ſuſpicion of it your book ſeemed to afford: I chuſe much rather to believe your letter than your book. You had ſaid in print, that I made you yawn, and I declared in print that you made me laugh; the reſult of which is, that you are not eaſily tickled, and that humour is not my talent. However, between yawning and laughing, you are become my dear brother; ſo, like good Chriſtians and good academicians, we muſt forget and forgive.

I like your ſpeech very well, ſir, and am ſtill better pleaſed with your goodneſs in favouring me with a copy. As to your letter, *Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum.* You'll excuſe my quoting Horace; your heroes, Meſſ. de Fontenelle and de la Motte, I think, were not over fond of him. I muſt plainly tell you, that I was born with as little alloy of ill-nature as yourſelf, and am, at the bottom, a good kind of man. Indeed, ſome late reflections that little was got by being ſuch, have given me ſomething of a ſportive vivacious turn, and, I am told, it promotes health. Beſides, I have not thought ſo highly of myſelf as always to overlook ſome celebrated enemies, who for forty years together have ſucceſſively been clandeſtinely and openly labouring my ruin; had I traverſed them in obtaining a mitre, or a place of farmer-general, they could not have uſed me worſe; ſo that if at length I have given them a rap on the knuckles, it was out of pure modeſty. I thought them preciſely on a level with me; and ſo, as Cicero ſays, *in anenam cum æqualibus deſcendi.*

Be perſuaded, ſir, that wide is the difference I make between you and them; but I remember, that in Lewis XIV.'s time, when I was at Paris, my rivals and I were mere dabblers, ſome in verſe, ſo in proſe, ſome half verſe, half pr indefatigable authors of flimſey co poſition; ſolemn writers of trif ſedulouſly weighing flies eggs cobweb ſcales. I have ſeen little than low hypocriſy and deceit, now have a thorough ſenſe of value of this low ſtate; and in ſenſe of the lowneſs of every th elſe, I imitate Horace's Vejanius

Vejanius, armis
Herculis ad poſtem fixis latet, abd
agro.

From this receſs it is, ſir, I m ſincerely tell you, that I find *utile dulci* in all your productio that I heartily forgive any nips y have given me; that I am v ſorry I ſhould ever have ſcratch you; that good-nature is prefera to banter; that your behaviour ever reconciles me; and that I a with real eſteem, as if nothing h happened, my dear brother aca mician, very truly, without a compliment,

Yours, &c.

VOLTAIR

Abbé Trublet's *Anſwer.*

Pari

Sir, and my very illuſtrious br ther academician, a thouſand than to you for the honour of your w come anſwer; it is very courteo and no leſs ingenious, and, wh is better than both, it is gay a ſprightly. It is a proof of the go ſtate of your health, the only val able poſſeſſion which remained be proved in you; long may y enjoy it, together with all the menities and flame of your geniu this is the wiſh, even of your ve enemies; for amidſt all their ra

co

our againſt your perſon, they are eartily fond of your works; all ithout exception; at leaſt, if there re any to be excepted, I would not e in their caſe. I love the whole, oth works and author; and am, ith equal eſteem and attachment, r, and my moſt illuſtrious brother cademician,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

TRUBLET.

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ome years ago, beſides private contributions, a Play was acted for the benefit of a grand-daughter of Milton; here follows another inſtance of the happineſs it ſometimes proves to be deſcended from a perſon of fame.

M. Le Brun, Secretary to the Prince of Condé, had rote to M. de Voltaire, recomending to him the remains of the mily of the great Corneille, the former, the creator, of the French heatre, and particularly a grandaughter of that illuſtrious man; the ſame time inſcribing an Ode him. M. de Voltaire with pleare embraced the opportunity of oing good to a family ſo eminent r genius, and wrote the following tter to M. le Brun.

"Had I gone about compoſing n anſwer to ſuch fine verſes as ours, four months would have been e ſooneſt you could have heard of e: I muſt therefore tell you, in lain proſe, how much I admire our Ode, and am pleaſed with our propoſal. A veteran of the reat Corneille ſhould by no means rn his back on his general's grandaughter; but, after building ſeats d churches, and with poor relaons on my hands to maintain, ſmall is the reſidue to aſſiſt, as one would wiſh, a perſon, whom the greateſt men of the kingdom alone ſhould have taken under their patronage. As for me, age is come upon me; but I have a niece, who delights in all the arts, and in ſome of which ſhe is not unexpert. If the perſon you ſpeak of, and whom unqueſtionably you know, will accept of the moſt decent education with my niece, ſhe will take a mother's care of her, and I will endeavour to be a father to her; at leaſt, ſhe ſhould be no manner of expence or charge to her own. Her travelling charges ſhall be defrayed to Lyons, and let her be conſigned to M. Tronchin of that city, who will forward her to my ſeat; or one of her own ſex ſhall meet her there with my equipage. If this ſuits, I only wait her orders; and I hope ſhall, to the end of my life, thank you for giving me an opportunity of doing what ſhould have been done by M. de Fontenelle. One branch of the young lady's education will be, to ſee us, ſometimes, act a play of her grandfather's, and we ſhall ſet her to embroider the argument of Cinna and the Cid.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

Original Letters between M. de Voltaire and the Author of the Dialogues of the Dead.

MY LORD,

I Have read the ingenious Dialogues of the Dead. I find (p. 134.) "That I am an exile, "and guilty of ſome exceſſes in "writing." I am obliged (and perhaps for the honour of my country) to ſay, I am no exile, becauſe I have not

not committed the exceſſes the author of the Dialogues imputes to me.

No body raiſed his voice higher than mine in favour of the rights of mankind; yet I have not exceeded even in that virtue.

I am not ſettled in Switzerland, as he believes. I live in my own lands in France. Retreat is becoming to old age, and more becoming in one's own poſſeſſions. If I enjoy a little country houſe near Geneva, my manors and my caſtles are in Burgundy; and if my king has been pleaſed to confirm the privileges of my lands, which are free from all tributes, I am the more addicted to my king.

If I was an exile, I had not obtained from my court many a paſſport for Engliſh noblemen.

The ſervice I rendered to them entitles me to the juſtice I expect from the noble author.

As to religion, I think, and I hope he thinks with me, that God is neither a Preſbyterian nor a Lutheran, nor of the low church, nor of the high church; but God is the father of all mankind, the father of the noble author, and mine.

I am, with reſpect,
his moſt humble ſervant,
VOLTAIRE *,
Gentleman of the king's chamber.
At my caſtle of Torney in Burgundy.

ANSWER.

SIR,

I Have received the honour o your letter, dated from you caſtle of Torney in Burgundy, h which I find I was guilty of an er ror, in calling your retirement "a "exile." When another editio ſhall be made of my Dialogues either in Engliſh or in French, will take care that this error ſhall b corrected; and I am very ſorry was not apprized of it ſooner, that might have corrected it in the fir edition of a French tranſlation ju publiſhed under my inſpection i London. To do you juſtice is a du ty I owe to truth and myſelf; an you have a much better title to i than from the *paſſports* you ſay yo have procured for Engliſh noble men: you are intitled to it, Sir, b the high ſentiments of reſpect have for you, which are not paid t the *privileges*, you tell me, you king has confirmed to your land but to the *noble talents* God has gi ven you, and the ſuperior rank yo hold in the republic of letters. Th favours done you by your ſovereig are an honour to *him*, but add litt luſtre to the name of Voltaire.

I entirely agree with you, "Tha "God is the father of all mankind; and ſhould think it blaſphemy t

* There cannot be a better comment on the above letter than the followin paſſage from Voltaire himſelf;—"Mr. Congreve had one defect, which w "his entertaining too mean an idea of his firſt profeſſion, that of a write "though it was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He ſpoke of his work "as of trifles that were beneath him, and hinted to me in our firſt converſatio "that I ſhould viſit him upon no other foot than that of a gentleman, wh "led a life of plainneſs and ſimplicity. I anſwered, that had he been ſo u "fortunate as to be a meer gentleman, I ſhould never have come to ſee hi "and I was very much diſguſted at ſo unſeaſonable a piece of vanity." *Lette concerning the Engliſh Nation*, p. 188, 189.

confi

onfine his goodneſs to a ſect; nor o I believe that any of his crea- ires are good in his ſight, if they o not extend their benevolence to l his creation. Theſe opinions I joice to ſee in your works, and all be very happy to be convinced at the liberty of your thoughts nd your pen upon ſubjects of phi- ſophy and religion never exceeded e bounds of this generous princi- le, which is authoriſed by reve- tion as much as by reaſon; or that ou diſapprove in your hours of ber reflection any irregular ſallies f fancy, which cannot be *juſtified*, ough they may be *excuſed*, by the ivacity and fire of a great genius.

I have the honour to be, ſir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,

* * * * * *

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nother letter from Monſ. Voltaire to Lord Lyttelton.

My Lord,

E ne peux vous remercier de ma main, étant malade; mais je en ſuis pas moins ſenſible à tout que vous me faites l'honneur de- ander. Permettez moi ſeulement obſerver, que ce n'eſt point on, *ſay*, que j'aie faite avoir des paſſe- orts à des ſeigneurs Anglais, c'eſt n, *It is true*. J'ai été aſſés heureux our faire avoir des paſſeports au ls de Mr. Fox, et à tout la famille Mr. Cambel, auſſi bien qu'à trois tres Anglais malades, que Mr. le edecin Tronchin m'avoit recom- endés; c'eſt pour moi un devoir un plaiſir, de rendre ſervice à ut gentilhomme de vôtre nation; eſt le ſeul droit que j'aie à vos ntés, mais tout homme en a à tre juſtice. J'oſe donc vous ſu- ier de vouloir bien faire imprimer à la fin de vôtre livre, et dans les papiers publics, le petit billet cy joint. Vous ne voudriez pas que je mouruſſe avec la douleur de me plaindre de l'homme du monde que j'eſtime le plus.

J'ay l'honneur d'être,
avec bien du reſpect,
My Lord,
vôtre très humble, et
très obeïſſant ſerviteur.

Du Chateau de Ferney en Bourgogne, par Geneve, 10 Fev. 1761

On s'eſt trompé à la page 134 des *Dialogues*, en diſant, que Mr. de Voltaire étoit banni de France pour ſes ecrits. Il demeure en France dans la compté de Tourney, dont il eſt ſeigneur. C'eſt une terre libre en Bourgogne dans le voiſinage de Geneve; il n'a point été exile.

Tranſlation of the above.

My Lord,

I Am not able to return you thanks with my own hand, being indiſpoſed; but am by no means leſs ſenſible on that account of the honour you do me by all your commands. Permit me only to obſerve, that it is not a bare *I ſay*, that I have cauſed paſſports to be obtained for ſome Engliſh gentlemen, but that *It is true*. I have been ſo happy as to procure paſſports for the ſon of Mr. Fox, and all Mr. Campbell's family, as well as for three other ſick Engliſhmen, who had been recommended to me by Dr. Tronchin. To me it is both a duty and a pleaſure to ſerve any gentleman of your nation; this is the only right I have to your favours, tho' every man derives the ſame from your juſtice. I preſume, therefore, entreating your lordſhip to be ſo

kind, as to cauſe to be printed at the end of your book, as well as in all the public papers, the annexed little billet. Your lordſhip would not, I am ſure, have me die with a complaint in my mouth, againſt the perſon I eſteemed the moſt of any living.

I have the honour to be,
with much reſpect,
my lord,
your moſt humble, and
very obedient ſervant.

Caſtle of Ferney in Burgundy, near Geneva,
10 Feb. 1761.

We were miſtaken in page 134 of the *Dialogues*, in ſaying that M. de Voltaire was baniſhed France on account of his writings. He ſtill reſides in that kingdom; in the county of Tourney, of which he is lord. This county is a free diſtrict in Burgundy, in the neighbourhood of Geneva; and the owner has never been exiled.

The Life of the late Mr. Hutchinſon, father of the Hutchinſonians. By Robert Spearman, Eſq; author of An Enquiry after Philoſophy, and Theology; and of Letters concerning the Septuagint Tranſlation and the Heathen Mythology.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, an author whoſe writings have made no inconſiderable noiſe in the learned world, was born at Spennythorn, a ſmall village about a mile diſtant from Midlam in Yorkſhire, A. D. 1674. His father, Mr. J. Hutchinſon, was poſſeſſed of a little eſtate of 40l. per annum, and determined to qualify his ſon for a ſteward to ſome gentleman or nobleman. He had given him ſuch ſchool learning as the place afforded; and whilſt he was conſidering whither to ſend him, in order to his further qualification, a gentleman happened to come into the neighbourhood, and wanting to board in ſome reputable family, was recommended to Mr. Hutchinſon the father, who told him he ſhould be welcome to his houſe till ſuch time as he could provide himſelf a place to his mind. As he found his gueſt to be both a ſenſible perſon, and a man of learning, he communicated to him his intentions concerning his ſon; and the gentleman, who had taken a liking to the youth, agreed to inſtruct him in every branch of learning proper for the employment for which he was deſigned, upon condition the father would entertain him in his houſe, whilſt he ſhould think proper to ſtay in thoſe parts which he engaged himſelf not to leave, until ſuch time as he had completed his ſon's education. The father chearfully agreed to the conditions, and his gueſt faithfully diſcharged them on his part, not only inſtructing him in ſuch parts of the mathematics as were more immediately connected with his deſtined employment, but in a very uſeful branch of that noble ſcience, and at the ſame time furniſhed him with a competent knowledge of the celebrated writings of antiquity, and a fund of learning, which equally ſhewed the extenſive erudition of the maſter, and the comprehenſive genius of the ſcholar. Who this perſon was to whom our author was indebted for his education is not known, not ſo much as even his real name, as far as we can learn. He induſtriouſly concealed every circumſtance relating to himſelf, and ſo effectually, that Mr. Hutchinſon himſelf, the father, though a very

ery shrewd person, could never, y any means, make the discovery. ut whoever, or whatever he was, e taught our author, as himself says, s much as he could see there was ny use for, either upon the earth r in the heaven, without poisoning im with any false notions fathered pon the mathematics. About the ge of 19, A. D. 1693, our author ent to be steward to Mr Bathurst of kutterskelf in Yorkshire, and from ence to the earl of Scarborough, ho would gladly have engaged him his service; but his ambition to rve the duke of Somerset would ot suffer him to continue there: and e frankly acquainted his lordship ith this his intention, and that he uld stay with him no longer than vacancy should happen in the uke's household. It was not long efore this fell out; and our young eward soon distinguished himself such a manner as to gain the hief stewardship, and the favour of at nobleman, who honoured him ith greater marks of esteem and ndescension, than he ever was nown to shew to persons of his conition. About the year 1700, Mr. utchinson was called to London manage a law-suit of considerable nsequence, between his grace of omerset and the old lord Wharton: hich he solicited so effectually that was concluded greatly to the tisfaction and advantage of the uke. During his attendance in own, he had an opportunity of aining a proper knowledge of the orld, and what was doing in it; nd it was about this time he conacted an acquaintance and intiacy with the late Dr. Woodward, ho was physician to the duke his aster. Between 1702 and 1706, is business carried him into several parts of England and Wales, where he made many useful observations, which he published in a little pamphlet, entitled, *Observations made by J. H. mostly in the year* 1706. This is written in the most methodical manner of any of his works, and has very useful marginal annotations, which were made by Dr. Woodward. Whilst he travelled from place to place, he employed himself in making that large and noble collection of fossils, &c. which Dr. Woodward bequeathed to the university of Cambridge. The Doctor had no notion of Mr. H's ability in any other way than that of a steward and a mineralist. Dr. Woodward consulted him about his private affairs (for he was not the best œconomist), Woodward asked him to buy a coach horse for him, and sometimes honoured him so far as to preside at a consultation when his horses chanced to be out of order, which Mr. Hutchinson hath often, with a great deal of humour, ridiculed to his intimates; for no one had more mother wit when he chose to exert it. The Dr. used to correspond with Mr. H. whilst he was abroad: in some of his letters, he wishes his horse might throw him now and then, lest he should make too much haste, and leave any anxious fossil behind him. In others, he desires him to digest the fossils into classes, and to put in papers between each class or species, describing and ascertaining the class or species of each, before he packed them up, and sent them; and complains, that for want of this method, and the fossils being all jumbled together, without any such order, he was at a loss to distinguish one species from another, and unable to sort and place them in their proper classes in the catalogue. In

one of his letters he tells him, that though a man poſſeſſed of mineral knowledge was every thing to him, yet this was not the caſe with others, and therefore adviſes him not to ſet himſelf up above his ſuperiors, and to talk of matters above his ſphere; it ſeems he had then begun to throw out hints in converſation againſt the Gravitarian ſyſtem, which he ridicules in one of his pieces, with an humour not inferior to Lucian. And in all his letters, the Dr. treats Mr. Hutchinſon in a very ſupercilious manner, and as a quite different perſon from what he afterwards found him to be. The natural hiſtory of the earth, which the Dr. had publiſhed before he and Mr. Hutchinſon became acquainted, ſeems to have prejudiced our author ſo much in his favour; and his collection of foſſils was deſigned as materials for a work to prove the truth of the Moſaic account of the firſt formation of the earth at the creation, the reformation after the deluge, and of the deluge, to ocular demonſtration. This the Doctor engaged to draw up, but ſeems never to have had any real intention of doing, only deſigning to make this a pretence to engage Mr. Hutchinſon more earneſtly in collecting mineral materials, and at the laſt of getting the whole collection into his poſſeſſion. And the event juſtifies the ſuſpicion. It does not appear that Mr. Hutchinſon had any thoughts at that time of commencing author. His natural reſearches had afforded him an opportunity of diſcovering what were the real agents in nature, and that the ſcripture philoſophy was the only true philoſophy, and he was deſirous his fellow-creatures ſhould reap the benefit of his diſcoveries, and be ſet right in a point of that conſequence. And to this end, he choſe to make uſe of the pen of one who had already given an approved ſpecimen of his abilities in that way. But when he found that the Doctor was playing faſt and looſe with him, he was then reſolved to wait no longer, but truſt to his own pen, and exert that capacity, and thoſe talents, in the ſervice of his heavenly Lord and Maſter, for which he had ſo eminently and ſucceſsfully diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his earthly lord and maſter. Though he had great and daily reaſon to ſuſpect the ſincerity of Doctor Woodward's intentions, yet he was unwilling, for a long while, to give too much way to his ſuſpicions: yet they put him upon his guard, and made him more and more earneſt in his ſolicitations for the performance of the Dr.'s promiſe. The Dr. thus preſt, in order to gain time, and quiet his clamours, was wont to ſhew him a large folio book, placed upon an upper ſhelf in his ſtudy, in which he told him the deſired work was begun, and was in ſome forwardneſs: but he did not care to ſhew it him till it was compleated, or at leaſt till he had reviſed what he had already wrote. This, for the preſent, ſilenced Mr. Hutchinſon's ſolicitations, but not his ſuſpicions; and he was determined to try if he could not ſome way or other get a peep into the ſame folio. To this purpoſe, he uſed to viſit the Dr. at thoſe hours in which it was moſt likely to find him in his ſtudy. The Dr. conſcious of his own, or jealous of Mr. Hutchinſon's intentions, betrayed an uneaſineſs at theſe ill-timed viſits, kept a watchful eye upon Mr. Hutchinſon, and was always wanting to get him

him out of his ſtudy. This ſerved only to increaſe Mr. Hutchinſon's ſuſpicions, and his eagerneſs to make the wiſhed-for diſcovery; but the extreme caution of the Dr. for ſome time baffled all his endeavours. At laſt,

Quod optanti divûm promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit
ultro.

For one day, whilſt the Dr. and Mr. Hutchinſon were together in the ſtudy, a ſervant came haſtily in with a meſſage, upon which the Dr. went out in a hurry, and inadvertently left Mr. Hutchinſon alone, who did not ſlip the opportunity, but immediately ſeized and opened the book, found only a few heads of chapters and ſuch like, ſcattered up and down, which, like Æneas's drowned mariners, *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vaſto.* This diſappointment, though not quite unexpected, put our author upon doing himſelf what he had in vain hoped from others. And that he might be more at leiſure to proſecute his ſtudies, he begged leave of the duke of Somerſet to quit his ſervice. The requeſt at firſt piqued the pride of that nobleman: but when he was made to underſtand by Mr. Hutchinſon, that he did not intend to ſerve any other maſter, and was told what were the real motives of his requeſt, the duke not only granted his ſuit, but made him his riding purveyor (being at that time, as we think, maſter of the horſe to king George the firſt) which he enjoyed to the day of his death. As there is a good houſe in the Little Meuſe belonging to the office of purveyor, a fixed ſalary of 200l. per annum, and the place a kind of fine-cure, Mr. Hutchinſon's ſituation and circumſtances, were quite agreeable to his mind, and he gave himſelf up entirely to a ſtudious and ſedentary life, which being ſo oppoſite to his former way of doing, by degrees tendered, and broke his conſtitution, and at length laid the foundation of that diſorder which carried him off. The duke alſo gave him a preſentation of the living of Sutton in Suſſex, near his ſeat at Petworth, to which Mr. Hutchinſon preſented the reverend Mr. Julius Bate, a gentleman well known to the learned world. In the year 1724 our author publiſhed his *Moſes's Principia*, part 1ſt. in which he ridiculed Dr. Woodward's *Natural Hiſtory of the Earth*, and his account of the ſettlement of the ſeveral ſtrata, ſhells, and nodules, by the laws of gravity, which he tells him every dirty impertinent collier could contradict and diſprove by ocular demonſtration. He alſo threw out ſome hints concerning what had paſſed between the Dr. and himſelf, and the Doctor's deſign of robbing him of his collections of foſſils. There is ſo much humour runs thro' this piece, and another of his, called *A New Account of the Confuſion of Tongues*, that it hath often been wondered, that theſe two were not more taken notice of, merely for that vein of witty irony which they contain. From this time to his death he continued publiſhing a volume every year, or every other year; which, with the manuſcripts left behind, were publiſhed 1748, in 12 vols. 8vo. An abſtract of his works was alſo publiſhed 1752. Dr. Woodward did not take any notice of our author's piece, as thinking himſelf ſecure, and proof againſt the attacks of a writer of ſo little note as Mr. Hutchinſon. And

he knew himself to be safe, whilst gravity stood its ground, which, from the number and interest of its allies, he thought was in no danger of being knocked on the head, as was the champion of the Philistines, by a naked youth with a nodule. He therefore resolved to abide by gravity, and his first performance, and refused either to draw up and publish the observations which by agreement he had engaged to do, or to return the collection of fossils. Upon this, Mr. H. had recourse to law, and a bill in chancery was accordingly drawn, but whether filed, we are not certain. The Dr. in the mean time made his will, whereby he left the collection to the university of Cambridge, of which the duke of Somerset was chancellor: and this perhaps might prevent Mr. Hutchinson from carrying matters to extremities. However, the Dr's death, which happened in 1728, put an entire stop to all proceedings of that kind. And our author, as himself complains in one of his books, was bereft, in a manner not to be mentioned, of those observations, and those collections, even of the credit of being the collector, and both are now lost for want of being reduced into order, and applied; and the papers, which still remained in his hands relating to these subjects, were rendered useless. Tho' a work to prove the truth of the deluge and reformation of the earth, as recorded by Moses, from the exuviæ of animals, vegetables, and other things preserved and found every where in the bowels, as well as near the surface of the earth, might have been of great service, and perhaps the means to convince those whom no other evidence would convince; yet his literary acquaintance look upon the breach between Dr. Woodward and him as a very happy event; because, had the Doctor fulfilled his engagements, Mr. Hutchinson might have stopped there, and not have extended his researches to the lengths he has done, and thereby deprived the world of writings which they deem invaluable. The former friends of Mr. Hutchinson, who were well acquainted with the interest he had with the duke, his capacity for business, and the opportunities which were in his power of making the most of his talents, were greatly surprised at his quitting so many advantages of acquiring a large fortune, not only by leaving his old place, but neglecting to make the most of his new one; and an old crony of his, meeting with him one day, very warmly remonstrated with him upon the occasion: to whom Mr. Hutchinson made this reply, "Sir, I know the value of money "as well as you, and how far it "will carry one: thus far and no "further. I therefore want some-"thing that will carry me beyond "this line, this utmost bound of "money: and I trust I have now "chose that which will." His friend gave him no answer, but dropped his hand, which till then he had held in his own, and, like the lawyer in the gospel, went away grievously dissatisfied. In 1727, our author published the second part of *Moses's Principia*, which contains the sum and substance, or the principles of the scripture philosophy; and which, with the first part, is the only philosophical tract he published in his life-time. As Sir Isaac Newton made a vacuum and gravity the principles of his philosophy, our author on the contrary asserts,

rts, that a plenum and the air the principles of the ſcripture- oſophy. The air he ſuppoſes to t in three conditions, fire, light, ſpirit. The light and ſpirit the finer and groſſer parts of air in motion; from the earth he ſun, the air is finer and finer, it becomes pure light near the fines of the ſun, and fire in the of the ſun, or ſolar focus. From earth towards the circumference his ſyſtem, in which he includes fixed ſtars, the air becomes groſ- nd groſſer, until it becomes torpid ſtagnate, in which condition it t the utmoſt verge of this ſyſtem; m whence the idea or expreſſion "outer darkneſs, and blackneſs f darkneſs," uſed in the New ſtament, ſeems to be taken. The , which he places in the center, he active vivifying agent, which melting the ſpirits of groſſer parts he air into atoms or finer parts, æther, and iſſuing them out in ht, ſets the machine forward, and ps it a going: for the light is ſſed out by the influx of ſpirit, the ſpirit is preſſed in by the ux of light; and ſo the whole tter of the heavens or air is per- ually changing conditions, and culating. This doctrine of light d ſpirit, is in the main ſo like what Iſaac Newton ſays in his queries, his *Ætherial Medium*, that grows nſer and denſer from the ſun to turn, and beyond (which he makes e cauſe of gravity and motion, and ich is as contractory to a va- um and the vis inertiæ, as Mr. utchinſon's light and ſpirit can be) at our author's account might at aſt lay claim to the ſame indul- nce with Sir Iſaac, of paſſing for iloſophical queſtions worthy of rther examination. Sir Iſaac ewton informs us, that he builds his philoſophy upon appearances; now, if theſe be a ſufficient ground-work for ſuch a ſuperſtructure, Mr. Hutchinſon had infinitely more and better opportunities of judging by appearances than the other. His converſe and frequent buſineſs under ground afforded him a ſeries of opportunities, as himſelf tells us, of making obſervations on the ſeveral various actions of the air, in its three conditions of fire, light, and ſpirit.—To remark what theſe agents have done in the reformation of the earth after the deluge, and what they do in the ſettled courſe of nature; and of conſidering the diſpoſition and ſituation of the parts of the earth, and of the ſeveral ſpecies of things in it; to make obſervations and experiments of the operations of fire, and its effects upon and with various ſubſtances; of making obſervations upon light and ſpirit in all the various conditions and ſituations, or places where they happen naturally to be, and of remarking the various effects they have upon various ſubjects; of making obſervations upon water in all the ſituations, motions, and courſes it took at the reformation of the earth, and ſince naturally has taken, or takes: and by theſe means of coming at the knowledge of what things were Agents, and the manner of their agency: which were Patients, and the manner in which they were acted upon; which were Cauſes, which Effects. And this method of judging from appearances, and ſuch a courſe of experiments, muſt be acknowledged to be far ſuperior to any of thoſe upon which Sir Iſaac Newton built his gravitation ſyſtem, and his doctrine of light and colours. In the one caſe, the appearances were thoſe of Nature, made, and exhibited by herſelf; in

in the other, many of them were such as can, or do scarce ever happen in nature. The swinging of a pendulum (the palladium of gravity) has not perhaps a parallel case in nature. The extracting or separaring the light from the spirit by a prism, or refracting the light by bubbles, have not a parallel case, except it be in the rainbow, and such like. The experiments made with the load-stone, talc, or amber, arise from the texture of these bodies, which is different from that of most other bodies, and the bodies themselves are only found in masses of small sizes, The other experiments of the effects produced by spirit or light upon mixing small parcels of extracted fluids or substances, are such as scarce one of them ever happened, or will happen in nature. Justice to the person whose life we are writing, obliges us to make this remark, which we hope can give no just cause of offence to any one. In the *Introduction to the second Part of Moses's Principia*, mentioned above, Mr. Hutchinson hinted, that the idea of the Trinity was to be taken from the three grand agents in the system of Nature, fire, light, and spirit; which are three conditions of one and the same substance, and wonderfully answer in a typical or symbolical manner to the three persons of one and the same essence. This struck the late celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke so forcibly, that he sent a gentleman to Mr. Hutchinson with compliments upon the performance, but that there was one proposition which he hoped was not true, and desired a conference with him about it. Mr. Hutchinson sent him word by the gentleman, that the book had been a work of much labour and time, and when he had considered it longer, it would be soon

enough then to talk of a confer
The Dr. sent again, that he u
stood the substance of the book
only wanted to confer about
proposition. Mr. Hutchinson
for answer, that he intended sh
to explain that hint, and pro
fully. The Dr. not satisfied
this, still continued his solicita
for a conference, which Mr. Hu
inson as constantly refused, bu
him know, that if he please
write any thing against that pr
sition, he would soon convince
of it, and withal, that he had
too forward in writing upon
jects which he had not duly
sidered. Dr. Clarke died May
1729. Some time in the year 1
Mr. Hutchinson completed a
chine of the watch kind, for
discovery of the longitude at
It was referred to Sir Isaac Ne
and other persons qualified to c
sider and examine pretensions
that kind, and was by them
proved, and Mr. Hutchinson
obtained testimonials under t
hands, of the perfection and use
ness of his machine. But w
application was to be made to p
liament, he was some way or o
dropped by those who had p
mised to support his pretensio
and nettled with the disappo
ment, he seems to have laid a
this, and several other things
this sort, and to have destro
all his papers concerning th
Two of these watches were fo
after his decease, the one put
gether, the other not; but no
pers or notes relative to them w
to be met with, any more than
manuscript map of the world, wh
the late Mr. Whiston, in his *Lon
tude and Latitude*, &c. mentions
these words: "I have also v
"lately been shewn by Mr. Hut
"in

inſon, a very curious and inquiſitive perſon, a copy of a manuſcript map of the world, made about eighty years ago, taken by himſelf from the original, wherein the variation is reduced to a theory, much like that which Dr. Halley has ſince propoſed, and in general exactly agreeing to his obſervation.—But with this advantage, that therein the northern pole of the internal loadſtone is much better ſtated than it is by Dr. Halley—its place then being, according to its unknown very curious and ſagacious author, about the meridian, &c. which ancient and authentic determination of its place, I deſire my reader particularly to obſerve." This ethod of diſcovering the longitude opoſed by Mr. Hutchinſon is alwed, by the beſt judges, to be the ſieſt to underſtand and practiſe of l others; requiring no depth of ronomy, no nicety in obſervations calculations, and ſo is even to the mmon ſailors the moſt practicable. or if a watch could be exactly kept an even motion, and ſo ſhew the our at any one certain place at nd; the compariſon of the time nown by that watch, with the aparent time at the ſhip, known by e ſun or ſtars, or another watch gulated by them, would diſcover e longitude from the place to hich that firſt watch was adjudged, time; and by following fifteen degrees of the equator to an hour, may e found in degrees alſo. And Mr. utchinſon had ſo contrived and amed the ſprings, wheels, and ivots, &c. of his watches, as not in ny conſiderable degree to be influnced by heat, cold, moiſture, and rought, and alſo to be capable of hat degree of exactneſs which is requiſite to anſwer the purpoſe. And it is the opinion of thoſe who know moſt of this affair, that a machine of the watch kind bids the faireſt of any method for the diſcovery of the longitude. Mr. Hutchinſon had been accuſtomed every year to take a month's refreſhment or ſo in the country near London, but the year he died he denied himſelf this benefit, and ſat cloſe at his ſtudies during the ſultry months of June and July, in order to prepare *The ſecond Part of the Data of Chriſtianity* for the preſs againſt the winter; and had even neglected his conſtant exerciſe of riding in Hyde-Park. But, at length, one day mounting his horſe, the beaſt, pampered by the miſtaken kindneſs of his keeper, and not being rode for ſome time by his maſter, was ſo fretful and unruly, that Mr. Hutchinſon had ſome difficulty to keep his ſeat, which however he did; but the irregular ſallies of the horſe, and the ſudden jerks given to his body by them, occaſioned an overflowing of the gall, which confined him to his bed, and put a period to his life in about ſixteen days time. Upon the Saturday after the accident, Mr. Fraſer of St. Martin's-lane, who was his apothecary, adviſed him to ſend for Dr. Mead; but unluckily the Dr. was gone to Windſor. However, his ſon-in-law, (Sir Edward Wilmot, bart.) came immediately, and preſcribed bleeding; but Mr. Hutchinſon, contrary to the earneſt ſolicitations of the friends he had then with him, choſe to defer it till he ſhould ſee Dr. Mead. On the Monday following, the Dr. waited upon Mr. Hutchinſon, blamed him for not being bled, but told him he would ſend him to Moſes (meaning to his ſtudies, two of his books being entitled *Moſes's Principia*)

cipia) to which Mr. Hutchinſon, taking it in the other ſenſe, anſwered, in a muttering tone, for his voice was affected by his illneſs, 'I believe, Doctor, you will.' In a day or two after this he ſeemed to be in a fair way of recovery, and was able to converſe about his literary affairs with his favourite Mr. Julius Bate, who, upon being made acquainted with Mr. Hutchinſon's illneſs, came with all haſte from his living in Suſſex to attend him. But this bright gleam was of ſhort continuance, for an intimate friend of his, who lived a little diſtance from London, coming to town the middle of the week following to ſee him, found him in a very weak and dangerous way, ſitting in the room, which he made his ſtudy, and ſeeming as if he had been buſy among his papers. He had ſent Mr. Bate out, and was alone. He told this gentleman Dr. Mead had uſed him ill, that he had forbad his attendance, and called in another phyſician (Dr. Pellet we think). He much wiſhed he could live to give more evidence; but there is enough, ſays he, to a literary friend, raiſing his voice, if you and the reſt of you be not deficient on your parts. He recommended Mr. Julius Bate to this gentleman's friendſhip, with a ſtrict charge not to ſuffer his labours to become uſeleſs by their neglect. When he left Mr. Hutchinſon, which was at the door of his bedchamber, to which he had prevailed upon him to retire, Mr. Hutchinſon taking his hand, ſaid, "Farewel, you "will ſee me no more." On the Sunday following, Auguſt 28, 1737, in the morning, he departed this life, aged 63. Thus died this memorable perſon, unnoticed even in the news-papers, except by information to the public, that a place become vacant by his death. borrow the words of an old acqua ance of his, "Without conſide "him as an author, few per "deſerved better of mankind "he did. If ſuperior talents "buſineſs, and the indefatig "earneſtneſs in proſecuting it "the niceſt addreſs, joined with "ſtricteſt probity, of which he g "many ſhining inſtances in c "ducting the ſuit between the d "his maſter, and the old l "Wharton: if theſe be qualifi "tions, which merit any rega "few had a larger ſhare of th "than Mr. Hutchinſon. If the c "lection of foſſils left by Dr. Woo "ward to the univerſity of Ca "bridge, be of any value, of a "ſervice, or deſerve the notice "that learned body, let them "member, that they owe the wh "to the abilities and induſtry "Mr. Hutchinſon. And, perha "had a due regard been paid "his machine before-mentione "the world would have alſo be "indebted to him for the diſcove "of the longitude.

"*Fas ſit ut hos ſpargam flores, a*
"*mamque Sepulti*
"*His ſaltem accumulem donis,*
"*fungar inani*
"*Munere.*"

A report has lately been induſtriou ly propagated, that Mr. Hutchinſo recanted the publication of his wri ings, to the late Dr. Mead, a litt before his death. How improbabl ſuch a report ſeems to be, appea from what has been related abov of the conference which one of hi friends had with him, not four day before he died, and ſome days afte th

doctor had been dismissed by as a physician. For Mr. Hutchinson would never have been so solicitous about the publication of the papers left behind him, had he, as report would insinuate, repented of those already published in his time. This person is living, and ready to testify the truth of what is here related. The following letter wrote by the Rev. Mr. Julius Bate to a friend, with their leave to publish it, may serve as a refutation of this report.

'DEAR SIR,

I am greatly surprised at a story a lady, it seems, propagates, at Epsom, that Mr. Rowe told her, that Dr. Mead told him, that Mr. Hutchinson apprehended his writings would do mischief, and that upon his death-bed he recanted the publication of them. The Doctor is dead, but Mr. Rowe, I hope, living, and by what I could judge when I had the pleasure of being introduced to him by you, a man of great worth and merit, and if he will justify the lady's story, it must then lay upon the deceased Dr. Mead; to whom, I am firmly convinced, as I can be of any negative, that no such words were spoken by Mr. Hutchinson, or any thing tending that way. I was with Mr. Hutchinson all the illness that robbed us of that invaluable life, and am positive Dr. Mead was never with him, but when I was by; and it was but few hours, day or night, that I was from him. Mr. Hutchinson had not been long ill when he took a disgust to Dr. Mead, and forbad his further attendance; which the Doctor much wondered at, and seemed greatly to resent. Lucas, myself, and somebody else, I forgot who, were standing by the bedside one day when Dr. Mead came in; and I believe it was the last time he was upstairs. "Mr. Hutchinson," says the Doctor, among other things, "I cannot help looking upon you "as one of the old prophets, with "his disciples standing about him "with concern and attention in "their faces, catching up the golden "words as they drop," or to that effect. "Doctor," says Mr. Hutchinson, "if I am a pro-"phet, what are you? I have given "you such evidence—look to it "before it is too late." I well remember the compliment above; and it is hardly to be supposed that Dr. Mead meant to call him a false prophet, who, no doubt, believed in the prophets: and would not make so bad a compliment to his patient as calling him a false one, nor did Mr. Hutchinson acknowledge himself as a false one, as now is said. I am very positive as to the purport of the words above, and the silence it struck the Doctor into. His sentiments and Mr. Hutchinson's in religion were widely different, but I cannot think that the Doctor could, out of resentment, or from any other motive, fling out such a story; and therefore, much question the lady having Mr Rowe's authority; whom, I should believe, that Dr. Mead told him so, if he says it. But that Mr. Hutchinson ever said any such thing to the Doctor, I as firmly misbelieve and know to be false, as far as any negative of that nature can be known to be so. You may shew this to whom you please, and I think the above confutes the story; for the Doctor would hardly have complimented Mr. Hutchinson with being a

'prophet,

'prophet, had he acknowledged
'himself a deceiver. I am,
'Arundel, Jan. JUL. BATE.'
20, 1759.

The following character of the late Dr. Hales, may be relied upon in every particular; and it is to be regretted that we have not more particulars concerning his useful life from the same hand.

ON Sunday, Jan. 4, 1761, died at his parsonage-house at Teddington, universally lamented, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, F. R. S. member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and Clerk of the Closet to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales. If any man might ever be said to have devoted his whole life to the public good of mankind, it was Dr. Hales. He possessed a native innocence and simplicity of manners, which the characters of other men, and the customs of the world, could never alter; and though he often met with many unworthy objects of his kind and charitable offices, yet they never once lessened his natural and unwearied disposition of doing good and relieving distress. His temper, as well as the powers of his understanding, were happily fitted for the improvement of natural philosophy, possessing, as he did, in an uncommon degree, that *industry and patient thinking*, which Sir Isaac Newton used modestly to declare, was his own only secret by which he was enabled so fortunately to trace the wonderful analysis of nature. Dr. Hales began his enquiries into natural knowledge very early in life, and he continued it uniformly as his darling amusement, being engaged in experiments till wi
a few weeks of his death. His
dustry had likewise this farther
cellence, that it was always poi
at the general good of his fe
creatures, agreeable to the
mited benevolence of his hea
and being animated with the
cess of some of his more useful
coveries, his knowledge appea
to every body near him to feed
mind with a nourishment wh
gave him, in the decline of l
and even in its last stages, that
gour and serenity of understandi
and clearness of ideas, which
few possess, even in the flowe
manhood; and which he used o
to say, he valued as the most p
fect of all human pleasures.

His great invention of the ve
lators, after much uncandid opp
tion, was at last universally adopt
and will be a lasting memorial w
service even one man, in priv
life, may render to the communi
His great merit did not pass un
ticed in his retirement at Teddi
ton, her Royal Highness the Pr
cess Dowager of Wales having be
pleased, unsolicited, to appoint h
to be her Clerk of the Closet, v
wisely considering him as a va
able acquisition to any court.

There were two things in
character, which particularly d
tinguished him from almost eve
other man: the first was, that
mind was so habitually bent on a
quiring knowledge, that, havi
what he thought an abundant i
come, he was solicitous to avo
any further preferment in t
church, lest his time and attenti
might thereby be diverted from h
other favourite and useful occup
tions.

The other feature of his chara
t

as no leſs ſingular: he could even upon wicked men, and who did him unkind offices, but any emotion of particular nation; not from want of diſ-nent or ſenſibility; but he uſed onſider them only like thoſe riments which, upon trial, he d could never be applied to uſeful purpoſe, and which he fore calmly and diſpaſſionately aſide.

---

hium RICARDI NASH, Armigeri *.
H. S. E.

ICARDUS NASH
Obſcuro loco natus,
Et nullis ortus majoribus:
Cui tamen
O rem miram, et incredibilem!)
um opulentiſſimum florentiſſimum-que
Plebs, proceres, principes,
Liberis ſuis ſuffragiis
Ultro detulerunt,
et ipſe ſummâ cum dignitate tenuit,
Annos plus quinquaginta,
Univerſo populo conſentiente,
approbante, plaudente.

na voce præterea, unoque omnium ordinum conſenſu,
Ad imperium ſuum adjuncta eſt
Magni nominis † Provincia:
uam admirabili conſilio et ratione
Per ſe, non unquam per legatos,
adminiſtravit;
Eam quotannis inviſere dignatus,
pud provinciales, quoad neceſſe fuit,
Solitus manere.

In tantâ fortunâ
eque faſtu turgidus rex inceſſu patuit,
ue, tyrannorum more, ſe juſſit coli,
Aut amplos honores titulosque ſibi arrogavit:
Sed cuncta inſignia, etiam regium diadema rejiciens,
Caput contentus fuit ornare.
GALERO ALBO,
Manifeſto animi ſui candoris ſigno.

Legiſlator prudentiſſimus,
Vel Solone et Lycurgo illuſtrior
Leges, quaſcunque voluit,
Statuit, fixit, promulgavit;
Omnes quidem cum civibus ſuis,
Tum vero hoſpitibus, advenis, peregrinis
Gratas, jocundas, utiles.

Voluptatum arbiter et miniſter,
Sed gravis, ſed elegans, ſed urbanus,
Et in ſummâ comitate ſatis adhibens ſeveritatis,
Imprimis curavit,
Ut in virorum et fœminarum cœtibus
Nequis impudenter faceret,
Neque in iis quid ineſſet
Impuritatis, clamoris, tumulti.

‡ Civitatem hanc celeberrimam,
Delicias ſuas,
Non modò pulcherrimis ædificiis auxit,
Sed præclarâ diſciplinâ et moribus ornavit:
Quippe nemo quiſquam
Το πρεπον melius intellexit, excoluit, docuit.

Juſtus, liberalis, benignus, facetus,
Atque amicus omnibus, preciquè miſeris, et egenis,
Nullos habuit inimicos,
Præter magnos quoſdam ardeliones,
Et declamatores eos triſtes et fanaticos,
Qui generi humano ſunt inimiciſſimi.

Pacis et patriæ amans
Concordiam, felicem et perpetuam,
In regno ſuo conſtituit,
Uſque adeò
Ut nullus alteri petulanter maledicere,
Aut facto nocere auderet;
Neque, tanquam ſibi metuens,
In publicum armatus prodire.

Fuit quanquam potentiſſimus,
Omnia arbitrio ſuo gubernans:
Haud tamen ipſa libertas
Magis uſquam floruit
Gratiâ, gloria, auctoritate.
Singulare enim temperamentum invenit,
(Rem magnæ cogitationis,
Et rerum omnium fortaſſe difficillimam)
Quo ignobiles cum nobilibus, pauperes cum divitibus,

* *Attributed to Dr. King of Oxford.* † *Tunbridge.* ‡ *Bath.*

Indocti

Indocti cum doctiſſimis, ignavi cum fortiſſimis
Æquari ſe putarunt.
REX OMNIBUS IDEM.

Quicquid peccaverit,
(Nam peccamus omnes)
In ſeipſum magis, quàm in alios,
Et errore, aut imprudentiâ magis, quàm ſcelere, aut improbitate,
Peccavit;
Nuſquam verò ignoratione decori, aut honeſti,
Neque ità quidem uſquam,
Ut non veniam ab humanis omnibus
Facilè impetrârit.

Hujus vitæ morumque exemplar
Si cæteri reges, regulique,
Et quotquot ſunt regnorum præfecti,
Imitarentur;
(Utinam! iterumque utinam!)
Et ipſi eſſent beati,
Et cunctæ orbis regiones beatiſſimæ.

Talem virum, tantumque ademptum,
Lugeant Muſæ, Chariteſque!
Lugeant Veneres, Cupidineſque!
Lugeant omnes juvenum et nympharum chori!
Tu verò, O BATHONIA,
Ne ceſſes tuum lugere
Principem, præceptorem, amicum, patronum;
Heu, heu, nunquam poſthàc
Habitura parem!

EPITAPH

Intended for Mr. Naſh's Tomb.

Here lies
RICHARD NASH, Eſquire,
Who died the 13th of February 1761,
Having lived to a great age,
In one continued ſcene of felicity.
For
He was
Gay, innocent, humane, ſagacious, pleaſant,
Affable, courteous, charitable, debonnair, commode,
Countenanced and eſteemed by the great,
Beloved by all,
Born to rule.
Illuſtrious Potentate!
By his ſuperior addreſs,
He eſtabliſhed for himſelf an exten
Monarchy over the pleaſures of man
Admirable Legiſlator!
Whoſe laws were carried into imme
Execution,
By the moſt cogent powers;
Expediency and good ſenſe.
Venus, Cupid, and Comus,
Were
In perpetual alliance with him.
The wars he waged, and the conque
He made,
Over indecency, riot, and ill-breedi
Equal him
To the greateſt conquerors.
He alone diſarmed ferocity.
He civilized a rude age,
And
Taught Britiſh bluntneſs
Humanity;
Urbanity.
His underſtanding
Was
Comprehenſive, and juſt;
His figure ſingular, but comely an
royal.
In him the female world
Lament
Their kind protector.
His attention to the fair ſex,
Exceeded in tenderneſs
That of parent, huſband, or brother
Unmarried!
He watch'd over them with a lover's
His extenſive charity
Ever wiſh'd to cover
Every ſource of female frailty.
Miſchief he adhorred,
But loved play.
He ſacrificed his time,
He loſt his money,
To increaſe the amuſements of manki
A grateful age erected ſtatues
To his honour.
The town of Bath is a monument
Of his addreſs.
He revived architecture;
He made ſociety ſociable.
Proud Peers, ſolid Patriots, ſmooth Courtiers,
Laſcivious Prudes, trifling Coquets,
Grave Matrons, flippant Dowagers,
All
Revered him.

British provinces contend for the
honour of his birth,
ach asserting their national failing,
Center'd,
Corrected,
Resplendent in him.
Impotent posterity
ain shall fumble to make his fellow.
Alas!
The afflicted Graces cry,
Here lies RICHARD NASH,
Whose bosom was ever open
every impression of generous virtue.

J. T. *fec. & inv.*

---

er from Oliver Cromwell to his n-in-law Gen. Fleetwood, in its iginal spelling.

EAR CHARLES,

Lthough I doe not soe often as is desired (by mee) acquaint how it is with me, yet I doubt of your prayers on my behalfe, in all things I may walk as beeth the gospel. Truly I never e needed all helps from my istian friendes than nowe; fain ld I have my service accepted of saincts (if the Lord will) but it ot soe, beinge of different judgts, and of each sort some seekto propagate their owne, that it of kindnesse that is to them is hardly accepted of any: I e I can say it, my life has been illing sacrifice, and my hope is them all, yet it much falls out, when the two Hebrews were re-ed, you knowe upon whom y turned their displeasure: But Lord is wise, and will, I trust, ke manifest that I am no ene-

O howe easie is mercie to be abused! Persuade friendes with you to be very sober; if the day of the Lord be so neare (as some say) howe should our moderation appear! If every one, instead of contendinge, would justify his forme by love and meekenesse, Wisdom would be justified of her children; but, alas! I am in my temptation ready to say, O would I had winges like a dove, then would I fle away and be at rest! But this I fear is my haste.

I blesse the Lord, I have somewhat keepes me alive, some sparkes of the light of his countenance, and some sinceritye above man's judgment. Excuse mee thus unbowelling myselfe to you, and pray for mee, and desire my friendes to doe soe also. My love to thy dear wife, whome I indeed entirely love, both naturally, and upon the best account; and my blessinge, if it be worth any thinge, upon thy little babe.

Sir George Ascough having occasions with you, desired my letters to you on his behalfe; if hee come or send, I pray you show him what favour you can; indeed his services have been considerable for the state, and I doubt he has not beene answered with suitable respect; therefore againe I desire you and the commissioners to take him into a very peculiar care, and helpe him so farr as justice and reason will any waies afford: Remember my hearty affections to all the officers; the Lord blesse you all, so prayeth

Your truly loving father,

Aug. 22, 165c. O. CROMWELL.

Letter from Oliver Cromwell to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on the taking of the fortreſs of Baſing-houſe, near Baſingſtoke, Hants.

I Thank God, I can give you a good account of Baſings. After our batteries were placed, we ſettled the ſeveral poſts for the ſtorm. Col. Dalbert was to be on the north ſide of the houſe, near the Grange; Col. Pickering on his left hand; and Sir Hardreſs Waller and Col. Montague's regiment next him. We ſtormed this morning at ſix o'clock. The ſignal of falling on was the firing of four of our cannon, which being done, our men fell on with great reſolution and chearfulneſs. We took the two houſes without any conſiderable loſs to ourſelves. Col. Bickering ſtormed the new houſe, paſſed through, and got the gate of the old houſe; whereupon they ſounded a parley, which our men would not hear. In the mean time, Col. Montague's and Sir Hardreſs Waller's regiments aſſaulted the ſtrongeſt work, where the enemy kept his court of guard, which, with great reſolution, they recovered, beating the enemy from a whole culverine, and from that work; which having done, they drew their ladders after them, and got over another work, and the houſe-wall, before they could enter. In this, Sir Hardreſs Waller, performing his duty with honour and diligence, was ſhot in the arm, but not dangerous. We have little loſs. Many of the enemy our men put to the ſword, and ſome officers of quality. Moſt of the reſt we have priſoners, amongſt which is the marquis; and Sir Robert Peake, and divers other officers, whom I have ordered to be ſent up to you. W have taken about ten pieces of ord nance, and much ammunition, ar your ſoldiers a good encouragemen I humbly offer to you to have th place utterly ſlighted, for the fo lowing reaſons: It will take abo 800 men to manage it. It is n frontier. The country is poor abo it. The place exceedingly ruine by our batteries and mortar-piece and a fire which fell upon the pla ſince our taking it. If you plea to take the garriſon at Farnhan ſome out of Chicheſter, and a goo part of the foot which were he under Dalbert, and make a ſtron quarter at Newberry with three four troops of horſe, I dare be con fident it would not only be a cu to Dennington, but a ſecurity ar frontier to theſe parts, in as muc as Newberry lies upon the rive and will prevent any incurſion fro Dennington, Wallingford, or Fa ringdon into theſe parts; and, b lying there, will make the trad more ſecure between Briſtol ar London for all carriages. And I b lieve the gentlemen of Wiltſhire ar Hampſhire will with more chearfu neſs contribute to maintain a ga riſon upon a frontier, than in the own bowels, which will have le ſafety in it. Sir, I hope not to d lay, but march towards the weſt t morrow, and be as diligent as may in my expedition thither. muſt ſpeak my judgment to yo that if you intend to have yo work carried on, recruits of fo muſt be had, and a courſe taken pay your army; elſe, believe m ſir, it will not be able to anſwer th work you have for it to do. I entrea ed colonel Hammond to wait upo you, who was taken by a miſtak whilſt we lay before the garriſo

hich God safely delivered to us, to
ır great joy, but to his loss of al-
ost all he had, which the enemy
ok from him. The Lord grant
at these mercies may be acknow-
lged with all thankfulness. God
ceedingly abounds in his goodness
wards us, and will not be weary
til righteousness and peace meet,
d that he hath brought forth a
orious work for the happiness of
is poor kingdom, wherein desires
serve God and you, with a faithful
nd,

Your most humble servant,

O. Cromwell.

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xtract from the memoirs of the famous Isaac Darkin, alias Dumas, executed at Oxford, on Monday the 23d of March, 1761, for a highway robbery near Nettlebed in Oxfordshire.

HE was the son of a cork-cutter, in East-cheap, London, t of too extravagant a disposition r a tradesman, and too fond of ubs. The almost innumerable ubs, and societies, which distinish themselves, some by *arch*, and hers by very *significant appellations*, ickly formed him into the *facetus, good natured fellow*, who is sely termed *No one's enemy but his wn:* He sung his song, told his ry, was apt at *sentiment*, and ank his bottle chearfully: So that was a respectable member of *he Killers of Care,—The Silenians, The Sons of Sound Sense,—The Sons Nimrod,—The Bucks,—Bloods,—itchers,—Choice Spirits,—Senators, Regulators,—A, b, c, darians,—mber Troopers,—Ubiquarians,—c.—&c.—&c.* The transition om this company, to that of the male world, is so natural, as to be rather unavoidable; for a character of this kind would be but half formed, divested of his mistresses. To support them, he was obliged to take to the road for money. In February 1758, he was tried at Chelmsford assizes, for robbing captain Cockburn, and received sentence of death; but the judge, in consideration of his youth, respited his execution; and he remaining in gaol till the next assizes, the sentence was changed into transportation for fourteen years. Not long after this, a scheme was formed by some of the prisoners, to escape by murdering the keeper, turnkey, &c. but Darkin, who was concerned, informed the keeper of it; who, for that favour, applied to Mr. Nugent, then a lord of the treasury, in Darkin's behalf, and obtained the king's pardon, on condition of his serving in Antigua.

He was brought to the Savoy, where he made many ineffectual efforts to escape, and was put on board a transport for Antigua; but she lying near three weeks in the Downs, he got a person for six guineas to promise to fetch him ashore at midnight; but the wind changing, the vessel sailed, to his disappointment. When he joined the regiment at Antigua, he found the life of a soldier very disagreeable, therefore he resolved to desert; and by insinuating himself into the good opinion of the captain of a merchant-ship lying there, and by large promises of gratuity at his landing in England, he was taken on board and stowed down in the hold; but he being missed, the ship was suspected and searched, but without success; still she was suspected, and again searched, at which time Darkin appeared unnoticed among the crew in a sailor's dress.

When the ship arrived in Eng-

land, he returned to his old courſe of robbing on the highway, particularly in the middle and weſt of England; but being at length ſo notorious, he found it dangerous to continue much longer; therefore he entered on board the Royal George man of war, and ſoon got rated as a midſhipman. Under leave of abſence from his ſhip he viſited Bath ſeveral times, and committed ſeveral robberies, particularly that on lord Percival.

This robbery of his lordſhip was committed upon Sunday afternoon, the 22d of June 1760, below the Devizes, by a ſingle highwayman, dreſſed in black, with a crape over his face, and mounted upon a black gelding. Upon his firſt coming up to the poſt-chaiſe, he preſented a piſtol, and demanded his lordſhip's money. His lordſhip at this time being in a hackney poſt-chaiſe, and without a ſervant, immediately gave him about 13 or 14 guineas, which money he put into his left-hand waiſtcoat pocket; but not being content, inſiſted on his lordſhip's delivering his purſe, and threatened to blow his brains out if he refuſed to comply with his demands. On this ſecond attack his lordſhip ſeized the piſtol, and in wreſting it out of his hand diſmounted the highwayman, and jumped out of the chaiſe to ſeize him. The highwayman having got clear of his lordſhip, attempted to run off, when finding himſelf cloſely purſued, he turned ſhort and preſented another piſtol: upon this his lordſhip ſnapped his at the highwayman, but the priming having been ſcattered in the ſcuffle, it miſſed fire. The highwayman then advanced, and told him that his life was now in his hands, and therefore begged he would deliver his purſe without ſu ther reſiſtance, as a perſon of rank could not be ſuppoſed to tr vel with ſo trifling a ſum. His lor ſhip aſſured him, upon his hono that he had no more money abo him; that he had money in portmanteau, but had not the ke The highwayman finding him ſolute and intrepid, only begged lordſhip would not appear agai him if he ſhould be ſo unfortun as to be apprehended; mounted horſe, and then rode off.

At the enſuing Midſummer aſſ at Saliſbury he was tried for t robbery before Mr. Juſtice Wilmo and charged with taking from lo Percival the ſum of 12, 13, or guineas, his lordſhip could not certain which. The principal e dence upon the trial were lord P cival, and the driver of the chai neither of whom ſwearing poſitive to his perſon, he was acquitted, th the chain of circumſtances was ſtrong as to convince the court of guilt. The money found upon h ſeemed to tally very exactly wi his lordſhip's loſs; in his pock was found a piece of black crap and the confuſion which attend him, at the time he was taken u were ſtrong preſumptive proofs.

His defence, which was very a ful, was, that being a native of t Weſt-Indies, and quite a ſtranger this country, he had loſt his ro in endeavouring to go the near way from Bath to Portſmouth; th night coming on, and himſelf mu fatigued, he made to the firſt villa for refreſhment: That it was n to be wondered at, if he ſeemed co fuſed when he came into the hou as he was a bewildered, benight traveller. He ſaid he had frien in England, but that they lived

great a distance to appear upon
: That he was a sea-faring
, was in the service at the tak-
of Guadalupe; and a black
e neckcloth was his customary
s: That he had purchased a
of new pistols just before he left
don, and had by accident lost
upon the road, that must have
picked up by the person who
mitted the robbery with which
hen stood charged: And that
expressions which the landlord
sworn to, and which were ap-
ended to betray guilt, were oc-
ned by his surprize at being
rehended as a highwayman.
pon his acquittal he immediate-
etitioned the court for a restitu-
of the money that had been
n from him, in which the court
ieſced, and it was immediately
rned: But before he left the
Mr. Justice Wilmott most pa-
ically warned him to avoid the
dangers for the future, and after
king of the lenity of his prose-
r, dismissed him. He discover-
reat impatience till he had got
his fetters and was discharged,
ch was about five o'clock in the
ing, when he immediately set
for London in a post-chaise.
While he was confined in Salis-
y gaol, he was frequently visited
the ladies, on whom he made
a sensible impression by his
ging behaviour and genteel ad-
s, as to become the tea-table
t of the whole town. Immedi-
y after his acquittal at the as-
s, some genius wrote the follow-
song:

Certain Belles to Dumas.

OY to thee, lovely thief! that thou
Hast scap'd the fatal string;
gallows groan with ugly rogues,
Dumas must never swing.

Dost thou seek money?—To thy
Our purses we'll resign; [wants
Could we our hearts to guineas coin,
Those guineas all were thine.
To Bath in safety let my lord
His loaded pockets carry;
Thou ne'er again shalt tempt the road,
Sweet youth! if thou wilt marry.
No more shall niggard travellers
Avoid thee;—we'll insure 'em:
To us thou shalt consign thy balls
And pistol;—we'll secure 'em.
Yet think not when the chains are off,
Which now thy legs bedeck,
To fly; in fetters softer far
We'll chain thee by the neck.

Indeed, wherever he came, he failed not to captivate the fair sex, on which he valued himself. And he was discovered by means of some letters directed to them, which he left at an inn, the keeper of which happened to be post-master, and where the person robbed by him had a little before called, and left a description of him and his horse.

After conviction, he delivered in a petition for transportation for life: when the judge acquainted him with his deplorable situation, as follows: Young man, you have been arraigned upon an indictment for a robbery on the king's highway, and have been found guilty, after a full and candid trial. From your youth you might have expected to have lived many, many years; and, from your education, might have been a comfort to your friends and relations, and a service to your country: But your engaging in vitious and immoral courses hath at length brought you to this untimely end.——A day of this sort you could not but have expected; and it hath now overtaken you. Happy would it have been for you, had your former deliver-

ance, in a ſituation ſuch as th's, been a memento to you to have altered your conduct:—I hope your preſent circumſtances will have a better effect upon you, and induce you to repentance.—Make proper uſe of the time you have to live, in endeavouring to make your peace with God, for you will ſoon be in another world.

Your application to me for mercy, is quite in vain; it is not in my power to ſhew it. From the king only it is to be expected; of which, however, I can give you but little, very little hopes."

From a peruſal of his life we are juſt able to extract his character, which ſeems to be a medley of levity, compoſed of virtues and vices; he had a large ſhare of underſtanding, with a tolerable ſcholaſtic education. When in neceſſity, he was daring beyond credibility; but his courage was frequently reſtrained by his high notion of honour, which he defined to be deteſting a mean appearance, and an abhorrence of cruelty; he poſſeſſed a ſoul which, in every hazardous enterprize, overlooked all dangers and difficulties, and which was ſo firmly attached to his doxies, that his ſhameful end muſt be imputed to his extravagance in their ſupport; his converſation was agreeable, but rather trifling than ſenſible. He was fond of an elegance in dreſs, and of being thought handſome; the character of Macheath was his delight, and with which he diverted himſelf while in Oxford gaol. He ſuffered before he arrived at the age of twenty-one, after a ſeries of robberies, by which he is ſaid to have gained not leſs than 600 l. He behaved with great intrepidity at the gallows, preparing his neck for the rope, putting it on, and then throwing himſelf off the ladder, without giving the executioner the ſignal agreed on to turn him off.

Some account of Theodore Gardelle who was executed in the month of April of this year for the murder of Anne King.

THeodore Gardelle, a native of Geneva, was born in the year 1722. After improving a ſtrong natural talent for painting, both at home and in Paris, he came to London about two years ago, to improve his fortune. In the ſummer of the year 1760, he lodged three months at Mrs. King's, who kept a houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare, great part of which ſhe let out ready furniſhed. From Mrs. King's he removed to Knightſbridge, where he continued about three months longer; and being then ſolicited for ſome pictures, which were wanted in haſte, he came again to Mrs. King's for the convenience of the perſons that were to ſit, and at firſt intended to ſtay there no longer than till he could procure another lodging in a convenient ſituation. Here, however, he continued till February 1761, at which time the firſt floor was let to a gentleman whoſe name was Wright, who alſo had a garret for his ſervant to lie in. Gardelle himſelf had the ſecond floor, and the ground-floor was occupied by Mrs. King, who kept only one ſervant. On the 12th of February, Mr. Wright, being ill, was removed to his mother's in Groſvenor-ſquare, and his ſervant went with him; there were then no perſons in Mrs. King's houſe but herſelf, Gardelle, and her maid.

Mrs. King appears to have been a gay ſhowy woman, of a doubtful character, who dreſſed faſhionably, and

l was chiefly visited by gentle-
n; the maid came a few days only
fore Mr. Wright was removed.
On Thursday the 19th of Febru-
, in the morning, the maid got
about seven o'clock, and opened
: fore-parlour windows. There
a fore-palour and a back-parlour,
th have a door into the passage
m the street door, and there is
o a door that goes out of one
to the other: the back-parlour
s Mrs. King's bed-chamber, and
e door which entered it from the
ssage was secured on the inside by
drop-bolt, and could not be open-
on the outside when locked, tho'
e drop-bolt was not down, be-
use on the outside there was no
y-hole. The door into the fore-
rlour was also secured on the in-
le by Mrs. King when she went
bed, and the door of the fore-
rlour into the passage was left
en; when the maid had entered
e fore-parlour by this door, and
ened the windows, she went to
e passage-door of the back par-
ur, where Mrs. King was in bed,
d knocked, in order to get the
y of the street-door, which Mrs.
ing took at night into her room.
Irs. King drew up the bolt, and
e maid went in; she took the key
f the street-door, which she saw lie
pon the table by a looking-glass;
nd her mistress then shut the pas-
ge door and dropped the bolt,
nd ordered the maid to open the
oor that communicated with the
re-parlour, which she did, and
ent out; she then kindled the fire
the fore-parlour, that it might be
eady when her mistress arose, and
bout eight o'clock went up into
Gardelle's room, where she found
im in a red and green night-gown
t work. He gave her two letters,
snuff-box, and a guinea, and de-
sired her to deliver the letters, one of which was directed to one Mozier in the Hay-market; and the other to a person who kept a snuff-shop at the next door, and to bring him from thence a pennyworth of snuff.

The girl took the messages, and went again to her mistress, telling her what Gardelle had desired her to do, to which her mistress replied, *Nanny, you can't go, for here is nobody to answer at the street-door*; the girl, being willing to oblige Gardelle, or being for some reason desirous to go out, answered, *That Mr. Gardelle would come down and sit in the parlour till she came back.* She then went again to Gardelle, and told him what objection her mistress had made, and what she had said to remove it. Gardelle then said he would come down, as she had proposed, and he did come down accordingly.

The girl immediately went on his errand, and left him in the parlour, shutting the street-door after her, and taking the key to let herself in when she came back.

Immediately after the girl was gone out, Mrs. King, hearing the tread of somebody in the parlour, called out, *Who is there?* and at the same time opened her chamber door. Gardelle was at a table very near the door, having just then taken up a book that lay upon it, which happened to be a French grammar; he had some time before drawn Mrs. King's picture, which she wanted to have made very handsome, and had teized him so much about it, that the effect was just contrary. It happened unfortunately that the first thing she said to him, when she saw it was he whom she had heard walking about in the room, was something reproachful

about this picture. Gardelle was provoked at the inſult, and as he ſpoke Engliſh very imperfectly, he, for want of a leſs improper expreſſion, told her, with ſome warmth, *That ſhe was an impertinent woman.* This threw her into a tranſport of rage, and ſhe gave him a violent blow with her fiſt on the breaſt; ſo violent, that, he ſays, he could have thought ſuch a blow could not been given by a woman. As ſoon as the blow was ſtruck, ſhe drew a little back, and at the ſame inſtant, he ſays, he laid his hand on her ſhoulder and puſhed her from him, rather in contempt than anger, or with a deſign to hurt her; but her foot happening to catch in the floor-cloth, ſhe fell backwards, and her head came with great force againſt the corner of the bedſtead; the blood immediately guſhed from her mouth, not in a continued ſtream, but as if by different ſtrokes of a pump; he inſtantly ran to her, and ſtooped to raiſe her, expreſſing his concern at the accident; but ſhe puſhed him away, and threatened, though in a feeble and interrupted voice, to puniſh him for what he had done; he was, he ſays, terrified exceedingly at the thought of being condemned for a criminal act upon her accuſation, and again attempted to aſſiſt her by raiſing her up, as the blood ſtill guſhed from her mouth in great quantities; but ſhe ſtill exerted all her ſtrength to keep him off, and ſtill cried out, mixing threats with her ſcreams; he then ſeized an ivory comb with a ſharp taper point continued from the back, for adjuſting the curls of her hair, which lay upon her toilet, and threatened her in his turn to prevent her crying out; but ſhe ſtill continuing to cry out, though with a voice ſtill fainter and fainter, he ſtruck her with th inſtrument, probably in the throa upon which the blood flowed fro her mouth in yet greater quantitie and her voice was quite ſtoppe he then drew the bed-cloaths ov her, to prevent her blood fro ſpreading on the floor, and to hid her from his ſight; he ſtood, h ſays, ſome time motionleſs by he and then fell down by her ſide in ſwoon. When he came to himſel he perceived the maid was come in he therefore went out of the roo without examining the body to ſe if the unhappy wretch was quit dead; and his confuſion was then ſ great, that he ſtaggered againſt th wainſcot, and hit his head, ſo a to raiſe a bump over his eye. A no perſon was in the houſe but th murdered and the murderer whil the fact was committed, nothing can be known about it but from Gardelle's own account; the circumſtances related above contain the ſenſe of what he related both in his defence, and in the account which he drew up in French to leave behind him, taken together as far as they are conſiſtent; for there are in both ſeveral inconſiſtencies and abſurdities, which give reaſon to ſuſpect they are not true.

But however that be, all was quiet when the maid returned, which, ſhe ſays, was in a quarter of an hour. She went firſt into the parlour, where Gardelle had promiſed to wait till ſhe came back, and ſaw nobody. She had paid 3s. 9d. out of the guinea at the ſnuff-ſhop, where ſhe delivered one of the letters, to the other ſhe had no anſwer; and ſhe laid the change and the ſnuff-box, with the ſnuff ſhe had fetched in it, upon the table; then ſhe went up into Gardelle's room, and found

no-

ody; and by turns she went into y room in the house, except mistress's chamber, whither she r went but when she was called, found nobody. She then made water boil in the kitchen, e a bit of toast, and sat down to kfast. In a short time she heard body walk over her head in the our, or passage, and go up stairs, did not go to see who it was. n she had breakfasted she went stirred up the fire in the parlour nst her mistress got up, and per- ed that the snuff and change had taken from the table; she then t up stairs again to Gardelle's n, to clean and set it to rights as used to do, and it was now be- n ten and eleven o'clock. Soon , Gardelle came down from the et into his bed-chamber, which what surprized her, as he could no business that she knew of he garret. When she first saw which was about an hour af- ards, she says, he looked con- ded, and blushed exceedingly, she perceived the bump over his which had then a black patch it as big as a shilling; he had changed his dress, and had ten another letter, with which sent her into great Suffolk- t, and ordered her to wait for nswer; she went directly, and n she returned, which was in a rter of an hour, she found him ng in the parlour, and told him gentleman would be there in the ning. He then told her that a tleman had been in the room her mistress, and that she was e out with him in a hackney- ch. It appears by this, that delle knew the maid was ac- inted with her mistress's charac-

The maid, however, tho' she might have believed this story at another time, could not believe it now; she was not absent above a quarter of an hour; she had left her mistress in bed, and the time would not have permitted her receiving a gentleman there, her being dressed, a coach being procured, and her having gone out in it; besides, when she came back, she knew Gardelle was in her chamber. This gave her some suspicion, but it was nothing worse than that Gardelle and her mistress had been in bed together. She went, however, and looked at the door of her chamber, which opened into the parlour, and which she had opened by her mistress's order, and found it again locked. About one o'clock Mr. Wright's servant, Thomas Pelsey, came and told the maid at the door that the beds must be got ready, because his master intended to come thither in the evening, but did not go in. The maid still wondered that her mistress did not rise; and supposed that, knowing she came in from her errand while Gardelle was yet in her chamber, she was ashamed to see her. Gardelle, in the mean time, was often up and down stairs; and about three o'clock he sent her with a letter to one Brochet, at the Eagle and Pearl in Suffolk-street. As he knew that it would be extremely difficult to conceal the murder, if the maid continued in the house, he determined that he would, if possible, discharge her: but as the girl could not write, and as he was not sufficiently acquainted with our language to draw a proper receipt, he requested Mr. Brochet, in this letter, to write a receipt for him, and get the maid to sign it, directing her to deliver it to him when he paid her;

he

he did not however acquaint her with his deſign. When Mr. Brochet had read the letter, he aſked her if ſhe knew that Mr. Gardelle was to diſcharge her; ſhe ſaid, No. Why, ſaid he, Mrs. King is gone out, and has given Mr. Gardelle orders to diſcharge you: for ſhe is to bring a woman home with her; at this the girl was ſurpriſed, and ſmiled, telling Brochet, that ſhe knew her miſtreſs was at home. The girl was now confirmed in her firſt thought, that her miſtreſs was aſhamed to ſee her again; and thus ſhe accounted for the manner of her diſmiſſion. She returned between three and four to Gardelle, whom ſhe found ſitting in the parlour with a gentleman whoſe name ſhe did not know; ſhe continued in the houſe till between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening, and then Gardelle paid her ſix ſhillings for a fortnight and two days wages, and gave her five or ſix ſhillings over; upon which ſhe delivered him the receipt that Brochet had written, took her box, and went away. As ſhe was going out, Mr. Wright's ſervant came again to the door, and ſhe told him that ſhe was diſcharged, and going away; that her miſtreſs had been all day in her bed-room, without either victuals or drink, and that if he ſtayed a little after ſhe was gone, he might ſee her come out; the man however could not ſtay, and Gardelle about ſeven o'clock was thus left alone in the houſe.

The firſt thing he did was to go into the chamber to the body, which, upon examination, he found quite dead; he therefore took off the blankets and ſheets with which he had covered it, ſtripped off the ſhift, and laid the body quite naked upon the bed; before thi he ſaid, his linen was not ſtained but it was much ſtained by his r moving the body. He then too the two blankets, the ſheets, the c verlet, and one of the curtains, a put them into the water-tub in t back waſh-houſe to ſoak, they b ing all much ſtained with blood; h ſhift he carried up ſtairs, and puttin it in a bag, concealed it under h bed; his own ſhirt, now blood he pulled off, and locked it up a drawer of his bureau.

When all this was done, he wen and ſat down in the parlour, an ſoon after, it being about nin o'clock, Mr. Wright's ſervant can in without his maſter, who ha changed his mind, and was gone a gentleman's houſe in Caſtle-ſtree He went up into his room, the ga ret, and ſat there till about eleve o'clock; then he came down, an finding Gardelle ſtill in the pa lour, he aſked if Mrs. King wa come home, and who muſt ſit u for her? Gardelle ſaid ſhe was no come home, but that he would ſ up for her.

In the morning, Friday, whe Pelſey came down ſtairs, he agai aſked if Mrs. King was come hom and Gardelle told him that ſhe ha been at home, but was gone again He then aſked how he came by th hurt on his eye; and he ſaid he go it by cutting ſome wood to ligh the fire in the morning. Pelſey the went abont his maſter's buſineſ and at night was again let in b Gardelle, who, upon being aſke ſaid he would ſit up for Mrs. Kin that night alſo.

In the morning, Saturday, Pelſe enquired again after Mrs. King and Gardelle, though he had pr

feſſe

ed to ſit up for her but the night
ore, now told him ſhe was gone
Bath or Briſtol; yet, ſtrange as
nay ſeem, no ſuſpicions of mur-
appear yet to have been con-
ved.

On Saturday, Mozier, an ac-
intance of Gardelle's, who had
n alſo intimate with Mrs. King,
had ſpent the evening with her
Wedneſday before the murder,
ne by appointment about two or
ee o'clock, having promiſed to
with her that evening to the
ra. He was let in by Gardelle,
o told him that Mrs. King was
ne to Bath or Briſtol, as he had
d Pelſey. This man, and an-
er of Gardelle's acquaintance,
erving him to be chagrined and
pirited, ſeem to have imagined
t Mrs. King's abſence was the
ſe of it, and that if they could
him another girl, they ſhould
e him: they were therefore kind
ough to procure for him on this
aſion; and having picked up a
ſtitute in the Hay-market, they
ught her that very Saturday to
rdelle, at Mrs. King's. The
rthy, whoſe name is not known,
d her Mrs. King was gone into
country, and had diſcharged her
vant. Gardelle made an apology
the confuſion in which the houſe
peared, and Mozier, or Muzard,
he is ſometimes called, aſked her
ſhe would take care of the houſe;
e readily conſented; and Gardelle
quieſcing, they left her with him.
e aſked her what her buſineſs was;
e ſaid ſhe worked plain-work; he
en told her he had ſome ſhirts to
nd, and that he would ſatisfy her
r her trouble.

All this while the body continued
he had left it on Thurſday night,
r had he once been into the room
ſince that time. But this night, the woman and Pelſey being in bed, he firſt conceived a deſire of concealing or deſtroying the dead body by parts, and went down to put it in execution: but the woman, whoſe name is Sarah Walker, getting out of bed and following him, he returned up ſtairs, and went to bed with her. In the morning, Sunday, he got up between ſeven and eight, and left Walker in bed, ſaying, it was too ſoon for her to riſe; ſhe fell aſleep, and ſlept till ten: it is probable that in the mean time he was employed on the body; for when ſhe came down between ten and eleven, he was but beginning to light the parlour fire. He had ſpoke to her the night before to get him a chair-woman, and he was in ſo much confuſion that he did not aſk her to ſtay to breakfaſt; ſhe went out therefore and hired one Pritchard as a chair-woman at one ſhilling a day, victuals and drink: in the afternoon ſhe brought Pritchard to the houſe, and found with Gardelle two or three men and two women; Gardelle went up with her, and ſtayed by her while ſhe made his bed; then the company all went out together. The chair-woman kept houſe, and about ten o'clock they returned and ſupped in Gardelle's room. She was then diſmiſſed for the night, and ordered to come the next morning at eight. The next morning, Monday, the chair-woman was ordered to tell Pelſey, the footman, that Walker was a relation of Mrs. King's, who was come to be in the houſe till Mrs. King returned; but Pelſey knew that ſhe and Gardelle had but one bed, for when he came down on Monday morning, Gardelle's chamber-door ſtood open, and looking in, he ſaw

ſome

ſome of her cloaths. On Monday night Pelſey again enquired after Mrs. King, and Gardelle told him ſhe was at Bath or Briſtol, he knew not where; he always differed at times in his account of her, yet no ſuſpicion of murder was yet entertained. On Tueſday morning, Pelſey, who was going up to his maſter's room, ſmelt an offenſive ſmell, and aſked Gardelle, who was ſhoving up the ſaſh of the window on the ſtair-caſe, what it was? Gardelle replied, ſomebody had put a bone in the fire; the truth however was, that while Walker was employed in making and mending ſome linen in the parlour, he had been burning ſome of Mrs. King's bones in the garret. At night, Pelſey renewed his enquiries after Mrs. King, and Gardelle anſwered with a ſeeming impatience, *Me know not of Mrs. King, ſhe give me a great deal of trouble, but me ſhall hear of her Wedneſday or Thurſday*; yet he ſtill talked of ſitting up for her, and all this while nobody ſeems to have ſuſpected a murder.

On Tueſday night he told Mrs. Walker he would ſit up till Mrs. King came home, though he had before told her ſhe was out of town, and deſired her to go to bed, to which ſhe conſented; as ſoon as ſhe was in bed, he renewed his horrid employment of cutting the body to pieces, and diſpoſing of it in different places; the bowels he threw down the neceſſary, and the fleſh of the body and limbs, cut to pieces, he ſcattered about in the cock-loft, where he ſuppoſed they would dry and periſh without putrefaction; about two o'clock in the morning, however, he was interrupted, for Walker having waked and not finding him, ſhe went down ſtairs, and found him ſtanding upon the ſtairs; he then, at her ſolicitation, went up with her to bed.

Wedneſday paſſed like the preceding days, and on Thurſday he told his female companion, that he expected Mrs. King home in the evening, and therefore deſired that ſhe would provide herſelf a lodging, giving her, at the ſame time, two of Mrs. King's ſhifts; and being thus diſmiſſed, ſhe went away.

Pritchard, the chair-woman, ſtill continued in her office. The water having failed in the ciſtern on the Tueſday, ſhe had recourſe to that in the water-tub in the back-kitchen; upon pulling out the ſpiggot a little water ran out, but, as there appeared to be more in, ſhe got upon a ledge, and putting her hand in ſhe felt ſomething ſoft; ſhe then fetched a poker, and preſſing down the contents of the tub, ſhe got water in a pail. This circumſtance ſhe told Pelſey, and they agreed the firſt opportunity to ſee what the things in the water-tub were; yet ſo languid was their curioſity, and ſo careleſs were they of the event, that it was Thurſday before this tub was examined: they found in it the blankets, ſheets, and coverlet that Gardelle had put in it to ſoak: after ſpreading, ſhaking, and looking at them, they put them again into the tub; and the next morning, when Pelſey came down, he ſaw the curtain hanging on the baniſters of the kitchen ſtairs; upon looking down, he ſaw Gardelle juſt come out at the waſh-houſe door, where the tub ſtood. When Pritchard the chair-woman came, he aſked her if ſhe had been taking the curtain out of the tub, and ſhe ſaid, no; ſhe then went and looked in the tub, and found the ſheets had being

ig wrung out. Upon this the ſtep was taken towards enquir- after the unhappy woman, who now lain dead more than a k in the houſe. Pelſey found the maid whom Gardelle had niſſed, and aſked her if ſhe had any bed-cloaths into the water; ſaid, no, and ſeemed frighted. ey was then alſo alarmed, and his maſter.

Theſe particulars came alſo to the wledge of Mr. Barron, an apo- ary in the neighbourhood, who t the ſame day to Mrs. King's ſe, and enquired of Gardelle re ſhe was. He trembled, and him with great confuſion that was gone to Bath. The next day efore, Saturday, he carried the d before Mr. Fielding, the juſtice, make her depoſition, and ob- ed a warrant to take Gardelle cuſtody. When the warrant obtained, Mr. Barron, with the ſtable and ſome others, went the houſe, where they found rdelle, and charged him with murder; he denied it, but ſoon r dropped down in a ſwoon. en he recovered, they demanded key of Mrs. King's chamber, he ſaid ſhe had got it with her he country; the conſtable there- e got in at the window, and ned the door that communicated h the parlour, and they all went They found upon the bed a r of blankets wet, and a pair of ets that appeared not to have n lain in; and the curtain alſo, ich Pelſey and the chair-woman l ſeen firſt in the water-tub and n on the banniſters, was found up in its place wet. Upon tak- off the cloaths, the bed ap- ired bloody, the blankets alſo re bloody, and marks of blood appeared in other places; having taken his keys, they went up into his room, where they found the bloody ſhift and ſhirt.

The priſoner, with all theſe to- kens of his guilt, was then carried before Mr. Fielding, and, though he ſtiffly denied the fact, was com- mitted. On the Monday, a car- penter and bricklayer were ſent to ſearch the houſe for the body, and Mr. Barron went with them. In the neceſſary they found what he calls the *contents* of the bowels of a human body, but what were cer- tainly the bowels themſelves; and in the cock-loft they found the parts of generation, one of the breaſts, ſome other muſcular parts, and ſome bones. They perceived alſo that there had been a fire in the garret; and ſome fragments of bones, half conſumed, were found in the chimney, ſo large as to be known to be human. On the Thurſday before he had carried an oval chip-box to one Perronneau, a painter in enamel, who had em- ployed him in copying; and pre- tending it contained colours of great value, deſired him to keep it, ſaying, he was uneaſy to leave it at Mrs. King's while ſhe was ab- ſent at Bath. Perronneau, when he heard Gardelle was taken up, open- ed the box, and found in it a gold watch and chain, a pair of brace- lets, and a pair of ear-rings, which were known to be Mrs. King's. To this force of evidence Gardelle at length gave way, and confeſſed the fact, but ſigned no confeſſion. He was ſent to New Priſon, where he attempted to deſtroy himſelf by ſwallowing ſome opium, which he had kept ſeveral years by him as a remedy for the tooth-ach. He took at one doſe 40 grains, which was ſo far

far from anſwering his purpoſe that it did not procure him ſleep; tho' he declared he had not once ſlept ſince the commiſſion of the fact, nor did he ſleep for more than a fortnight after this time. When he found the opium did not produce the effect he deſired, he ſwallowed half-pence to the number of twelve; but neither did theſe bring on any fatal ſymptom, whatever pain or diſorders they might cauſe; which is remarkable, becauſe verdigreaſe, the ſolution of copper, is a very powerful and active poiſon, and the contents of the ſtomach would act as a diſſolvent upon them.

On the 2d of March, he was brought to Newgate, and diligently watched, to prevent any further attempts upon his life. He ſhewed ſtrong marks of penitence and contrition, and behaved with great humanity, openneſs, and courteſy to thoſe who viſited him.

On Thurſday, the 2d of April, he was tried at the Old Bailey; and in his defence he inſiſted only that he had no malice to the deceaſed, and that her death was the conſequence of the fall. He was convicted, and ſentenced to be executed on Saturday the 4th. The account which he wrote in priſon, and which is mentioned in this narrative, is dated the 28th of March, though he did not communicate it till after his trial. The night after his condemnation his behaviour was extravagant and outrageous; yet the next morning he was compoſed and quiet, and ſaid he had ſlept three or four hours in the night. When he was aſked why he did not make his eſcape, he anſwered, that he feared ſome innocent perſon might then ſuffer in his ſtead. He declared he had no deſign to rob Mrs. King, but that he remo ſome of the things merely to g credit to the ſtory of her journey Bath: he declared too, that never had any ſentiment of love jealouſy with reſpect to Mrs. Ki though it is evident, his frien who preſcribed for his lowneſs ſpirits, ſuppoſed that he had. affirmed, that he regarded the w man they brought him with horr but that he did not dare to ref her, leſt it ſhould produce new ſ picions with reſpect to the cauſe his uneaſineſs. It is however ce tain, that he felt the ill effects of h company in more ways than one his laſt hour. He was executed ami the ſhouts and hiſſes of an indigna populace, in the Hay-market, ne Panton-ſtreet, to which he was l by Mrs. King's houſe, where the ca made a ſtop, and at which he ju gave a look. His body was hang in chains upon Hounſlow-heath.

One reflection, upon reading th dreadful narrative, will probab riſe in the mind of the attenti reader; the advantages of virtue wi reſpect to our ſocial connections, ar the intereſt that others take in wh befals us. It does not appear tha during all the time Mrs. King w miſſing, ſhe was enquired after b one relation or friend; the murd was diſcovered by ſtrangers, a moſt without ſolicitude or enquiry the murderer was ſecured by ſtran gers, and by ſtrangers the proſecutio againſt him was carried on. Bu who is there of honeſt reputation however poor, that could be miſſin a day without becoming the ſubje of many intereſting enquiries, with out exciting ſolicitude and fears that would have had no reſt till th truth had been diſcovered, and th injury, if any, had been revenged

Som

e account of John Perrott, a ankrupt, who was lately hanged Smithfield for concealing part of is effects.

OHN Perrot was born at New-port Pagnel, in Buckingham-e, about ſixty miles north of don, in the year 1723, being t 38 years of age at his death. father died when he was ſeven s old, and his mother about years afterwards, leaving him a une of about 1500l. After the h of his parents, he was, by the ction of a guardian, placed in foundation ſchool of Gilſbo-gh in Northamptonſhire, where continued five years: he was n, being about 15 years old, put rentice to his half-brother at nſtead in Hertfordſhire, where erved out his time. In the year 7, he came up to London, and an to trade for himſelf in foreign te lace, but kept no ſhop. In beginning of the year 1749, took a houſe, and opened a ehouſe in Blow-bladder-ſtreet. out the year 1752, he removed m Blow-bladder-ſtreet to Lud-e-hill, where he opened a linen-per's ſhop, and dealt in various er articles, ſtiling himſelf mer-nt. From the time of his open-this ſhop, till the year 1759, he urned annually about two thou-d pounds; and was remarkably nctual in his payments. Having s eſtabliſhed his reputation, and ding that no credit which he uld aſk would be refuſed him, formed a ſcheme of abuſing this nfidence, which he began to put execution by contracting for ods of different ſorts, to the va-: of 30,000l. the greateſt part of which, amounting to the value of 25,000l. he actually got into his poſſeſſion. In purſuance of his pro-ject, it was neceſſary to convert theſe goods into ready money as ſoon as poſſible; he therefore em-ployed one Henry Thompſon (who had for three or four years acted as his agent, or broker) to ſell them for ready money. Thompſon, at this time, kept a little houſe in Monkwell-ſtreet, near Wood-ſtreet, whither the goods were ſent in the duſk of the evening, and whither he invited ſome of the principal trad-ers to look at them, as goods con-ſigned to him from the places where they were manufactured. Perrott al-ways ſet a price upon them, which Thompſon ſhewed to his chapmen, who uſually fixed another price at which they would buy; at this price Thompſon was always ordered to ſell, though it was frequently 15 and 20 *per cent.* below prime coſt.

When he had thus converted the goods he obtained upon credit into money, and before the time when he was to pay for them arrived, he ſummoned his creditors together, who accordingly met, on the 17th of January 1760, at the Half-moon tavern, in Cheapſide; where he ac-quainted them that he was unable to pay the whole of what he owed, referring himſelf entirely to their pleaſure, and promiſing to acquieſce in all ſuch meaſures as they ſhould propoſe, to purſue their own be-nefit and ſecurity.

This conduct, and theſe profeſ-ſions, had ſo plauſible an appear-ance, that Perrott's creditors con-ceived a favourable opinion of him, notwithſtanding the loſs they were likely to ſuffer; it was however determined, that a commiſſion of bank-

bankruptcy ſhould be ſued out againſt him; and Perrott having agreed to cauſe himſelf to be denied the next day, to a perſon whom his creditors were to ſend to demand money, as the common and moſt ready foundation of commiſſions of bankruptcy, ſuch a commiſſion was iſſued againſt him on the 19th of January, the ſecond day after meeting; and Perrott being found, and declared a bankrupt, ſurrendered himſelf as ſuch.

The 26th of the ſame month, the 4th of February, and the 4th of March, were appointed for his appearance before the commiſſioners, to make a full diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects.

On the 26th of January, he did not appear; and though he appeared on the 4th of February, and was ſworn, yet he declared that he was not prepared to make a full diſcovery of his effects, and requeſted to have the time limited for that purpoſe enlarged; which requeſt was granted.

But two of Perrot's creditors having been at this meeting choſen aſſignees of his eſtate, they found, upon an inſpection of his accounts and affairs, ſuch a deficiency and confuſion, as gave them juſt reaſon to ſuſpect his integrity; and it was now thought neceſſary to examine him as ſoon as poſſible. He was accordingly ſummoned before the commiſſioners on the 26th of February, and then being hard preſſed, he acknowledged that he had bought goods, ſince the year 1758, to the amount of 20,000l. and ſold them himſelf, or by Thompſon, for ready money, at 15 or 20 per cent. under prime coſt; and that about five years before, he hired a houſe in Hide-ſtreet, near Bloomſbury-ſquare, 30l. per ann. rent, and furniſhed at the expence of about 130l. th it was for a *lady*, and that *he* lived it for about a year and a half, a then quitted it, and ſold the furn ture. And he ſwore alſo, that had not, ſince that time, any oth houſe or lodging, or paid for t lodging of any other perſon.

An examination which produc ſuch proof of the bankrupt's mi conduct, greatly increaſed the ſu picions of his creditors, that mo knavery was intended; and it a peared, that though he had ke regular books from 1752 to 175 yet that at the end of that time th were in ſome confuſion, and afte wards in total diſorder. Neith were any traces to be diſcovered accounts between him and Thom ſon, notwithſtanding the very lar tranſactions between them; whi was another reaſonable cauſe ſuſpect fraudulent deſigns.

Theſe tranſactions between Pe rott and Thompſon, were thought ſufficient reaſon to ſummon Thom ſon before the commiſſioners; a on the firſt of March he appeare and depoſed that he had ſold goo for Perrott to a great value, at 15 20 per cent. under prime coſt, a that he was ordered by Perrott n to declare the goods were *his*.

It was alſo diſcovered, during th examination of Thompſon, that the third day after the commiſſi was iſſued, Perrott ſent to him his apprentice a PAPER PARCE ſealed with *three ſeals*, deſiring would take care of it; that he a cordingly locked it up in his b reau; and ſeeing Perrott a day or tw afterwards, was told by him, th it contained papers relating to pr va

te transactions between him and e Holt, of Newport-Pagnel, in ich his creditors had no concern: d that on Wednesday the 29th of bruary, the day after his first exa- nation, Perrott redemanded this per parcel, and again received it m Thompson, who never knew contents.

In the mean time, Perrott knowing mself justly suspected, and appre- nding that his creditors would w insist on his making a final dis- very, on the 4th of March he ap- ed to the lord-keeper by petition, thout the intervention or assent of creditors, for enlarging the time nited for such discovery: and en the commissioners met on the h of March, he caused them to be ved with the lord-keeper's order enlarging it 46 days.

In the mean time, farther inform- on having been received of Per- t's particular connexions, it was ought proper to examine one trick Donelly, a peruke-maker Bell-yard near Temple-bar; up- whose examination it appeared, at Perrott, about a fortnight after e commission issued against him, t to him two large boxes, and e hair trunk, which he said con- ned wearing apparel, and desired at they might be kept for him till could procure lodgings for him- f; and in about a week these xes were carried to the last house a court in Queen-square, Hol- rn, which was kept by a woman hose name was Ferne.

In order to pursue the track thus adually found, Mrs. Ferne was amined the 28th of March by the mmissioners, who met for that rpose; when she declared upon r oath, that she had known the nkrupt about a year, and that he had never put into her possession any *bank-notes*, *cash*, or any other *effects* whatsoever, belonging to him, and that she did not know of any effects he had. Perrott himself, being also examined at the same time, admitted his acquaintance with Mrs. Ferne, but swore that he had deposited *no part of his property* with her, except some wearing apparel; and that the *paper parcel*, sealed with three seals, which he told Thompson contained accounts of private transactions between him and one Holt of Newport-Pagnel, contained nothing but letters from the *fair sex*, which he had *since* destroyed.

His creditors, however, still continued to treat him with great lenity; and Perrott, in order to facilitate his obtaining his certificate, formed a design of sacrificing one of them to the rest.

He was indebted to Mr. Edward Whitton of Northampton, in 4100l. and Mr. Whitton having expressed himself with some warmth of resentment, upon hearing Perrott was become a bankrupt, at the very time when he pretended to derive great advantages from his business, in order to cajole Whitton to advance him more money under the pretence of enlarging it; Perrott conceived a project, by which he could at once take off the weight of Mr. Whitton as a creditor, and, by lessening the loss of the rest, dispose them to treat him more favourably. When Mr. Whitton therefore appeared to claim his debt of 4100l. Perrott pretended, that no more than 15 or 1800l. was legally due to him, the rest of his demand being accumulated by usury and extortion; for that Whitton, whose debt was money lent, not only charged 10 per cent. in-

tereſt for the original loan, but had alſo charged intereſt upon intereſt at the ſame rate.

It is a ſufficient refutation of this wicked calumny, in which the moſt flagitious injuſtice was complicated with the baſeſt ingratitude, to ſay that the commiſſioners, after the moſt ſcrupulous and deliberate enquiry, allowed the whole of Mr. Whitton's debt, to the ſatisfaction of all the other creditors of Perrott, though in direct oppoſition to his own ſolemn and repeated declarations upon oath. It ſhould not, however, be concealed, that, to this very Mr. Whitton, Perrott was principally indebted for his introduction into trade, for his ſupport in the courſe of it, and for the credit he afterwards obtained; that he declared to ſeveral perſons, that whenever he wanted money, he could have it of Mr. Whitton, his *deareſt* and *moſt valuable* friend, at four per cent. that Perrott, to ingratiate himſelf farther with this gentleman, made a will about the year 1757, in which he gave away 2000l. and made Mr. Whitton his executor, though he was not then worth *one ſhilling*; and ſtiled him his *beſt* and *deareſt* friend, in letters written ſo lately as 1758, to induce him to ſell out ſtock at a conſiderable loſs, and put the money into his hands, upon pretence that his profit would enable him to pay lawful intereſt for it, and replace it whenever it ſhould be required, at whatever price.

On the 19th of April, 1760, the 46 days expired, which Perrott had, by petition, procured to be added to the time limited for the diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects, and finiſh his examination. On this day, therefore, he appeared before the commiſſioners, and exhibited upon oath, an account of his effect which, after giving him credit fo all the money he had paid, an making him debtor for all the good he had ſold from his firſt enterin into trade to his bankruptcy, le a deficiency of no leſs than 13513 He was therefore required to de clare upon oath what was becom of that ſum; to which he replied "That he loſt 2000l. on good which he had ſold in the laſt yea 1000l. and upwards, by mourn ings, and that for nine or ten year he was ſorry to ſay, he had bee extremely extravagant, and ſpen large ſums of money."

As Perrott, during this examina tion, had alſo ſworn that he neve gamed, and as the vaſt ſum unac counted for came into his hands on ly in the laſt year, it appeared ſcarc poſſible that it ſhould, in that on year, be diſſipated by any ſpecies o extravagance; if not diſſipated, was concealed; and Perrott, there fore, was the ſame night committe to *Newgate* for *not having given ſatis factory anſwers on his examination.*

In Newgate he was conſtantl viſited by Mrs. Ferne, who was al ways elegantly dreſſed, and cam in a chariot, or poſt chaiſe, attende by a ſervant in livery, or a maid ſervant, or both. They uſed fre quently to dreſs a chop themſelves and Perrott condeſcended to clea his own knives; yet his folly an improvidence was ſo great, that this very time he indulged himſe and madam with green peas at fiv ſhillings a quart.

After he had continued in New gate ſix weeks, he gave notice t the commiſſioners, that he woul give a more ſatisfactory account o the deficiency in his eſtate, an being therefore brought befor

ther

hem on the 5th of June, 1760, he ave in upon oath the following ccount:

itting up my warehouſe in Blow-bladder-ſtreet, and furniſhing the ſame — £	100
ent and boy's wages during my ſtay there ———	100
ravelling expences during the ſame —— ———	100
ſy own diet during that time —— ———	125
loaths, hats, wigs, and other wearing neceſſaries —	200
£.	625
itting up my houſe on Ludgate-hill —— ——	100
urniſhing the ſame ——	200
ouſe-keeping during my ſtay there, with rent, taxes, and ſervants wages ——	2700
loaths, hats, wigs, and ſhoes, and other wearing apparel during my ſtay there ——— ———	720
ravelling expences during my ſtay on Ludgate-hill —	360
orſes, and keeping them, ſaddles, bridles, and farrier's bill, during my reſidence on Ludgate-hill and Blow-bladder-ſtreet -	575
avern expences, coffee-houſe expences, and places of diverſion, during the above time —— ——	920
xpences attending the connexion I had with the fair ſex ——— ———	5500
aid Mr. Thompſon for selling goods by commiſſion	300
orgave him a debt in conſideration of his trouble and time, in getting bills accepted, &c. ———	30
Loſt by goods and mourning	3000
Total £.	15,030

To this account he added the moſt ſolemn aſſeveration upon oath, that he had not concealed any part of his eſtate and effects whatſoever.

With this account the commiſſioners being equally diſſatisfied, they ſent him back to Newgate; and ſome time after he petitioned the lord-keeper to be diſcharged: but his lordſhip upon hearing the laſt depoſition which Perrott thought fit to annex to his petition, read, thought it ſo infamous, that he would not order any attendance upon it.

As the creditors had now no doubt of the concealment of great part of Perrott's eſtate, they adverti ſed a reward of 20 per cent. for ſuch part of it as ſhould be diſcovered. In conſequence of this adverti ſement, one Sarah Reed came before the commiſſioners on the 20th of June, 1760, and depoſed, that ſhe lived with Mrs. Ferne as a ſervant, in the houſe of one Mrs. Trowers, in Brunſwick-row, Queen-ſquare, till the then laſt October; that Perrott there became acquainted with Mrs. Ferne, and ſoon after took her to Derby, and at his return made her a preſent of 10 guineas in a purſe: That the deponent, in February, 1760, went to pay a viſit to Mrs. Ferne, and was backwards and forwards about a fortnight; that, during this time, Mrs. Ferne, being about to go out, returned in great haſte to lock a bureau, ſaying there was 500l. in it, which the deponent believes to be Perrott's property, becauſe Mrs. Ferne had been frequently ſo diſtreſſed for

money, as to employ the deponent to pawn her wearing-apparel to discharge her rent. That about this time one Catherine Bowen, then servant to Mrs. Ferne, told the deponent, that Mrs. Ferne had given her a parcel of papers, and desired her to hide them, which she did, behind the pictures and glasses in Mrs. Ferne's apartments; that they were so given her to hide, because Perrott's assignees were expected to search the rooms. She deposed also, that, about a week before Perrott and Ferne were summoned to their examination, she went up with Catharine Bowen into the garret, where Bowen took up a cushion that lay in a great chair, and took out a *packet of papers sealed with three seals*, and tied with packthread, which papers, Bowen said, she believed to be bank-notes, and re-placed where she found them. That, after Perrott and Ferne were gone before the commissioners, she and Bowen went to look for the papers, and they were gone; and, upon going to Mrs. Ferne's dressing room, found it locked, which it never used to be, and of which she took the greater notice, as she, Bowen, had received orders, that, if any persons should come to search the apartments, they should be shewn those of Perrott only, and not those of Ferne.

However strange it may appear, that a person entrusted with banknotes to a great value, should give them to a servant-maid, to hide under cushions, and behind pictures, and, without any apparent motive, not only risque the loss of such notes by the dishonesty of the servant, but trust her with a secret of equal importance, by telling her they were secreted from a search expected to be made by the injur creditors of a bankrupt, yet the was no reason to doubt but that th witness had seen a paper parce sealed with three seals, which a peared to have been secreted, or th this parcel was any other than th which Perrott had trusted to t care of Thompson, and concernir which he had already given diffe ent and inconsistent accounts.

In order to trace this importa parcel still farther, Catharine Bow was also summoned, and examined and though she denied that Mr Ferne ever gave her any papers hide, or that she ever pretended s had so done, yet she admitted tha as she was brushing a chair in t garret, she found such a paper pa cel, which she put there again; th she was then alone; and that abo a week afterwards the same parc was found out by Sarah Reed, b she knows not by what means that they conversed together abo it, and said to each other, that the believed it contained something value: that she and Reed went u to look for it some time afterward and it was gone; and going to see farther in Mrs. Ferne's dressing room, they found the door locked which was unusual.

These depositions of Reed an Bowen sufficiently co-incided t leave no doubt of a concealmen nor of the place where it was made yet these circumstances were n sufficient to enable the assigne legally to avail themselves of th powers with which they had bee invested, to apply for search-wa rants, or prefer bills of indictmen Nothing farther was therefore don in the course of the proceedings except making an order for a divi dend of 5 s. in the pound, till th

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ptember following, when Perrott uſed himſelf to be brought up by Habeas Corpus before Lord Mansld, in order to be diſcharged. it his lordſhip, after having exained the affair, declared that the mmiſſioners had done wiſely and neſtly in committing the bankpt to priſon; and that there he ould remain till he had anſwered e queſtions they propounded to m, to their ſatisfaction.

Perrott, however, on the 17th day December following, petitioned e lord-keeper a ſecond time, aldging that he had finiſhed and gned his final examination, as by w required, before ſuch queſtion d been propounded; and that, aving ſworn he had made no conealment, the commiſſioners had right to confine him.

When the matter of this petition as heard before the lord-keeper, directed that the validity of the arrant, upon which Perrott was mmitted, which was a queſtion law, ſhould be determined in e court of King's Bench.

This point was accordingly arued before the court of King's ench, before which Perrott was gain brought by Habeas Corpus, nd the court was unanimouſly of inion, that the warrant was leal, and therefore remanded him priſon.

On the 13th of March, the lordeeper diſmiſſed the petition, and eclared himſelf to be of the ſame inion with the court of King's ench.

Perrott hoped to prove, that, by e laws in force concerning bankupts, the commiſſioners were obged to receive, as true, whatever e bankrupt ſhould pleaſe to ſwear t his final examination, and that they have afterwards no power of commitment; but finding himſelf diſappointed, he ſubmitted himſelf to another examination; and being brought before the commiſſioners on the 21ſt of March, and aſked the ſame queſtion, he gave an account of his becoming acquainted with one Sarah Powell, otherwiſe Taylor, about ſix years before, with whom he continued an intimate acquaintance till he became a bankrupt, but who died ſoon after, as he was informed about ten months ago, while he was a priſoner in Newgate. And he delivered in an account, upon oath, of his having remitted to this woman, from Chriſtmas 1758 to Chriſtmas 1759, though ſhe was, during that time, by his own account, dying of a conſumption, and was, for that reaſon, in the country, ſometimes at Weybridge in Surry, and ſometimes at Bath, no leſs than 5000 l. in caſh and bank-notes, which he received of Thompſon for the goods that he employed him to ſell; at the ſame time confeſſing, that, before this time, ſhe had never coſt him more than 100l. a year.

When he was aſked, whether this woman, whom he ſupplied with no leſs than 5000l. in one year, kept any carriage, he ſaid, he could not tell. When he was aſked, by what ſervants ſhe was attended, he anſwered, by a man and a maid, whoſe names he never knew; and he alſo declared, that though he ſaw her after her return from Bath, and perceived ſhe was paſt hopes of recovery, he never aſked her how ſhe intended to diſpoſe of her effects, nor did he deſire any perſon to attend her as a phyſician or apothecary, in her laſt illneſs, or even know by whom ſhe was attended;

that he visited her at her lodgings in streets, the names of which he has entirely forgot; and that he directed many letters to her he does not know where: but he said, that the *paper parcel with three seals* contained several of her letters, which he had since burnt; and that he did not disclose these particulars before, because it was her dying request that he should not.

As it was impossible to believe that Perrott, who, when this woman was in health and spirits, never spent more upon her than 100 l. in a year, should, when she was languishing in a consumption, and after his connexion with Mrs. Ferne, send her so large a sum as 5000 l. and as his account was in every other respect incredible, even to absurdity, the commissioners sent him back to Newgate, for the same reason as they first committed him.

Not, however, to suffer the incredibility even of this account to rest upon his own extravagance and inconsistency, an enquiry was made after this Sarah Powell; and it was discovered, by information of undoubted credit, that her true name was Rachel Sims; that she was the daughter of a tradesman at the Devises in Wiltshire, and had been in keeping, and was deserted when she first became acquainted with Perrott: that she took the name of Powell, because Perrott's linen was marked with a P; that he also went by the name of Powell, and passed for her husband at many houses and lodgings in town and country; that she contracted a habit of drinking, which was the cause of her death; that she had just reason to complain of Perrott's parsimony; and that, when she died, she did not leave money enough to bury her.

Perrott, however, scrupled not upon the merit of the answer, false and incredible as it was, to cause himself again to be brought by Habeas Corpus into the court of King's Bench to be discharged; nor did the court make any scruple to order him back from whence he came.

But Perrott was not yet discouraged; and hoping for better success in another court, he brought an action in the Common-Pleas against the commissioners for false imprisonment.

In the mean time a reward of 40 per cent. was offered by advertisements often repeated, for the discovery of any part of Perrott's estate, but without effect. It happened, however, that as Mr. Hewitt one of Perrott's assignees, was walking, one morning last June, upon the terrace in Lincoln's-Inn gardens, he observed a woman leaning over the wall, who had something so disconsolate and forlorn in her appearance that he could not resist his curiosity to speak to her. Upon enquiring what was the cause of her present apparent distress, she told him that she had been turned out of her service by one Mrs. Ferne, and that she knew not where to go. The name of Ferne immediately rendered his curiosity interested in a high degree and he sent her to Mr. Cobb, who was clerk under Perrott's commission, to get her examined.

The examination of this woman whose name was Mary Harris, was taken before justice Fielding on the 22d of June, 1761, and was to this effect: That she had known Mrs Ferne about four years; that when she first knew her, she was just come from

om a ſervice with Mrs. Herman, the Tea-cheſt in Watling-ſtreet, d lodged at one Jefferſon's, a ocer, in Shire-lane, Temple-bar, here the deponent alſo lodged, d was her bedfellow: that her rents were poor people, who d a little farm in Derbyſhire, of out 30 l. a year; and that Ferne rſelf was without money, and in eat want of cloaths and other neſſaries; that in February then laſt eb. 1761) Ferne called upon the ponent at her lodgings, and inted her to come to ſee her; that e went to ſee her the next day, d agreed to live with her as ſervant, That, accordingly, ſhe ent into her ſervice on the 5th of arch, and continued in it till the h of June following: That durg this time, ſhe had frequent diſourſes about one John Perrott, a ankrupt, and frequently ſaw a mber of *bank notes* in her poſſeſon, to the amount of 4000 l. That e told her all her fortune was wing to a perſon whoſe picture ſhe ewed, which ſhe afterwards knew be that of Perrott. That ſhe ent daily with her miſtreſs to ewgate, where ſhe often heard im and her miſtreſs diſcourſe how ey would live when he got his iſcharge. Once in particular, her iſtreſs told Perrott, that the houſe f Sir John Smith, Bart. in Queenquare was to be ſold, upon which errott ſaid, "My dear, have you a mind for it?" ſhe replied, "Yes, I can get it for 8 or 900 l." And e anſwered, "My life, if you have a mind for it, I ſhould like it above all places in the world;" nd in conſequence of this converſaion, Ferne went and bid 950 l. for he houſe, and took the half of a *bank note* of 1000 l. to pay for it, though ſhe did not buy it, and told the deponent that the other half of the note was in the hands of Perrott; and that ſhe frequently cut bank notes and kept half, and gave Perrott half, who kept an account of them.

In conſequence of this information, Ferne's apartments, which were very expenſively furniſhed, in particular with a chamber organ, were ſearched by virtue of Fielding's warrant; and, at the ſame time, Perrott's room in Newgate by virtue of a warrant from the commiſſioners.

In Ferne's poſſeſſion were found the half of four bank notes, amounting in all to 185 l. and the correſponding halves were found at the bottom of Perrott's trunk, hid, or ſewed up very carefully, in a piece of rag, together with the ſigned moiety of another bank note for 1000 l.

Upon this diſcovery, Ferne was carried before the juſtice, and examined concerning the bank notes, when ſhe inſiſted they were her own property, and received from gentlemen as a gratuity for favours: but theſe very notes were, by the indefatigable diligence of thoſe concerned, traced back into money paid to Thompſon, for goods which he ſold on Perrott's account.

After ſome ſubſequent examinations of Mrs. Ferne, and of one Martin Matthias, and one Pye Donkin, who acted as attornies for Perrott, which examinations all tended to prove that Perrott had depoſited notes to a great value in Ferne's hands, and to expoſe the ſhameleſs perjury of Ferne, all proceedings were ſuſpended till the

trial in Sept. 1761, when it being proved, that the notes found in the poſſeſſion of Ferne and Perrott, were the produce of Perrott's eſtate, he was convicted, and received ſentence of death.

From the time of his having been charged with a capital offence, he was put into irons: yet he ſeemed healthy and chearful, and expreſſed great confidence of being acquitted.

After his conviction, he was removed from his chamber to a cell, where he contracted a cold and hoarſeneſs, and became fretful, querulous and impatient. He had, however, even then formed a ſcheme of eſcaping from priſon; and a party of ſailors were hired to come and reſcue him in the day-time, when brought down from the cells to the chapel, by ſecuring the turnkey at the gate, forcing the keys from him, and then carrying off the priſoner. To facilitate the execution of this project, Perrott complained that the public prayers were not ſo frequent as they ought to be, and was very zealous to attend oftner at chapel; but ſome intelligence having been given to Mr. Akerman, that a reſcue was intended, orders were ſent down, that he ſhould be more cloſely confined, and not permitted to be out of his cell any longer than he continued at chapel; the ordinary alſo received a hint, not to viſit him more than once a day in the day-time, and at uncertain hours.

He was often urged to make a full diſcloſure of his effects, great part of which were ſtill concealed, but he obſtinately refuſed it, ſaying, *he was to die, and that was atonement ſufficient for the wrongs he had committed.*

When he was told the dead warrant was come down, he did no expreſs ſuch agony of confuſion an terror, as is generaly expreſſed o the occaſion, but ſaid, "The will o God be done." He performed ſuc devotion, and heard ſuch inſtruc tion, as are common to perſons i his unhappy circumſtances.

He was, in conſequence of his ow requeſt, viſited the day before hi death by his aſſignees, to whom how ever, he refuſed to anſwer particula queſtions relating to his eſtate, giv ing as a reaſon, that he had receive the Sacrament. This reaſon for an ſwering no queſtions, ſeems to prov that he had ſecretly determined no to diſcloſe his eſtate by anſwerin truly; becauſe, in this caſe, he a voided the crime of falſhood by be ing ſilent, though otherwiſe his an ſwer would have co-incided wit every part of chriſtian duty, and hi having received the Sacramen would rather have been a reaſo for his anſwering them than not.

On the morning of his execution he confeſſed the juſtice of his ſen tence, and acknowledged the injur he had done to his benefactor Mr Whitton, and aſked his forgiveneſs He expreſſed great ſolicitude abou what ſhould become of his body deſiring it might be buried in th church of the place where he wa born: To this he added anothe requeſt, which was much more ra tional; he deſired that the tim might be enlarged in the chape and ſhortened at the place of exe cution. He was in chapel therefor from eight, to three quarters afte nine; the next half hour was em ployed in knocking off his irons about ten minutes more were ſpen in taking leave of his fellow con vict

, one Lee, who was condemn-
or forgery; and about a quar-
after ten, he appeared pale and
bling at the door of the press-
l, and was immediately put into
cart.

s he was executed in Smithfield,
journey was not far; yet he of-
looked round with a kind of
l eagerness and despair, com-
n to those in his situation, who
ider every thing they behold as
object which they shall behold
more.

When he stood up under the gal-
s, he expressed yet greater hor-
and despair, but soon recovered
e degree of fortitude; and when
Ordinary first came into the cart
him, he found him looking a-
t enquiring after his hearse,
ch he was soon satisfied was at
d: he then sent a red checked
dkerchief to Lee, by a person
sent, saying, *he had promised it*
a token; this, however, the
tch who received it never deli-
ed. After this, his mind seemed
re composed, and some prayers
ng repeated, in which he seemedto
with great ardour, he was, a-
t 11 o'clock, turned off.

He appears, by two letters, which
printed in the account of him,
olished under the inspection of
assignees, to have an inelegant,
illiterate, and, in every respect,
ontemptible low understanding;
, as is very common with such
racters, he had a kind of low
ning, which, like that of a lu-
ic, is alwas employed for an ill
rpose: and which, not being suf-
ently uniform in itself, and ex-
sive with respect to its object, is
ays ultimately disappointed.

An Account of John M'Naughton, Esq; lately executed in Ireland, for the murder of Miss Knox.

JOhn M'Naughton, Esq; was the son of a Merchant at Derry, whose father had been an alderman of Dublin. To an outward form which was perfectly engaging, he added the genteelest demeanor, so as to promise the very reverse of what was the real disposition of his soul, which was subject to every blast of passion! And though there was a great degree of love and softness in his composition, yet when ruffled and discomposed, he was suddenly transformed: all his seeming rationality instantly disappeared, and he became desperate and dangerous.

Mr. M'Naughton was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. When of age, he entered into a landed estate of six hundred pounds a year in the county of Tyrone, which was left him by doctor M'Naughton his uncle. The first vice he fell into was gaming, by which he very soon did great injury to his fortune; and though he continued (as most novices do who play with sharpers) in a constant run of ill-luck, and was soon obliged to mortgage; yet his losses made no visible alteration in his temper. His pride kept him within due bound there. All was placid with the polite M'Naughton, and he lost his money to the very last, with that graceful composure, that became the man who had a plentiful fortune to support it. But strong as his passion this way might be, it was not strong enough to secure him against the attacks of love; and falling a victim to the charms of a young lady, he very speedily married her.

His

His very agreeable perſon and ſoft polite addreſs, inſured him ſucceſs with the ladies; but as his character was generally known, the young lady's friends took all poſſible care to ſecure her effects; and the lover was too eager to gratify his paſſion, and too raſh in his temper to trouble himſelf about the diſpoſition of fortune.

The reader may well ſuppoſe, that the unavoidable expences of a wife and ſervants in Dublin (as he purſued his old courſe of gaming) muſt ſoon increaſe his difficulties, and introduce a new ſcene of troubles. It did ſo moſt fatally, as will appear by the following melancholy accident: A ſheriff's writ was taken out againſt Mr. M'Naughton for ſome large debt; and as he ſuſpected the danger, he kept himſelf as ſecure at home, as poſſible, by which means the bailiffs could get no admittance. The creditor, or ſome other perſon concerned, hearing this, had influence enough with the high ſheriff to prevail on him to go in perſon to Mr. M'Naughton's houſe, and take him priſoner. As the ſheriff went in a chair, and appeared like a gentleman, the ſervants admitted him, and ſhewed him into a parlour where their maſter was alone; the ſheriff told him he was his priſoner. On this M'Naughton flew into a rage, and calling out for his piſtols, he frighted his poor liſtening wife to ſuch a degree, that (being near her time) ſhe fell in labour, and died in childbed.

The high-ſheriff was greatly and univerſally blamed for this ſeeming officious behaviour; but this dreadful conſequence threw Mr. M'Naughton into ſuch diſtraction, that he made ſeveral attempts upon his life, and was obliged t attended and watched for ſ months after. At his return ſ the country, after eighteen mo abſence, he appeared greatly tered, like a wretch worn out grief; ſo very ſuſceptible was t frail man of the exceſs of ev paſſion. But this fatal accid which was near coſting him his was attended with one good co quence, it immediately cut off expence; and that long retirem into the country was of ſome ſer to his troubled fortunes, and g him an opportunity at his return Dublin, to appear there like hi ſelf, in ſome degree of ſplend Time, and the amuſements gaiety of a court, are the beſt p ſicians for every grief. There renewed his old, and no doubt c tracted new friendſhips, and k moſt faithfully to his favourite vi gaming, which he then purſ with great ſpirit.

Some few years before this, wh Mr. M'Naughton, had both c racter and intereſt in the wo he was appointed collector for county of Colraine; but the pub money ſoon became a danger commodity in the hands of a gam ſter; and when there began to b large balance againſt him, he only loſt that profitable empl ment, but was obliged to get of his wife's relations to be ſecur for him, and it is ſaid that gent man remains at this day in ſo trouble on his account. The l of that employment was the f mark of public diſcredit that be this unhappy man.

It was about four years ago, period of his reviving from troubles, that Mr. M'Naught made his addreſſes ſecretly to M

Kn

)x, daughter of Richard Knox, ; of Prohen, in the county of ry, a gentleman poſſeſſed of ſtate of about fifteen hundred nds per annum; and as by the riage ſettlement, five thouſand nds had been ſettled on the nger children, miſs Knox hav- only one brother and no ſiſter, was entitled to the whole five ſand pounds, even though ſhe bliged her parents by marriage. muſt add to this bait, the beau- ſweetneſs of temper, and other mpliſhments of the young lady, ch were remarkable. She was (four years ago) about fifteen. Mr. M'Naughton, who was an mate friend of her father's, and nſtant viſitor, ſoon obtained a miſe from the young lady to ry him, if he could get her fa- 's conſent. He was ſoon after ouraged to talk with Mr. Knox that ſubject, who not only ab- tely refuſed his conſent, and e his reaſons for it, but ſhewed reſentment by forbidding him houſe. Mr. M'Naughton then ged Mr. Knox would permit to viſit as formerly (as he ſaid would look ſtrange to the world be forbid viſiting a family all neighbours knew he had been intimate in) and ſolemnly pro- ed, upon his honour, never more think of, or mention this affair: l added, that as he had not ke of it to the young lady, Mr. ox need never do it, and ſo the air would drop of itſelf. Thus re the father's eyes and care e more ſealed up by this artful n, who continued his addreſſes the daughter, and told her Mr. ox had promiſed him his con- t; but deſiring, however, that farther mention might be made of the affair for a year or two, till ſome material buſineſs was decided, which he would acquaint him with. Thus he deceived the young lady, who now more freely gave way to his paſſion, and again promiſed ſhe would marry him, as ſoon as that conſent was obtained. Thus he remained ſome time, conſtantly watching his opportunity to com- pleat his deſign. One day being with miſs Knox and a young gen- tleman (a very boy) in a retired room in the houſe, he preſſed her to marry him, proteſting he never could be happy till he was ſure of her, and with an air of ſprightly raillery, pulling out a prayer-book, he began to read the marriage ſer- vice, and inſiſted on the young la- dy's making the reſponſes, which ſhe did, but to every one ſhe al- ways added, *Provided her father conſented.* Some ſhort time after this, miſs Knox going to a friend's houſe on a week's viſit, Mr. Mc Naughton being alſo an intimate there, ſoon followed her. Here he fixed his ſcene for action; here he claimed her, and called her his wife, and inſiſted on conſummation, which the young lady abſolutely refuſed, and leaving the houſe, went directly and informed her uncle of the whole affair. On this Mr. Knox wrote a letter to Mc Naughton, telling him what a baſe diſhonourable villain he was, and bid him avoid his ſight for ever. Upon the receipt of this letter, Mc Naughton advertiſed his marriage in the public news-paper, cau- tioning every other man not to mar- ry his lawful wife. This was an- ſwered by a very ſpirited and pro- per advertiſement from the father, with an affidavit of the whole af- fair from the daughter annexed.

Mr.

Mr. Knox then brought an action againſt him in the prerogative court to ſet aſide this pretended marriage, which was found only to be a contract; for the breach of which the party can only be ſued at common law, and condemned to pay coſts and damages; beſides, it is probable that the young lady's being under age, rendered this contract void in itſelf. At this time Mr. M'Naughton was abſconding from his debts, and therefore could only appeal to the court of delegates, where the former decree was confirmed. In conſequence of this decree judge Scott iſſued his warrant to apprehend him. When M'Naughton heard this, he wrote a moſt impudent threatening letter to the judge, and, it is ſaid, lay in wait to have him murdered, when he was laſt at the aſſizes there, but miſs'd him, by the judge's taking another road. Upon this the judge applied to the lord chief juſtice, who iſſued out another writ againſt him, that drove him to England.

Mr. M'Naughton returned to the country of Ireland in the ſummer of 1761, and by conſtantly hovering round Mr. Knox's houſe, obliged the family to be upon their guard, and the young lady to live like a recluſe. However, about the middle of the ſummer ſhe ventured to a place called Swaddling-bar, to drink the mineral waters there for her health; thither this unhappy man followed her, and was ſeen in a beggar's habit, ſometimes in a ſailor's; thus diſguiſed he was detected, and then ſwore in the preſence of ſeveral that he would murder the whole family, if he did not get poſſeſſion of his wife! and yet ſo infatuated were they, as to ſuffer him to get away once more to England, where he was ſuppoſed to by Mr. Knox at the time this fa event happened.

He remained in London till month of October; and ſeveral his acquaintance here with whom ſpent his evenings have ſince ſerved, that he was never eaſy wh alone with them, but when n Knox was the ſubject; and he often concluded by ſaying, he fe ed that affair would end in bloo

During his reſidence in Lond at this laſt viſit, it is ſaid, he gam cheated, borrowed money from his acquaintance, and impoſed many by forged letters and fa tokens from their friends.

It ſounds ſomething ſevere ſpeak thus harſhly of a gentlema particularly one under misfortun But this truth muſt be obſerved. man of worth and honour, broug to diſtreſs by unforeſeen acciden may, and often does, maintain integrity and good name, under ſeries of misfortunes; whereas t man, reduced to poverty and diſtr by gaming, or any other extravaga vice, too often deſcends to mean a tions; and he who commits a *me* action is in great danger of co mitting a *baſe* one.

About the firſt of November la this unhappy wanderer was ſe ſculking in the country of Irelan and two nights prior to the murd was known to ſleep with three his accomplices at the houſe of o Mr.——, a hearth-money collecto The morning of the 10th, the d the fact was committed, they came with a ſackful of fire-arms a little cabbin on the road ſid where Mr. Knox was to paſs in h coach and ſix. From this cabb M'Naughton detached one of the to go to an old woman that lived

ſon

e distance on the road side, un-
pretence of buying some yarn
er, but really to wait the com-
up of Mr. Knox's coach, and
uire whose it was. When it ap-
ed in sight, he asked that que-
n, and was answered, that it
Mr. Knox, who, with his fa-
y, was going to Dublin. He
made her point, to shew him
they sat, which she did; Mr.
x, his wife, his daughter, and
d-servant. As soon as he had
this information, he ran off
nform M'Naughton that the
h was coming, and to make
y; that he had looked into the
h, and that Mr. Knox was only
nded by one servant, and a
ful fellow, a smith, who lived
him, and was foster-father * to
Knox, one whom M'Naugh-
could never bribe; for most
he other servants had suffered
nselves to be tampered with,
when discovered, had been dis-
ged. As soon as the coach
e near the cabbin, two of the
mplices, armed with guns, pre-
ed them at the postillion and
hman, which stopped the coach,
le M'Naughton himself fired at
smith with a blunderbuss; upon
, the faithful smith, who luckily
ped the shot, presented his
e, which unfortunately missed
and gave M'Naughton and
of his comrades an opportu-
to fire at the poor fellow;
both wounded him. Immedi-
y upon this, two shots were
d at the coach, one by M'
ughton himself, and another by
of his assistants; and finding
that the passengers drew up the windows, he ran round, and fired into the coach obliquely, with a gun loaded with five balls, which all took place in the body of the unhappy Miss Knox. The maid now let down the window, and screamed out, her mistress was murdered! On hearing this, the only livery servant that attended the coach, properly armed, came from behind a turf-stack, where he had hid himself, and firing at M'Naughton, wounded him in the back; and about the same time Mr. Knox from the coach fired one pistol, which was the last of eight shot fired on this strange and dreadful occasion!

Miss Knox was carried into the cabbin, where she expired in about three hours. The murderer and his accomplices fled, and the country was soon raised in pursuit of them, and amongst others some of Sir James Caldwell's light horse, who were directed to search the house and offices of one Wenslow, a farmer, not far distant from the horrid scene of action. But though some of the family knew he was concealed there, they pretended ignorance; so that M'Naughton might have escaped, had not the corporal, after they had searched every place, as they imagined, without success, and were going away, bethought himself of the following stratagem. Seeing a labourer digging potatoes in a piece of ground behind the stables, he said to his comrades in the fellow's hearing, "It is a great pity we cannot find "this murderer; it would be a good

* A character not much known or regarded in England, but in Ireland of no
ll notice. The man's wife was wet nurse, and suckled Miss Knox, from
nce these poor people generally contract a faithful affection.

"thing

" thing for the diſcoverer, he would " certainly get three hundred " pounds." Upon which the fellow pointed to a hay-loft. The corporal immediately ran up the ladder and forced open the door; upon which M'Naughton fired at him and miſſed him. By the flaſh of the piſtol, the corporal was directed where to fire his piece, which happily wounding him, he ran in, and ſeizing him, dragged him out, when they inſtantly tied him on a car, and conducted him to Lifford gaol. Here he remained in the cloſeſt confinement, entirely deſerted by all his friends and acquaintance, as appeared on the day of his trial, which commenced the 8th of December, 1761, when he was arraigned, with an accomplice, called Dunlap *, before Baron Mountney, Mr. Juſtice Scot, and Counſellor Smith, who went down upon a ſpecial commiſſion to try them.

M'Naughton was brought into court on a bier, rolled in a blanket, with a greaſy woollen night-cap, the ſhirt in which he was taken (being all bloody and dirty) and a long beard, which made a dreadful appearance. In that horrid condition he ſpoke a long ſpeech, pointedly and ſenſibly! and complained in the moſt pathetic manner of the hard uſage he had met with ſince his confinement. He ſaid, " they had " treated him like a man under ſen- " tence, and not like one that was " to be tried. He declared he ne- " ver intended to kill his dear wife " (at ſaying which he wept); that " he only deſigned to take her " away; that he would make ſuch " things appear upon his trial, as " ſhould ſurprize them all." alas! when his trial came on this great expectation, which had raiſed in the mind of every came to nothing.

The trial laſted five days. firſt day, the 8th, was ſpent in pl ings to put off the trial, and reply of the counſel for the cr During theſe debates, M'Naug often ſpoke with moſt ama ſpirit and judgment, and much r like an eminent lawyer than an his counſel; and the reſult of day was, that he ſhould prepare affidavit, which the court w take into conſideration. Acc ingly on the 9th, he was bro into court again, and his affid read, in which he ſwore that ſ material witneſſes for him were to be had, particularly one Ow who, he ſaid, was preſent all time; but the judges, after l debates, were of opinion, that thing ſufficient was offered to off the trial, however, to ſ their indulgence, they would him that day, and part of the n to ſee if he would ſtrengthen his fidavit by that of others. But w the new affidavit was produced the 10th, it was unanimouſly peremptorily reſolved by the co that he had not ſhewn ſuffici cauſe to poſtpone his trial, and cordingly they gave him notice prepare for it on the 11th, at ei o'clock in the morning.

The judges came on the be at nine o'clock, and ſat there eleven at night, without ſtirring of court. During the whole t of the trial, M'Naughton took notes as regularly as any of

* This man was delivered up by a miller, in whoſe mill he had concea himſelf, on the Lord Lieutenant and Council's offering a reward of 500l. diſcovering any and each of M'Naughton's accomplices.

lawye

ers, and croſs-examined all the eſſes with the greateſt accuracy. was obſerved to behave with mmon reſolution. His chief nce was founded on a letter he uced, as wrote to him by miſs x, in which ſhe deſired him to rcept her on the road to Dublin, take her away; but this letter proved a forgery of his own, ch after condemnation he con- d.

e took great pains to exculpate ſelf from the leaſt deſign to der any one, much leſs his dear (as he always called her): he ared ſolemnly, that his intent only to take her out of the h, and carry her off; but as he ived the *firſt* wound, from the ſhot that was fired, the anguiſh at wound, and the proſpect of ll ſucceſs in his deſign, ſo diſ- ed him, that being wholly in- ed in confuſion and deſpair, he he knew not at what, or whom, had the misfortune to kill the perſon in the world that was to him; that he gave the court trouble, and laboured thus, not ve his own life (for death was his choice), but to clear his acter from ſuch horrid guilt, as gnedly to murder his better half, whom alone he wiſhed to live.

heſe were his ſolemn declara- s, but the direct contrary was ved in court by ſeveral witneſſes, m he croſs-examined with great t, and ſeemed to inſinuate were ght there to deſtroy him. And he jury could only form their ion on the teſtimony of the wit- es before them, who were exa- ed on their oaths with the ut- t care and ſolemnity, they ght him in *guilty*.

le heard their verdict without leaſt concern, telling them *They had acquitted themſelves with juſtice to their country*; and when Mr. Baron Mountney pronounced the ſentence upon him and his accomplice Dunlap, who was found guilty with him, though he did it in ſo pathetic a manner, as very viſibly affected every one, M'Naughton appeared with the ſame indifference as at the beginning of the trial, and only begged the court would have compaſſion upon poor Dunlap. He ſaid "he was his "tenant: that he poſſeſſed a very "profitable leaſe, which was near "expiring; that he had promiſed "him a renewal, if he would "aſſiſt him in recovering his wife; "that he had forced his conſent to "accompany him in that action; "he therefore begged of the court "to repreſent Dunlap as a proper "object of mercy. For his own "life, he ſaid, it was not worth "aſking for; and, were he to chuſe, "death ſhould be his choice, ſince "Miſs Knox, his better half, was "dead."

But when the unhappy man's plan for ſeizing the young lady and carrying her off is properly conſidered, what a ſcheme of madneſs does it appear! and how ſurpriſing it is that he ſhould get any wretches ſo blindly infatuated as to aid and aſſiſt him in ſo wild and dangerous an undertaking! Was not the ſack-full of fire-arms that were carried to the cabbin (and perhaps all loaded there) enough to alarm them that murder might enſue? Do not moſt families, who travel with an equipage and ſervants, go armed? And might not this be particularly expected of a family, that had *particular* fears?

When the two armed parties met in open day, on ſuch a deſperate buſineſs, what but murder could be the

the conſequence? And after the loſs of two or three lives, ſuppoſe the aſſaulters had been conquerors, where muſt they have carried their prize? Would not the country have been raiſed? Would they not have been purſued? Beſides, was not the young lady going to Dublin, a city that unhappy man was too well acquainted with? He knew it is ſituated near the ſea; that a well-concerted plan laid there for carrying off the lady going home in a ſedan chair from ſome viſit, by bribing the chairman, and having a boat ready on the quays, might with ſome degree of probability have been executed.

But, without all doubt, he made all his accomplices and aſſiſtants believe, that his deſign was only to take the young lady away, whom he declared to be his wife; but the contrary appeared on the trial. There it was ſworn by one of the evidences, Mr. Aſh, that this unhappy wretch had vowed long ago to murder Mr. Knox and his whole family; and *this fact* evidently appeared, that he had not made the leaſt proviſion for carrying her off that day, nor once demanded her at the coach ſide.

Agreeable to the ſentence, Mr. M'Naughton, with his accomplice Dunlap, were executed on Tueſday, the 15th of December, 1761, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone. M'Naughton walked to the place of execution; but, being weak of his wounds, was ſupported between two men. He was dreſſed in a white flannel waiſtcoat trimmed with black buttons and holes, a diaper night-cap tied with a black ribbon, white ſtockings, mourning buckles, and a crape tied on his arm. He deſired the executioner to be ſpeedy, and the fellow pointing to the der, he mounted with great ſ The moment he was tied u jumped from it with ſuch mence, as ſnapped the rope, a fell to the ground, but withou locating his neck, or doing hi much injury. When they had him on his legs again, he ſoo covered his ſenſes; and he e tioner borrowing the rope from lap, and fixing it round M'Na ton's neck, he went up the l a ſecond time, and tying the himſelf to the gallows, he ju from it again with the ſame f and appeared dead in a minut

Thus died the once univer admired M'Naughton, in the year of his age! deſerted by all knew him, in poverty and i miny!

M'Naughton not liking, he either the principles or doctri the clergyman who firſt wen prepare him for death, becauſ ſeems, he made things too ter to him, Mr. Burgoyne ſuccee As no carpenter could be foun make the gallows, the ſheriff l ed out for a tree proper for purpoſe, and the execution have been performed on it, not the uncle of the young l and ſome other gentlemen, n the gallows, and put it up. ſheriff was even obliged to ta party of ſoldiers and force a ſ to take off his bolts; otherwiſ muſt have been obliged, cont to law, to execute him with bolts on. The ſpectators, who him drop, when the rope br looked upon it as ſome contriva for his eſcape, which they favo all they could by running a from the place, and leaving it o The populace would not proba

h

e been ſo well diſpoſed towards , had they known of his hor- deſigns of murder; but they been perſuaded that he only nt to get poſſeſſion of his wife. The foregoing account muſt na- lly ſuggeſt ſome reflections on high abſurdity of thoſe fathers, , having handſome marriageable ghters, contract friendſhips with eable young gentlemen, and in- them to be intimates, without nding they ſhould be huſbands or wiſhing them to ſucceed with, r daughters! Are not the eyes, ſuch means, directed to their na- l pleaſing objects? And is not moſt likely to be the certain natural conſequence? When meet alone in the garden or the ve, will not love be their ſubject? w much more ridiculous and ab- l muſt ſuch fathers appear, who, n the diſcovery is made, are ſur- ed and exaſperated, at what themſelves had brought about! may be affirmed, that this very ake has been the cauſe of more miſchiefs, than any other that be named. It were to be ned therefore, that all thoſe, who e been guilty of ſo great an r, would not only ſincerely re- t of, but publickly own it, as a confeſſion might prove a ning to others.

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e account of an extraordinary im- oſtor now living. Taken from the oreign papers.

HIS perſon has already viſit- ed ſeveral parts of Europe, impoſed upon many people of k and fortune. He called him- , a Lutheran in Italy, and at lta, where he got money from ſeveral perſons under the ſpecious pretext of turning Roman Catholic. From thence he went to Zante, where he called himſelf a Swede, and contracted ſeveral debts. Going afterwards to Smyrna, he gave himſelf out in public for a Hanoverian; but he told ſome people in pretended confidence that he was a Swede, and the natural ſon of a great prince deceaſed. He took the name of Charles Frederick, Count de Taube; giving to underſtand that he had been obliged to fly his country for an affair of ſtate. He ſtayed two years at Smyrna, living on ſome generous perſons, whom he likewiſe defrauded of ſums of money. From thence paſſing to Conſtantinople, he acted the ſame part there for 18 months. At laſt he quitted that place all of a ſudden, in the month of September 1761, after contracting many debts, and carrying away ſome jewels belonging to different ladies, and ſome diamond rings. He alſo took away a ſquare gold ſnuff-box of Engliſh make, for rapee, which he never takes, and a gold watch made at Paris. He ſpeaks Italian tolerably well, but French, German, and Engliſh much better, and a little Swediſh. He has been ſuſpected to be a Jew, becauſe he reads and writes a little Hebrew; but he is otherwiſe illiterate, and very ignorant.

This man is of the middle ſize, but rather under it; he is out in the right ſhoulder, has a clear complexion, large features, black eyes, black hair, which he wears in a bag or a queue; he walks faſt, is about 28 or 30 years of age, and enriched with every vice, except a paſſion for gaming; he plays very ill at games of commerce, and doth not play much at games of hazard.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Of animals living in ſolid bodies.

IN Toulon harbour, and the road, are found ſolid hard ſtones, and perfectly entire; containing, in different cells, ſecluded from all communication with the air, ſeveral living ſhell-fiſh, of an exquiſite taſte, called *Dactyli*, i. e. Dates: To come at theſe fiſh, the ſtones are broken with mauls. Alſo, along the coaſt of Anconia, in the Adriatic, are ſtones, uſually weighing about fifty pounds, and ſometimes even more, the outſide rugged, and eaſily broken, but the inſide ſo hard, as to require a ſtrong arm, and an iron maul to break them; within them, and in ſeparate niches, are found ſmall ſhell-fiſh, quite alive, and very palatable, called *Solenes*, or *Cappe lunghe:* The facts are atteſted by Gaſſendi, Blondel, Mayol, the learned Biſhop of Sulturara, and more particularly by Aldrovandi, a phyſician, of Bologna; the two latter ſpeak of it as a common fact, which they themſelves ſaw.

In the volume for 1719, of the academy of ſciences at Paris, is the following paſſage:

"In the foot of an elm, of the bigneſs of a pretty corpulent man, three or four feet above the root, and exactly in the center, has been found a live toad, middle ſized, but lean, and filling up the whole vacant ſpace: no ſooner was a paſſage opened by ſplitting the wood than it ſcuttled away very haſtily; a more firm and ſound elm never grew; ſo that the toad cannot be ſuppoſed to have got into it. Th egg, whence it was formed, muſt by ſome very ſingular accident have been lodged in the tree at it firſt growth. There the creatur had lived without air, feeding o the ſubſtance of the tree, and grow ing only as the tree grew. This i atteſted by Mr. Hubert, profeſſo of philoſophy at Caen."

The volume for the year 1731 has a ſimilar obſervation, expreſſe in theſe words:

"In 1719 we gave an accoun of a fact which though improba ble, was well atteſted; that a toa had been found living and growing in the ſtem of a middling elm without any way for the creatur to come out or to have got in. M Seigne, of Nantes, lays before th academy a fact juſt of the very ſam nature, except that, inſtead of a elm, it was an oak, and large than the elm, which ſtill heighten the wonder. He judges, by th time requiſite for the growth o the oak, that the toad muſt have ſubſiſted in it, without air, or any adventitious aliment, during eighty or a hundred years. M. Seigne ſeems to have known nothing o the fact in 1719."

With the two foregoing may be claſſed a narrative of Ambroſe Paré, chief ſurgeon to Henry III. king o France, who, being a very ſenſible writer, relates the following fact, o which he was an eye witneſs:

"Being, ſays he, at my ſeat, near the village of Meudon, and over looking a quarry-man, whom I had ſet

to break ſome very large and
d ſtones, in the middle of one we
nd a huge toad, full of life, and
hout any viſible aperture by
ch it could get there. I began
wonder how it received birth,
grown and lived; but the la-
rer told me, it was not the firſt
e he had met with a toad, and
like creatures, within huge
cks of ſtone, and no viſible open-
or fiſſure."

Obſervations of living toads,
nd in very hard and entire ſtones,
ur in ſeveral authors, particu-
y Baptiſt Fulgoſa Doge of Ge-
, the famous phyſicians Agri-
a and Horſtius, and lord Veru-
; others give very ſpecious ac-
nts of ſnakes, frogs, crabs, and
ſters, being found alive, incloſed
hin blocks of marble, rocks, and
é ſtones.

Without attempting to explain
s ſo very abſtruſe and ſurpriſing,
at the ſame time ſo well authen-
ted, I ſhall only indicate the
rences ariſing from them.

. That the teſtaceous and cruſ-
ous fiſh, the toads, ſnakes, frogs,
at the leaſt the eggs, whence
ſe different kinds of animals
ceeded, were lodged in the trees
heir firſt growth, or in the ſoft
d, of which the ſtones were af-
vards formed.

. That theſe animals thus en-
ſed within trees or ſtones, or at
t which come from eggs hatched
hem, have ſubſiſted there ever
e, that is, 50, 100, 150 years, or
haps even more, as leſs could
be required for the growth of
trees, or the formation of the
es where they were found.

. That conſequently they had lived there much longer than animals of the ſame ſpecies when at liberty.

4. Yet, during all the time, their ſole aliment has been the ſap of the tree, or any moiſture or liquor penetrating through the thickneſs of the ſtones.

5. That they lived there without any other air than what was contained within their ſcanty cells, which, even with regard to the ſhell-fiſh, theſe having a kind of reſpiration, deſerves ſome enquiry; but borders on incredibility, with reſpect to frogs, toads, and ſnakes, whoſe ſenſible reſpiration ſeems to require much more air.

6. That to this excluſion of all external air, the animals, thus encloſed might perhaps owe their longevity; at leaſt this agrees with the idea of the celebrated Bacon, who in his *Hiſtoria vitæ et mortis*, *canon* 18, lays down the following rule as confirmed by experience. *Aer excluſus confert ad longævitatem, ſi aliis incommodis caveas.*

7. Laſtly, That inſtinct taught theſe animals to provide themſelves beforehand with niches proportioned to their utmoſt growth; or at leaſt, as they grew, they had the ſagacity to enlarge their niches, either by repelling, or gradually abrading the ſides which formed them.

Theſe conſequences, I am aware, may appear incredible, and I own not without ſome reaſon; but, incredible as they may ſeem, they muſt be admitted, if we admit the facts whence they are deduced, be true; and after ſuch vouchers and atteſtations, they are ſcarce to be queſtioned.

Some account of the Mus Alpinus Baubax, or Marmotte.

THE celebrated cardinal Polignac, in his poem, entitled Anti-Lucretius, which was publiſhed about the year 1747, long after his death, has given a very extraordinary account of an animal, which he calls a Poliſh animal, and named Baubax. He ſays, that theſe animals are of two kinds, ſome black, and ſome of a yellowiſh red; that theſe two kinds keep ſeparate, and make war upon each other, drawing up in large bodies, and encamping like oppoſite armies; that they engage, and fight deſperately; and that the victors, whether the black or the red, take and carry away as many priſoners as they can; and, retaining them in captivity, employ them in domeſtic drudgery, and other ſlaviſh buſineſs; ſo that all the red which are found among the black, and all the black that are found among the red, are in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſervitude. He adds, that when the maſter has made his hay, and other proviſion, ready to be carried home, he lays the ſlave upon his back, and loads him with the forage as we do a waggon, and then drags him by the tail to his ſubterraneous habitation, and continues this practice till all the ſtore is laid up.

This account cauſed great enquiry to be made after the animal, and the hiſtory of it was at laſt found in a book which the late Dr. Mead had in his library, entitled, *Hiſtoria naturalis curioſa regni Poloniæ, magni ducatus Lithuaniæ annexarumque provinciarum: In tractus* XX *diviſ. Sandomier* 1721. Written by one Gabriel Rzaczinſki, a jeſuit.

Doctor Parſons, at the requeſt of the ingenious Peter Collinſon, eſq examined this hiſtory, and foun that Rzaczinſki had claſſed th animal among ſubterraneous crea tures, and given much the ſame ac count of him as the cardinal ha given, only that inſtead of mention ing the two kinds fighting, an making ſlaves of the priſoners take in battle, he mentions only, tha each kind makes ſlaves of ſuch o the other kind as they diſcover nea their dwellings and magazines, as they ſuppoſed them to be ſpies. It appeared alſo, that the animal cal led by Polignac and Rzaczinſk Baubax, is the ſame which Ra calls the Mus Alpinus, and Mar mota: the Marmotte of the Alps which has been often carried abou here in a box, and ſhewn by th Savoyards.

Mr. Collinſon then determine to write to his friend Mr. Klein, ſe cretary to the city of Dantzick, wit a view either to get this account, f extraordinary, confirmed or refuted and Dr. Mead, knowing his inten tion, requeſted that he would en deavour to procure for him a ſecon part of Rzaczinſki's hiſtory, whic he heard had been publiſhed ſom time after the firſt.

Mr. Klein, in his anſwer to Mr Collinſon, obſerves that the ſam accounts of the Baubax, or Mar motte, had been given by Agricol and Spon, but that he himſelf al ways conſidered them as fabulous for which, however, he ſeems t have no better reaſon than becauſ they are wonderful, and relate tha of the Baubax which has not bee obſerved in any other brutes, an which ſeems to imply reaſon an reflection. But inſtinct, in man inſtances, directs brutes to do tha which man does from reaſon; an

t ſeems as abſurd to deny what heſe authors affirm of the Baubax, nerely upon a ſuppoſition that it nuſt neceſſarily imply reaſon, as to eny what is notorious of the ſpider nd the nautilus, upon a ſuppoſi-ion that it muſt neceſſarily imply he knowledge of geometry and na-igation. The fact depends, as all acts do, with reſpect to thoſe who an know them only by the teſti-nony of others, upon the credit of he perſons who relate it, and the manner of the relation, whether rom the writer's own knowledge, or from mere traditional opinion nd report. Polignac's work was he labour of his life, aſſiſted by he opinion of almoſt every man, minent for parts and knowledge, f his time: it is abſurd, therefore, o imagine, that he would admit ny particulars of natural hiſtory, as oundations of argument, that were ot well ſupported by the teſtimony f ſufficient and credible witneſſes. Klein, indeed, objects, that, among heſe animals, the labour of pri-oners cannot be wanted to amaſs or the winter, becauſe they con-inue eight months together in a dormant ſtate, and have therefore o need of proviſions; and becauſe t is ridiculous to imagine they ſhould drag their living cart by the wrong end, againſt the grain and direction of the ſkin and hair. As to the firſt of theſe objections, it ſtands upon the ſingle reſtimony of Klein, againſt that of Rzaczinſki, Agricola, and Spon: as to the ſe-cond, it is generally agreed, that theſe creatures are frequently found with their backs bare; and it is al-ſo related, by many authors of great credit, that beavers uſe each other as waggons in this manner, and that the conveniency of drawing by the tail more than compenſates for the diſadvantages of drawing againſt the hair. Beavers are ſaid alſo to fight and take priſoners, and to condemn their priſoners to this drudgery, among others. But Klein farther obſerves, that if they had need of winter ſtores, they might carry them in more commodiouſly in their mouths, aſſiſted by their fore feet, as they can, like monkeys, walk upon two. This, however, is ſpeculation oppoſed to fact; and the queſtion here is to be determined, not by argument but teſtimony. It would be extremely acceptable to the public in general, and particularly to the curious, if ſome of our inquiſitive readers would communicate what they know or have read upon the ſubject. Klein's account of the animal is as follows:

It is called by Pliny, Mus Alpinus; in Savoy, Marmotte; in Germany, Murmelthier; in Poland, and other northern nations, Boback; and in France, Rat des Alpes.

It is ſomewhat thicker than a common rat, is rediſh while young, but of a dark colour when older; the hair is ſtiff, the feet ſhort, the head contracted, and the noſe as if divided, the mouth furniſhed with whiſkers, like thoſe of a cat, the teeth are like a ſquirrel's, and the voice is ſhrill, like that of a young whelp.

When it is wild, it eats graſs, roots, herbage, and inſects of various kinds; when tame, it ſubſiſts on bread and milk, meat and fruits; it uſes its fore paws to convey its food to its mouth, like the ſquirrel, and growls while it eats or drinks.

They play nimbly together like mice, running, leaping, and climbing the trunks of trees, and sometimes walking upright.

At the beginning of autumn they retire to caverns under ground, which they form in the shape of the letter Y, where they lie together in families upon little beds of straw, having closely stopped the avenues of their dormitory, and continue torpid in a profound sleep till the approach of spring, when, being revived by the warmth of the sun, they again come forth to the business and the pleasures of life.

In this animal, the circulation of the blood, which has scarce any serum, and all these cretions, are exceeding slow; the omentum and intestines are flat, and they have only a single membraneous stomach; so that, though they feed upon herbs, they do not chew the cud. Towards the gut *cæcum* there are many annular valves, stretched as it were into branches; so at the entrance of the *ileon* between the two coats, which retards the passage of the fæces, and causes them to be collected towards the *cæcum*, there to remain during winter. Whether they sleep at all between the time of their quitting their subterraneous retirement in the spring, and that of their return to it in autumn, we are not told.

Mr. Klein, in the conclusion of his letter, assures Mr. Collinson that this account is genuine; says, he may communicate it to Dr. Mead, and promises to procure for him the 2d volume of Rzaczinski's work; which, I think, was afterwards done, and believe it is now in the British Museum.

A particular description of an old E phant brought from Persia to N ples. By the famous Abbé Nollet.

THIS monstrous creature w sent from Persia, as a prese to the grand signior, and by hi presented to the king of the Tw Sicilies, now king of Spain. It a rived at Naples in October 174 and died the beginning of the ye 1755. After describing its sha and size, Mr. Nollet says, we m judge of the hugeness of his bul from its skin, which after bei taken off, weighed 2384 poun weight*, or 74½ stone, averdup weight. It usually went to sleep u on its side at sun-set, and after slee ing three or four hours, it waked feed: after having fed enough, went directly to sleep again, and g nerally continued asleep till su rise †. It eat up every day 2 pounds of the dry straw of mill 23 pounds of new bread, and ounces of sugar mixed with as ma ounces of butter, which was inclos in two loaves, of two pounds eac and which they put whole into mouth: but during the first 21 da of April, instead of the dry stra they gave it daily 800 or 10 pounds of green barley. For so time after its arrival at Naples, th made it drink every day about t quarts of brandy, for assisting its gestion, and probably to atone the difference between the clim of Naples and that of its nati country; but, instead of the brand they afterwards substituted two b lus's, of the bigness of a nutm each, composed of 33 different so of drugs, of such a hot nature, t

* The pound meant by M. Nollet, is what the French call *poids de marc*, of eight ounc
† The days and nights at Naples are not so unequal as here.

o

one of these bolus's would have killed a man of the strongest constitution; yet this creature could not bear to be deprived of them, without becoming very uneasy and losing its rest.

As to this creature's usual drink, it was otherwise nothing but common water, of which it drank 400 quarts per day in winter, and in summer it went as far as 900, which it drank at three different hours, and each time at five, six, ten, or a dozen different draughts, by pumping or sucking up the water with its trunk, carrying it to its mouth, and swallowing it at two or three gulps ‡.

This elephant appeared to be susceptible of every passion: it shewed gratitude and affection to those who had the care of it, seemed as if it hugged them with its trunk, and was so docile as to obey them with readiness. They observed, that it had a fondness for a sheep, fell pretty often into a fit of melancholy, and had an extreme dread of pain, which made it take every imaginable precaution against being hurt. It was of the male kind; but the part which characterised its gender, was usually concealed; only when it was about to make water, that part came out to the length of two feet, then turned backward, and directed the course of his urine between the two hind legs. In the spring of every year he began to rut, or become proud, when it was more difficult than usual to govern him, and he even neglected his food; but what was most extraordinary, there issued, during that time, a warm liquor from his trunk, and an orifice opened at each temple, by the side of his ear, from whence issued a dusty coloured, coarse sort of matter, as thick as hog's grease: I have been assured, says Mr. Nollet, that a matter of the same sort trickled down from another part. After his rutting was over, all these symptoms ceased: perhaps they had never existed, had the animal an opportunity to satisfy himself in the natural way. He was subject to cholicks, and distempers in his legs, which his keeper understood; and they cured them in the same way as they do in other animals, but with a good deal of difficulty, for he was far from being a submissive patient, as they could not make him take any thing he did not incline to. But what was very singular in an animal of such a prodigious size and strength, whatever state and condition he was in, he was never heard to utter any sort of sound or bellowing, only a sort of blowing; yet this he modulated in such a manner, that his keepers could from thence judge what he thereby meant to express.

This, we must observe, is the more remarkable, as several travellers speak of the bellowing of elephants, when they are taken, and also upon other occasions.

Cautions against suffering Lead smelting-houses any where but in remote and desart places. By Dr. Linden.

NOT long ago, I had the honour to accompany a young lady of distinction, my patient, to Bristol hot-wells. There, in walking with some company, I discovered a large cloud of smoke driven by a south-west wind over our heads.

‡ As the keeping an elephant is so expensive, we may conclude, that no old, or full-grown one, will ever be there for a shew.

It aroſe from a cupola built on the oppoſite bank of the river Avon, which, upon enquiry, I found belonged to a lead ſmelting-houſe; a nuiſance univerſally condemned, and univerſally neglected. That a manufacture ſo poiſonous ſhould be allowed to ſubſiſt in the vicinity of the ſecond medicinal ſpring in the kingdom, is ſo unaccountable, that, had I not ſeen it, I could ſcarce have believed it.

In countries regulated by a police, ſmelting-houſes are built on barren grounds, near the ſea-ſhore; and the owners are obliged to rent a conſiderable tract of land; and if their neighbours ſuffer in their cattle, planting, or herbage, they are compelled to pay the damage. Even in Wales, I have known inſtances of ſuch nuiſances indicted, and removed; and perhaps ſome effectual notice may be taken of this, when the public is fully apprized of its effects.

The ſmoke that exhales, night and day, from furnaces in which lead is ſmelted, is richly impregnated with a whitiſh ſubſtance, viſible to the eye. This ſubſtance precipitates itſelf on the roofs of houſes, and on vegetables, for almoſt a mile round, and is none other than a corroſive ſublimate of lead, highly deleterious to animal life. It is indeed the worſt poiſon in the mineral kingdom; I ſay, the worſt, becauſe we are hitherto unacquainted with its antidote. Theſe Flores Saturnini deſtroy plants. Cattle fed on graſs thus impregnated are ſeized with the bellon, a diſeaſe like the dry belly-ach, which deſtroys the labourers employed in ſuch manufactures.

The nature of the foſſil Aſbeſtos aſcertained by the diſcovery of a artificial ſubſtance perfectly like it lately made in France by Mr. Turbeville Needham. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

THE Aſbeſtos, or Amianthus, is an incombuſtible ſubſtance diviſible into fibres, of which a kind of linen has been made that ſuffers no damage by fire. The proprietor of a forge in ſome part of France, not named, upon taking down his furnaces to repair them, found a great quantity of this ſubſtance at the bottom, which, like the native Amianthus, was capable of being manufactured either into incombuſtible linen or paper. Upon a farther enquiry, he diſcovered that both this and the native Aſbeſtos is nothing more than calcined iron, deprived of the Phlogiſtic; and that uniting of the Phlogiſton with this, or the foſſil Amianthus, he can reſtore it at any time to its primitive ſtate of iron.

Does not this, ſays Mr. Needham, with the diſcovery of Lava, pummice ſtones, iron in a perfect ſtate, and many other traces of fire obſerved in moſt of the mountains, particularly in all the great chains, and remarkably in all thoſe under the equator, which are the higheſt on the globe, ſeem to indicate, that the dry land, with all its eminences, was originally raiſed out of the waters by the force of ſubterraneous fire?

Deſcrip

cription of a White Earth of which read is made. From the German Ephemerides.

N the lordſhip of Moſcaw, in the Upper Luſatia, a ſort of ite Earth is found, of which the r, urged thereto, no doubt, by calamities of the wars in thoſe ts, now make bread. It is taken of a hill where they formerly rked at ſaltpetre; when the ſun ſomewhat warmed this earth, it cks, and ſmall white globules ceed from it as meal; it does ferment alone, but only when xed with meal. M. Sarlitz, a xon gentleman, was pleaſed to orm us, that he had ſeen perſons o, in a great meaſure, lived upon for ſome time; he aſſures us, that procured bread to be made of s earth alone, and of different xtures of earth and meal, and t he even kept ſome of this bread him upwards of ſix years: he ther ſays, a Spaniard told him, t this earth is alſo found near ronne in Catalonia.

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e practice of burning Sulphur in hogſheads for preſerving wine, accounted for by a new and curious experiment.

F two or three drops of the oil of tartar are poured into half a aſs of very fine red wine, the wine ill loſe its red colour, and become aque and yellowiſh as turned and icked wine: but if two or three ops of the ſpirit of ſulphur, which a very ſtrong acid, are afterwards oured into the glaſs, the ſame wine ill entirely reſume its beautiful red colour; whence the reaſon is eaſily perceived, why ſulphur is burnt in hogſheads in order to preſerve wine, ſince it is not the inflammable part of ſulphur that cauſes this effect, but its acid ſpirit, that enters and permeates the wood of the veſſel.

An account of a very extraordinary degree of Artificial Cold produced at Peterſburgh, by Dr. Himſel. Extracted from an article in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

ON the 14th of December 1759, the weather was ſo cold at Peterſburgh, that the quickſilver in De Liſle's thermometer, fell to 250 degrees *. On this day an artificial cold was produced by the mixture of ſpirit of nitre with ſnow, as in Farenheit's experiment, and the thermometer being plunged in it, the quickſilver ſunk to 470 degrees. At this point it remained fixed in the open air near a quarter of an hour, and might have remained ſo longer, but after that time it was carried into a warm room, where it ſoon began to riſe. Upon a repetition of this experiment in the preſence of ſeveral profeſſors, the glaſs was broken as ſoon as the mercury, which fell to 500 degrees, appeared to be fixed, and it was found frozen into a ſolid malleable body, which being hammered, extended its ſurface like other metals, but recovered its fluidity ſoon after being expoſed to the open air, tho' the degree of natural cold was 199.

This frozen quickſilver took up leſs ſpace than when it was fluid, and ſunk to the bottom of quick-

* Forty degrees below the freezing point in Farenheit's thermometer, is equal to 210 degrees of De Liſle's.

ſilver

ſilver unfrozen; but all other fluids take up more ſpace when they are frozen than before, and their ice ſwims on the ſurface of the fluid matter of which it is the congelation.

Upon other repetitions of the experiment, when the quickſilver fell to 495 degrees, ſome ſpirit of the ſea ſalt was poured into the mixture of ſpirit of nitre and ſnow, upon which the quickſilver fell to 554 degrees. Some more ſnow being ſtill added, and ſome oil of vitriol poured upon it, the quickſilver ſuddenly ſunk to 1260 degrees. The ball was then broken, and the mercury found frozen to a ſolid body, and there is no wonder in that, ſince it was frozen to a ſolid body when the mercury had fallen to 500. But in this experiment, the quickſilver, which ſtill remained in the tube, was become ſolid, and appeared like a thread of ſilver wire, flexible every way and faſtened to the ball; the ball they forged into a flat circular form like a half crown, but at length it began to crack, and ſoon after became again fluid. During this experiment the natural cold was 208. It is remarkable that in an experiment made when the natural cold was 183 degrees, the quickſilver being taken out of a mixture in which it had fallen to 300, ſtill continued to fall 100 degrees more, though after a certain time it liqueſied. This phænomenon the Ruſſian philoſophers have not accounted for; but it will not appear ſtrange to thoſe who know that intenſe cold is produced merely by evaporation, and that whatever is once wet, becomes colder as it is growing dry. Nothing more therefore is neceſſary to produce the greateſt poſſible degree of cold, t ſpeedy evaporation often repe upon the ſame ſubſtance. The rit called Æther, is the moſt v tile now known, and if the bulb thermometer be dipped in thi rit, and as ſoon as taken o blowed upon with a pair of bel till it is dry, then dipped again, blowed upon as before, in a qu and uninterrupted ſucceſſion, quickſilver will be ſoon frozen. the Ruſſian experiments, the rep of travellers of hitherto unſuſpe veracity are proved to be falſe; they have affirmed that they fo the mercury frozen in their therm meters when the cold was equal 200 degrees, but theſe experime concur to prove that it does not come ſolid till it falls near 300 grees lower. They affirm alſo, t the thermometer becomes uſel as ſoon as the quickſilver is froze but theſe experiments ſhew, th though ſolid, it will yet deſce with a greater degree of cold, after it had fallen to 554 degre which is 54 beyond the point which it freezes, it fell to 12 which was 708 degrees lower, up producing a more intenſe degree cold, by adding more ſnow to mixture, and pouring oil of vitr upon it. It muſt, however, be o ſerved, that diſtilled mercury w uſed in theſe experiments, and tha the quickſilver be adulterated w lead, it may, perhaps, ſooner b come ſolid by cold, than if it pure *.

This article has probably u dergone two tranſlations, one fr the Ruſs into the French, and o from the French into Engliſh, a accordingly it contains ſome obſc rities and inconſiſtencies, which

* May we not therefore thus account for what the travellers juſt ſpoken of ha advanced concerning the mercury freezing ſo readily in their thermometers?

sh

ll beg leave to mention, in hopes seeing them cleared up in the xt volume of that curious and ful work from which this ac- unt is taken. We are told, that quickſilver having fallen in the rmometer to 554 degrees, " in ing the thermometer from the xture, the quickſilver continued fall in the open air, to the 552d gree :" but if 552 is not more an 554, the quickſilver in this e did not fall, but riſe. We are o told that the profeſſor, who adding ſnow and oil of vitriol in e mixture, cauſed the mercury to l from 554 to 1260 deg. is not re " whether the ball might not ve received ſome *crack*, and the ickſilver thereby might have had berty to fall the lower :" but as e quickſilver is ſuppoſed to have en frozen to a ſolid body, not ly in the bulb, but the tube, hen it was down at 554, it is not ſy to conceive how a *crack* in the aſs could cauſe it to deſcend 706 grees more. The directions hich are given to enable other hiloſophers to repeat theſe expe- ments are not expreſſed ſo early as could be wiſhed ; we are old it is neceſſary to uſe " *fuming* irit of nitre, or *of* ſuch as is eva- orated till the fumes become red, or common *aqua fortis* will not o." We are then directed to take this *fuming* ſpirit of nitre, *cooled* s much as poſſible in liquefying now, and with it half fill a wine laſs, throwing in as much ſnow at he ſame time, and ſtirring it till t becomes of the conſiſtence of ap ; then you have almoſt in an nſtant, the neceſſary degree for the congelation of quickſilver."

We are alſo told in one place, hat " the greateſt part of the experiments agree in this, that the quickſilver becomes ſolid, when it falls in the thermometer 500 deg. *more or leſs* ; (*i. e.*) they agree that there is a certain degree of cold, which they do not all aſcertain, that will freeze quickſilver ; for the words *more or leſs* leave this degree in abſolute uncertainty ; and indeed we are told immediately afterwards, that theſe experiments " do not ſo ſufficiently agree as to deduce any thing certain about it :" It is, however, deduced from the ſudden freezing of the quickſilver in a glaſs tube with artificial cold, " that the cold then produced ought to *exceed* 300 *degrees*." But we are told, in the relation of another experiment, " that the reſult of a mixture was an augmentation of cold to 300 *degrees*, and that it muſt then happen that the ſurpriſing degree obtained was neceſſary to congeal mercury ;" from all which it follows, that the degree of cold neceſſary to congeal mercury is 500 *degrees*, *more or leſs* ; that it muſt *exceed* 300 *degrees*, yet that *at* 300 *degrees* the ſurpriſing degree is obtained ſufficient to congeal *mercury*.

An account of a curious phænomenon obſerved by Abbé Nollet, in the year 1755.

ON the 10th of September, 1755, about five o'clock in the evening, M. l'Abbé Nollet, being on the road to Fontainbleau, obſerved, when he was near the abbey de la Sauſſaye, that the ſun appeared very pale through ſome light clouds, and that a fog roſe from the weſt ſide of the horizon to the zenith and beyond it. The wind

blew

blew very cold from the north, and ſoon after he perceived a kind of rainbow of about 120 degrees extent, the convex part of which was towards the ſun, and which ſeemed to be about the third part of a circle, of which the zenith would have been the center. This bow had all the colours of the iris, the convex part being red, and the concave blue; it faded by degrees, and in about a quarter of an hour wholly diſappeared. Soon after M. Nollet obſerved in ſome white clouds, at equal diſtances to the right and left of the ſun, two ſtreaks, which ſeemed to be ſmall portions of a circle, of which the ſun was the center, and of which the diameter ſeemed to be about forty degrees. Theſe ſtreaks conſiſted only of two colours, red and yellow; the part next the ſun was red, and the oppoſite part yellow: the ſegment that was to the right of the ſun diſappeared firſt, as that part of the ſky firſt became clear; that on the left continued more than half an hour, that part of the ſky continuing to be covered with white clouds. Theſe phænomena ſeem to confirm the opinion of M. Mairan, printed in a memoir of the French academy of ſciences in the year 1721, that all parhelia, though very different in appearance, are the ſame phænomena as the rainbow, and vary only by local circumſtances, which cauſe them to fade in different portions at different times.

An account of a burning well at Broſely in Shropſhire; being part of a letter from the reverend Mr. Maſon, Woodwardian profeſſor at Cambridge, and F. R. S. dated June 18, 1746.

AT Broſely in 1711 was a well found, which burned with great violence, but it has been lo many years. The poor man whoſe land it was, miſſing the pr fit he uſed to have by ſhewing applied his utmoſt endeavours recover it; but all in vain till M laſt, when attending to a rumbli noiſe under the ground, like wh the former well made, though in lower ſituation, and about thir yards nearer to the river, he ha pened to hit upon it again.

That you may have ſome noti what it is, I will lay before yo ſuch an account of it as the curſo view I had will permit.

The well for four or five fe deep is ſix or ſeven feet wide within that is another leſs hole like depth dug in the clay, in th bottom whereof is placed a cyli dric earthen veſſel, of about fo or five inches diameter at th mouth, having the bottom take off, and the ſides well fixed in th clay rammed cloſe about it. With the pot is a brown water thick puddle, continually forced up wi a violent motion, beyond that boiling water, and a rumbling ho low noiſe, riſing or falling by fi five or ſix inches; but there was appearance of any vapour riſing which perhaps might have been v ſible, had not the ſun ſhone bright.

Upon putting down a candle the end of a ſtick, at about a qua ter of a yard diſtance, it took fir darting and flaſhing in a violen manner, for about half a ya high, much in the manner of ſp rits in a lamp, but with great ag tation. The man ſaid that a te kettle had been made to boil about nine minutes time, and th he had left it burning forty-eig hours together without any ſenſib diminution.

t was extinguiſhed by putting a mop upon it, which muſt be ot there a ſmall time; otherwiſe vould not go out. Upon the noval of the mop there ſucceeded lphureous ſmoke laſting about a nute, and yet the water was very d to the touch.

The well lies about thirty yards m the Severn, which, in that ce, and for ſome miles, both a- ve and below, runs in a vale full o yards perpendicular below the el of the country on either ſide, ich inclines down to the vale an angle of twenty or thirty de- es from the horizon, but ſome- at more or leſs in different places, cording as the place is more or s rocky.

The country conſiſts of rock, ne, earth, and clay; and as river, which is very rapid, ſhes away the ſoft and looſe ts, the next ſucceſſively ſlip in- the channel, ſo as by degrees l in time to affect the whole pe of the land; and as the infe- r ſtrata yield coal and iron ore, ir fermentation may produce this pour, and force it to aſcend with lence through the chinks of the th, and give the water the great tion it has. This might be ob- ſted in one place by the fore- ntioned ſubſiding of the ſloping nk, and might afterwards find nt in another, in like manner as ppened at Scarborough a few ars ſince.

gentleman writes, June 16, 1761.

WHEN I was there eight years ago, the cylinder had en taken up, or otherwiſe de- oyed; the well no longer ap- ared any thing elſe but a miry hole of clay. Other waters had been ſuffered to mix with thoſe of the burning ſpring, which, though they conſiderably diminiſhed the effect, did not however wholly de- ſtroy it; for upon the application of a piece of lighted paper, a ſtream of clear flame ſhot up from the well, which very much reſem- bled that of a tea-kettle lamp fed by ſpirits; but, as we could not keep out the other water, the flame preſently went out of itſelf. I for- get now to what cauſe they told us the ſhameful neglect was owing; whether to a conteſt between two rival claimants to the property, or whether the curioſity of the circum- jacent inhabitants, &c. being fully gratified, it no longer attracted a concourſe of viſitants ſufficient to reward the attention of the pro- prietor.—It were to be wiſhed that ſome of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood (which I have now left many years) would give us the preſent ſtate of this wonderful phænomenon.

An account of a dreadful typhon, which traverſed South Carolina in the month of May of this year, in a letter from Boſton in New-Eng- land, dated June 1, 1761.

WE have advice from Charles- town, in South-Carolina, that on the 4th of laſt month at half after two P. M. a moſt violent whirlwind, of that kind commonly known by the name of typhones, paſſed down Aſhley river, and fell upon the ſhipping in Rebellion road with ſuch fury and violence, as to threaten the deſtruction of the whole fleet. This terrible phæ- nomenon was firſt ſeen from the

town, coming down Wappo creek, reſembling a column of ſmoke and vapour, whoſe motion was very irregular and tumultuous, and came with great ſwiftneſs. The quantity of vapour which compoſed this impetuous column, and its prodigious velocity, gave ſuch a ſurpriſing momentum, as to plough Aſhley river to the bottom, and laid the channel bare; this occaſioned ſuch a ſudden flux and reflux, as to float many boats, pettiaugers, and even ſloops and ſchooners, which were before lying dry at ſome diſtance from the tide. When it was coming down Aſhley river, it made a noiſe like conſtant thunder; its diameter, at that time, was judged to be about 300 fathoms, and its height about 35 degrees. It was met at White Point by another guſt, which came down Cooper's river, but was not equal to the other; but upon their meeting together, the tumultuous agitation of the air was much greater, inſomuch that the froth and vapour ſeemed to be thrown up to the height of 40 degrees, while the clouds that were driving in all directions to this place, ſeemed to be precipitated, and whirled round at the ſame time, with incredible velocity. Juſt after this it fell upon the ſhipping in the road, and was ſcarce three minutes in its paſſage, though the diſtance was near two leagues; there were forty-five ſail in the road, five of which were ſunk outright, and his majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, with eleven others, loſt their maſts, &c. The damage done to the ſhipping, which is valued at 20,000 l. ſterling, was done almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and ſome of thoſe that were ſunk, were buried in the water ſo ſuddenly, as ſcarcely to give time to thoſe that were below get upon deck; and it is remarkable, that but four lives were loſt in them. The ſtrong guſt which came down Cooper's river, checked the progreſs of that pillar of deſtruction from Wappo creek, which had it kept its then direction, muſt have driven the town of Charlestown before it like chaff. The tremendous column was firſt ſeen about noon, upwards of fifty miles W. by S. from Charles-town, and has deſtroyed, in its courſe, ſeveral houſes, negro huts, &c. on the plantations, and many, both white people and negroes, were killed and hurt; beſides many cattle have alſo been found dead in the fields. In ſeveral parts of its courſe it left an avenue of a great width, from which every tree and ſhrub was torn up: great quantities of branches and limbs of trees were furiouſly driven about, and agitated by the body of the column as it paſſed along. The fleet lying in the road ready to ſail for Europe, was the largeſt and richeſt that ever cleared out from Charles-town. About four o'clock the wind was quite fallen, the ſky clear and ſerene, that it was ſcarce credible that ſuch a dreadful ſcene had been ſo recently exhibited, were not the ſhivering and diſmaſted veſſels ſo many ſhocking and melancholy proofs of it. The ſinking of the five ſhips in the road was ſo ſudden, that there was a doubt whether it was done by the immenſe weight of this column preſſing them inſtantaneouſly into the deep, or whether it was done by the water being forced ſuddenly from under them, and thereby letting them ſink ſo low, as to be immediately covered and ingulphed by the lateral maſs of water. M

he disabled ships were towed up he town the next day, and cap- Scot, of the Scarborough, is ointed to convoy those that are to put to sea, in the room of Dolphin.

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account of the death of a woman illed by a sudden and imperceptible ruption from the earth.

Woman of the village of Bon- ne-Vallie, near Ventimillia *, d about 37 years, was return-, with four of her companions, n the forest of Montenere, each ng loaded with a bundle of ll sticks and leaves, which they been gathering. As soon as y arrived at a place called Gar-, this woman, two of her com- ions being before, and two be- d her, suddenly cried out with at vehemence, and immediately down with her face towards the und. The person that was near- to her observed nothing more n usual, except a little dust that round her, and a slight motion ome little stones that lay upon spot; they all ran immediately ner assistance, but they found her te dead; her cloaths, and even shoes, were cut, or rather torn o slips, and scattered at the di- nce of five or six feet round the dy, so that they were obliged to ap her up in a cloth, in order to ry her to the village,

Upon inspecting the body, the es appeared fixed and livid; there s a wound on the left side of the frontis, which left the pericranium bare, and there were also many superficial scratches upon the face in strait lines. The region of the loins was livid, and a wound was discovered there which had broken the os sacrum; at some distance there was another wound, and both these wounds were in right lines, and very deep. On the left groin there was a wound, which had divided all the teguments, and penetrated into the peritonæum; the epigastic and hypogastic regions were livid; the teguments and muscles of the right side of the abdomen were destroyed, and had given way to the intestines; the os pubis was laid bare and fractured, and the flesh was stripped off quite to the hip, from whence the head of the os femoris had been broken off, and forced out of the socket, in which it is articulated; the muscles of the buttock and thigh were almost carried away; and what is yet more astonishing, notwithstanding this loss of flesh, which could not be less than six pounds, there was not the least drop of blood to be seen upon the spot where the accident happened, nor the least fragment of the flesh that had been torn away.

It was supposed that this poor woman was killed by the eruption of a subterraneous vapour, which issued from the ground directly under her; a conjecture which seems the more probable, as, in the summit of the mountain Montenere, there are two chinks, from which smoke frequently issues, and at the foot of the mountain there is a sulphureous spring. It may easily be

* Ventimillia, or Ventimiglia, is a town of Liguria in Italy, now subject to Genoese; it is in the neigbourhood of the Alps, called originally Alb, from ir white appearance.

conceived

conceived that an exhalation thrown off from the fire that burns under the mountain with great force, would make its way through the ground, and might produce the death of this unhappy perſon, with all its extraordinary appearances. Perhaps the eruption of theſe exhalations are more frequent than is generally imagined, and we have been ignorant of them only becauſe no ſubject has happened to be preſent upon which their effects could appear.

This moſt extraordinary relation was communicated by M. Morand to the royal academy of ſciences in Paris, by whom it has been made public.

An account of the late Earthquake in Syria. In a letter from Dr. Patrick Ruſſel, dated the 7th of December 1759. *From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.*

THE ſpring of this year was unuſually dry, the ſummer temperate, and the autumn, though the rains came on towards the end of September, might be eſteemed much drier than in other years. The Aleppo river has been very low all the ſummer; and its bed, from the firſt to the ſecond mill, is, I believe, even now, ſtill without water. This phænomenon I at firſt thought remarkable; but have been informed that the ſcarcity of water complained of during all the ſummer, was occaſioned by driving the river into ſome rice grounds lately formed toward Antab.

On the morning of June 10, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, and, as uſual, ſoon forgot; having, ſo far as we know, been felt in no other place, in a degree of ſeverity.

October the 30th, about four the morning, we had a pretty ſ vere ſhock (indeed the moſt vi lent I ever felt) which laſted for what more than a minute, but d no damage in Aleppo. In abo ten minutes after this firſt, the was a ſecond ſhock; but the tr mulous motion was leſs violen and did not laſt above 15 ſecond It had rained a little in the prece ing evening; and when the eart quake happened, the weſt wi blew freſh, the ſky was cloudy, a it lightened.

This earthquake occaſioned l tle alarm amongſt the natives, a even with the Europeans was t topic only for a day. But the ſu ject was ſoon revived, by lette from Damaſcus, where the ſa ſhock that was felt by us at Alepp and ſeveral other ſucceſſive on had done conſiderable damag From this time, we had daily a counts of earthquakes from D maſcus, Tripoly, Seidon, Acri, a along the coaſt of Syria; but exaggerated in ſome circumſtanc and ſo inaccurate in all, that only knew in general, that Dam cus, Acri, and Seidon, had ſuffer injury from the earthquake, thou leſs than was at firſt given out.

Such ſtories circulating amo the people, rendered them mo ſuſceptible of alarm; and an occ ſion ſoon offered, where they fe ed, that the worſt of their appr henſions were to be realized.

This happened the 25th of N vember. The morning had be ſerene, ſome clouds aroſe af noon, and the evening was markably hazy, with little or wind. About half an hour af ſev

en at night, the earthquake
ne on: the motion, at firſt, was
ıtly tremulous, increaſing by de-
es, till the vibrations became
re diſtinct, and, at the ſame
e, ſo ſtrong as to ſhake the walls
he houſe with conſiderable vio-
ce; they again became more
tle, and thus changed alternate-
ſeveral times during the ſhock,
ich laſted in all about two mi-
es. In about eight minutes af-
this was over, a ſlight ſhock, of
ew ſeconds duration, ſucceeded.
e thermometer was at 50, and
barometer ſtood at 28-9, the
rcury ſuffering no alteration.
ere was little or no wind in the
ht, the ſky clear, excepting
ıe heavy clouds that hung about
moon. At a quarter after
r next morning, we had another
ck, which laſted ſomewhat leſs
n a minute, and was hardly ſo
ng as that of the preceding
ht. The night of the 26th was
ıy and cloudy. At nine o'clock
had a ſlight ſhock, of a few ſe-
ds. The motion here appeared
be very deep, and was rather
ılatory than tremulous. The
h, cloudy and rainy. From
lnight of the 25th, beſides theſe
mentioned, four or five ſlighter
cks were felt; but I myſelf was
ſible of none, till the morning
the 28th, when we had a ſhort
ſatory ſhock. The ſame day,
two o'clock, we had a pretty
rt ſhock, laſting about forty ſe-
ds. From this time I was ſen-
e of no more, though others
er felt, or imagined, ſeveral
ht vibrations every day.

However violent this earthquake
, or rather by the frightened
ple of Aleppo, imagined to be,
it is certain, that excepting a very
few old walls, the city bears no
freſh marks of ruin; none of the
oldeſt minorets * have ſuffered. Its
effects at Antioch were more formi-
dable; many houſes have been
thrown down, and ſome few people
killed.

December 7. The earthquake of
the evening of the 25th, has proved
fatal to Damaſcus; one third of
the city was thrown down, and of
the people numbers yet unknown
periſhed in the ruins. The greater
part of the ſurviving inhabitants
fled to the fields, where they ſtill
continued, being hourly alarmed
by ſlighter ſhocks, which deterred
them from re-entering the city, or
attempting the relief of ſuch as
might yet be ſaved, by clearing
away the rubbiſh. Such was the
purport of a letter I read this day,
which was wrote from Damaſcus
three days after the earthquake.
Other accounts we have at this
place, make the loſs of the inha-
bitants amount to 30,000; but, in
circumſtances of ſuch general hor-
ror and confuſion, little accuracy
can be expected, and the eaſtern
diſpoſition to exaggeration reigns,
at preſent, univerſally.

Tripoly has ſuffered rather more
than Aleppo; three minorets, and
two or three houſes, were thrown
down, while the walls of numbers
of the houſes were rent. The
Franks, and many of the natives,
have deſerted the city, and remain
in the fields.

At Seidon, great part of the
Frank kane was overthrown, and
ſome of the Europeans narrowly
eſcaped with their lives. Acri and
Latakea have ſuffered little, be-
ſides rents in ſome of the walls; but

* The ſpires of the Turkiſh moſques or churches.

Saphet (eight hours from Acri) was totally deſtroyed, together with the greater part of the inhabitants.

Such are the moſt authentic accounts we have from abroad; how much they contribute to calm the minds of the people at Aleppo, you may eaſily imagine. Since the afternoon of the 28th, ſeveral ſlight ſhocks have been every day felt, and many more formed by the power of imagination: for my own part, I have ſince that time perceived none, excepting one the evening of the 5th, which was pretty ſtrong, but laſted not above twenty ſeconds. The weather, for theſe two days, has been gloomy and rainy; a change which people are willing to flatter themſelves is favourable. It often lightens in the night, and thunder is heard at a great diſtance.

Extract of another letter from Dr. Patrick Ruſſel *to Dr.* Alexander Ruſſel, *dated at* Aleppo, 29 March, 1760.

IN my laſt, of the 7th of December, I gave you a full account of the earthquakes, which have occaſioned an univerſal panic all over Syria. There were ſeveral other ſhocks in December, and a few very ſlight ones in January: ſince which time all has been quiet.

Excepting a few old houſes, none of the buildings in Aleppo were actually thrown down; but the walls of a conſiderable number of houſes have been rent.

We have had the wetteſt winter I ever ſaw in this country. The Coic has every where overflowed its banks, and is juſt now much higher than it has been known to riſe for many years.

An account of the dreadful ea quakes and eruptions, which pened laſt April, 1761, *in the i of* Terceira, *one of the* Azores *a letter from Mr.* James Fea *his Majeſty's conſul there. which are added, Mr.* Mitc *conjectures concerning the cau earthquakes and volcanos in gen*

SINCE the laſt of Nove have felt ſeveral earth a and on the 31ſt of March the roſe to a great height, and fell ag ſo low, that the quays were left d all the lighters and fiſhing-b that were hauled up into P Rico, were carried down into bay, and broke to pieces upon rocks. On the 14th of April, had four ſmall earthquakes; and the 15th, about one in the mo ing, we were all raiſed out of beds by a violent ſhock; fr which time the earth was alm continually trembling, till the eve ing of the 17th, when we had t other violent ſhocks, attended w noiſes like the diſcharges of c non. Theſe, though they creaſed our fear, yet they ſeemed have a good effect upon the eart for afterwards tremblings were ſo frequent. The next morni news was brought that there wa great ſmoke ſeen about 3 leag to the N. W. of this city, wh was ſoon confirmed by noiſes l thunder at a diſtance, which ſee ed to proceed from the ſame pla Several people were ſent to exam it, but ſo great were the trembli of the earth, and the ſmoke a the noiſes, that they durſt not proach near enough to give a reg lar account. This continued th days, in which we were continua alarmed with earthquakes, or ſaid dreadful noiſes. On the 2

ve had three ſhocks that exceeded ny we had yet felt, in which the oiſes were ſo loud, and the agita- ons of the earth ſo violent, that very body thought it was opening nder their feet; and ſoon after ac- ount was brought that fire was urſt out of the ground, about half league to the eaſtward of the foreſaid ſmoke. This gave us new la[illegible] which were increaſed al- ot every hour, with accounts, at rivers of fire had iſſued out f the volcanos, and that ſome f them directed their courſe to- ards this city. On the 23d I went ſee it, and found, that the ac- unts we had heard were not ex- ggerated: the firſt ſight of it was dreadful, that ſome of our com- any durſt not proceed; but I was etermined to approach as near as oſſible; and accordingly went for- ard, with a clergyman in that eighbourhood. When we were as ear as we could go for the heat, e got upon an eminence, from hence we had a proſpect of the hole. It is impoſſible for the agination to form ſo horrible a ght as preſented itſelf to our views om thence. There were three rge volcanos, at a conſiderable diſ- nce from each other (the mouth one of them was at leaſt fifty rds long) from all parts of which roceeded dreadful bellowings like under, and vaſt quantities of red- ot ſtones and flakes of fire; and l round about us was a large burn- g lake, out of which proceeded veral rivers, the principal ones recting their courſes about N. W. e large ſtones fell generally near e place from whence they iſſued, ut the ſmaller ones were thrown to an incredible height, and by e wind were forced on one ſide, hich had already raiſed three large hills. The clattering of the ſtones in the air, the terrible thunderings from below the lake, rivers of li- quid fire, and the earth continually ſhaking under our feet, produced a ſcene too dreadful to be deſcribed. When we had taken a view of this, we joined our company, and went to the N. W. ſide to ſee the rivers of fire: the three large ones were near a mile in breadth, and all di- rected their courſe towards the town of Biſcouto. As the country was almoſt even, the motion of the two laſt was very ſlow; but the firſt had run near two leagues from the volcano, and was got into a more de- clining ground, which made its mo- tion ſwifter. It is impoſſible to ex- preſs the conſternation and diſtreſſes of the inhabitants of this part of the iſland, particularly thoſe of Biſ- couto; the firſt river was almoſt en- tering their town, which they had already abandoned; and the two others that came behind, threatened to overwhelm the adjacent coun- try; for they ran in a head of at leaſt four yards high, and left no ſign of either tree or houſe that ſtood in their way. This was the ſtate of things on the 23d. But on the 24th, it pleaſed the Al- mighty to abate the force of the fire, and ſoon after the rivers began to have a ſlower motion: they moved along, however, for ſeveral days, and part of the firſt entered the town of Biſcouto, where it burnt out one third of the houſes, and then directed its courſe into a valley on one ſide, where it conti- nued its motion four or five days, and then ſtopped. I ſend you this to ſatisfy you for the preſent; when the rivers, &c. are cooled, I ſhall go again and examine them tho- roughly, and then I ſhall give you a more regular account.

☞ We cannot conclude these accounts of earthquakes and eruptions, without taking notice of what the Rev. Mr. John Mitchell, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has lately published concerning them. His conjectures are, that the immediate cause of earthquakes is a subterraneous explosion, and that the cause of the subterraneous explosion is a quantity of water suddenly breaking in upon a subterraneous fire, by which a vapour is instantly produced, the quantity and elastic force of which are equal to all the phænomena of earthquakes: all his observations tend to confirm these conjectures, which seem perfectly to coincide with all the phænomena of earthquakes; and such phænomena are here faithfully and carefully collected, related, and compared. In short, it is the best tract upon the subject that has yet appeared.

A description of Ingleborough, *a mountain in* Yorkshire, *signed* PASTOR. *With an indication of some other places remarkable for natural curiosities in the north of* England.

INgleborough is situated in the West-riding of the county of York; the westerly and northerly part of it lies in the parish of Bentham; the easterly in the parish of Horton in Pibbledale; the southerly in the parish of Clapham. It is likewise a part of four manors. The manor of Ingleton, to the west, belonging to —— Parker, Esq; the manor of Newby, to the co-heirs of the late Duke of Montague; the manor of Clapham, to Josias Morley, Esq; and the manor of Austwick, to James Shuttleworth, Esq; It is a mountain singularly em nent, whether you regard i height, or the immense base upo which it stands. It is near twen miles in circumference, and ha Clapham, a church town, to t south; Ingleton to the west; Chap in the Dale to the north; and Se side, a small hamlet, to the eas from each of which places the ris in some parts, is even and gradua in others, rugged and perpend cular. In this mountain rise co siderable streams, which at leng fall into the Irish sea. The lan round the bottom is fine fruitf pasture, interspersed with man acres of limestone rocks. As yo ascend the mountain, the land more barren, and under the surfa is peat moss, in many places two three yards deep, which the cou try people cut up, and dry f burning, instead of coal. As t mountain rises, it becomes mo rugged and perpendicular, and at length so steep that it cannot ascended without great difficult and in some places not at all. many parts there are fine quarri of slate, with which the neighbou ing inhabitants used to cover the houses; there are also many loo stones, but no lime-stones; yet, ne the base, no stones but lime-ston are to be found. The loose ston near the summit the people call *gree stone*. The foot of the mounta abounds with fine springs on eve side, and on the west side there a very remarkable spring near t summit. The top is very level, bu so dry and barren that it affor little grass, the rock being b barely covered with earth. It said to be about a mile in circum ference, and several persons no living say, that they have seen rac upo

pon it. Upon that part of the top, acing Lancaſter and the Iriſh ſea, here are ſtill to be ſeen the dimenions of an houſe, and the remains f what the country people call a *eacon*, viz. a place erected with tones, three or four yards high, ſcended with ſtone ſtairs; which erved in old time, as old people ell us, to alarm the country, upon he approach of an enemy, a perion being always kept there upon watch, in the time of war, who was to give notice in the night, by ire, to other watchmen placed upn other mountains, within view f which there are many, particularly Whernſide, Woefall, Camfell, Pennygent, and Pennlehill. There re likewiſe diſcoverable a great many other mountains in Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, beſides he town of Lancaſter, from which t is diſtant about 20 miles. The weſt and north ſides are moſt ſteep nd rocky: there is one part to he ſouth, where you may aſcend n horſeback; but whether the work of nature, or of art, I cannot ſay. A part of the ſaid mountain jutts out to the north-eaſt near a mile, but ſomewhat below the ſummit; this part is called Parkfell: another part jutts out in the ſame manner, near a mile towards the eaſt, and is called Simon-fell; there is likewiſe another part towards the ſouth, called Little Ingleborough, the ſummits of all which are much lower than the top of the mountain itſelf. Near the baſe, there are holes or chaſms, called ſwallows, ſuppoſed to be the remains of Noah's deluge; they are among the lime-ſtone rocks, and are open to an incredible depth. The ſprings towards the eaſt all come together, and fall into one of theſe ſwallows, or holes, called Allan Pott; and after paſſing under the earth about a mile, they burſt out again, and flow into the river Ribble, whoſe head or ſpring is but a little further up the valley. The depth of this ſwallow or hole could never be aſcertained; it is about 20 poles in circumference, not perfectly circular, but rather oval. In wet foggy weather it ſends out a ſmoke, or miſt, which may be ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance. Not far from this hole, nearly north, is another hole, which may be eaſily deſcended. In ſome places the roof is four or five yards high, and its width is the ſame; in ſome places, not above a yard; and was it not for the run of water, it is not to be known how far you might walk, by the help of a candle, or other light. There is likewiſe another hole, or chaſm, a little weſt from the other two, which cannot be deſcended without difficulty: you are no ſooner entered than you have a ſubterraneous paſſage, ſometimes wide and ſpacious, ſometimes ſo narrow you are obliged to make uſe of both hands, as well as feet, to crawl a conſiderable way; and, as I was informed, ſome perſons have gone ſeveral hundred yards, and might have gone much further, durſt they have ventured. There are a great many more holes, or caverns well worth the notice of a traveller: ſome dry, ſome having a continual run of water; ſuch as Blackſide-Cove, Sir William's Cove, Atkinſon's Chamber, &c. all whoſe curioſities are more than I can deſcribe. There is likewiſe, partly ſouth-eaſt, a ſmall rivulet, which falls into a place conſiderably deep, called Long-kin: there is likewiſe another ſwallow, or hole, called Johnſon's Jacket-

hole, a place reſembling a funnel in ſhape, but vaſtly deep; a ſtone being thrown into it, makes a rumbling noiſe, and may be heard a conſiderable time; there is alſo another, called Gaper-gill, into which a good many ſprings fall in one ſtream, and after a ſubterraneous paſſage of upwards of a mile, break out again, and wind through Clapham; then, after a winding courſe of ſeveral miles, this ſtream joins the river Lon, or Lune; and, paſſing by the town of Lancaſter, it falls into the Iriſh ſea; there are likewiſe, both on the weſt and north ſides, a great many ſprings, which all fall into ſuch cavities, and burſting out again, towards the baſe of the ſaid mountain, fall likewiſe into the Iriſh ſea, by the town of Lancaſter; and what ſeemed very remarkable to me, there was not one rivulet running from the baſe of the mountain that had not a conſiderable ſubterraneous paſſage. All the ſprings aroſe towards the ſummit, amongſt the *greet-ſtones*, and ſunk or fell into ſome hole, as ſoon as they deſcended to the lime-ſtone rocks; where paſſing under ground for ſome way, they burſt out again towards the baſe. There is likewiſe, to the weſt and north, a great many ſwallows or holes, ſome vaſtly deep and frightful, others more ſhallow, all aſtoniſhing, with a long range of the moſt beautiful rocks that ever adorned a proſpect, riſing in a manner perpendicularly up to an immenſe height.

In the valley above Horton, near the baſe of this mountain, I obſerved a large heap or pile of *greet-ſtones* all thrown promiſcuouſly together, without any appearance of building or workmanſhip, which yet cannot be reaſonably thought to be the work of nature: few ſtones are to be found near it, tho it is computed to contain 400 o that country cart-load of ſtones o upwards. There is likewiſe anothe at the baſe north-eaſt, in reſemblance much the ſame, but ſcarc ſo large, and I was informed of ſeveral others up and down th country. PASTOR.

MR. Rauthmell, in his Antiquitates Bremetonacæ, or the Roman Antiquities of Overborough, (p. 61.) has, from Dr. Gale, given the following very ſatisfactory and entertaining account of the derivation of this mountain's name, and the uſe of the beacon, the ruins of which are now viſible upon its flat ſummit.

"Bremetonacæ is a compound of three Britiſh words; Bre, Maenig, Tan; Mons, Saxeus, Ignis; which is, to expreſs it in Engliſh, the rocky-hill fire ſtation; i. e. the ſtation at Overborough had a fire upon a hill. And the word Ingleborough ſignifies the ſame thing in the Saxon tongue, which the word Bremetonacæ ſignifies in the Britiſh. Hence we learn that the garriſon of Overborough erected a beacon on the rocky hill of Ingleborough; and on that ſide of the ſummit which looks towards Overborough. In confirmation of this, the word Borough ſignifies a fortified mount: i. e. Ingleborough, from its very name, denotes a fortification; and ſo it was when it had Roman ſoldiers, as centinels detached from the garriſon of Overborough." Ingleborough is about five miles from Overborough; but its prodigious height would have made it fit for a *mons exploratorius*, had the diſtance been almoſt double.

Thoſe gentlemen, who have leiſure and ſenſe enough to deſire

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acquaintance with the natural ſtory of their own country, would well to ſet out from Lancaſter, d from thence proceed to Cart-el, Windermeer, Ulverſtone, Fur-eſs Abbey, Pile of Foudrey, Mil-m-Caſtle, Ravenglaſs, Whitehа-en, Cockermouth, Boulneſs, and arliſle; they would have frequent aſon to lament the incredible ig-orance or careleſsneſs of thoſe who ave undertaken to give an account f the curioſities of Great-Britain.

One of the curioſities they would eet with in this tour, is a cavern pon a common belonging to a little illage called Leck, in the N. E. art of Lancaſhire. The cavern it-lf is called by the neighbourhood aſe-gill-kirk. The entrance in-o it has the appearance of a point-d gothic arch, about twenty yards igh, and proportionably wide. Vithin, it looks like a lofty ſpacious ome, variegated with fret-work, of lmoſt every colour. There are ſe-eral paſſages out of it, which lead nder the hill; but one muſt have ights and clues to examine them vith ſafety and pleaſure.

To the above places, A. B. *in a letter from* Cockermouth, *dated* October 19, *adds* Keſwick *in* Cumberland, *and its environs, of which he thus ſpeaks:*

NAture has with ſuch a liberal hand laviſhed her graces on his ſweet retirement, that here eems to be an aſſemblage of every hing that is beautiful, from every ural ſcene in the univerſe. Some f its fineſt groves have indeed been cut down within theſe few years; but in vain ſhould I attempt to de-ſcribe the beauties which remain, which cannot be experienced but by an actual ſurvey.

It would be unpardonable not to mention the black-lead mine at the head of the valley of Borrodale, as being one of the greateſt curioſities in England, or perhaps in Europe. Neither ought the ſalt ſpring to be paſt by, being very near the edge of the road, at the head of the lake. I have mentioned this part of the country chiefly on account of the proſpects, with which every traveller, who has any taſte for the wild and romantic, cannot but be highly delighted; the valleys of Enerdale, Buttermeer, Loweswater, and Lorton, furniſh us with ſome others of the ſame nature; but not perhaps quite ſo beautiful or exten-ſive. But to the antiquarian I ſhould point out ſeveral other as worthy of notice, ſuch as Eleborough, near Maryport, where may be ſeen ſe-veral pieces of Roman antiquities: and Wigton, near which place ap-pear the veſtigia of that famous Roman ſtation, which has for many years gone by the name of Old Carliſle, where have been found a great number of very valuable an-tiquities, as votive altars, inſcrip-tions, &c.

When our traveller has viſited Carliſle, no doubt but he will have a deſire to ſee what remains of the Picts wall, in this county. Many pieces of antiquity are to be ſeen at Netherby, Scaleby-caſtle, Bramp-ton, Lanercoſt, and Irthington.

Corby is remarkable for the plea-ſantneſs of its ſituation; and, op-poſite to it on the other ſide of the Eden, Wetherall, where are ſome rooms dug out of the ſolid rock, in a place very difficult of aſcent, ſup-poſed to have been the habitation

of some hermit; or, perhaps, places of security for the monks * to retire to in time of danger. Near Penrith, a little below the confluence of the Eimot and Eden, is also a large grotto dug out of the rock, said to have been once a place of some strength, known by the name of Isis Parlish. And at Little Salkeld, not very far from thence, may be seen that great curiosity called Long Meg and her daughters, not perhaps well accounted for by any of our antiquarians.

When speaking of prospects, I ought to have mentioned that vastly extensive and much admired one from Warnal, which takes in all the low country, and is bounded on the north by Solway Frith, and a fine chain of Scottish mountains. Not far from hence, near —— Denton's Esq; is a petrifying spring. There is also another in the estate of Sir William Dalston, at Uldale, out of which have been taken several large and extremely curious petrifactions of moss, leaves, roots, &c. but it does not appear that this mutation would be produced in any substance put therein, but in a rotation of a prodigious number of years. In some parts of the country are some *mineral waters*, much resorted to at the season, and several rich mines of lead, some copper, &c.

Upon the whole, from what I have said, it may appear that Cumberland is as well worth visiting, on several accounts, as most other counties in England.

An account of that part of America, *which is nearest to the land of* Kamtchatka. *Extracted from the description of* Kamtchatka, *by Professor* Krashennicoff, *printed at* Petersburgh, *in two volumes*, 4*to. in* 1759; *and translated by Dr.* Dumaresque, *chaplain to the* English *factory at* Petersburgh.

Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 24, 1760.

THE continent of America, which now is known from 52 to 60° of north latitude, extends from the south-west to the north-east, every where almost at an equal distance from the Kamtchadalian shores, viz. about 37° longitude; for the Kamtchadalian shore, also, from the Kurilian Lopatka [the shovel] to cape Tchukotski, in a strait line (except where there are bays and capes) lies in the very same direction. So that one has ground to infer, that those two lands were once joined, especially in those parts, where lies cape Tchukotski: for, between that and the coast that projects, which is found at the east, directly over-against it, the distance does not exceed two degrees and a half.

Steller, in his memoirs, brings four arguments to prove this:

1. The state of the shores, which, both at Kamtchatka and in America, are cragged.

2. The many capes, which advance into the sea from 30 to 60 verstes.

3. The many islands in the sea, which separate Kamtchatka from America.

4. The situation of those islands, and the inconsiderable breadth of that sea.

The sea, which divides Kamtchat-

* From the neighbouring monastery.

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from America, is full of islands, ich lying over against the south- st end of America, extend to- rds the streights of Anian, in such uninterrupted series as the Kuri- n islands do towards Japan. That w of islands is found between 51 d 54° of latitude, and lies directly t; and it begins not farther an 5 degrees from the Kamtcha- lian shore.

Steller thinks, that Company's- nd is to be found between the Ku- ian and American islands (which any doubt of), if one setting out om the south-west exeremity of merica advance south-west: for, his opinion, Company's-land ust be the base of a triangle, which forms with the Kurilian and the merican islands. This seems not be destitute of foundation, if ompany's-land be rightly laid own on the maps.

The American land is in a much etter state, with regard to climate, an the farthermost eastern part of sia, though it lies near the sea, and as every where high mountains, me of which are covered with per- etual snows; for that country, hen its qualities are compared ith those of Asia, has by far the dvantage. The mountains of that art of Asia are every where ruin- us and cleft; from whence they ave, long since, lost their consist- ncy, they have lost their inward varmth; upon which account, they ave no good metal of any kind; o wood nor herbs grow there, ex- ept in the valleys, where is seen mall brush-wood and stiff herbs. On the contrary, the mountains of America are firm, and covered on he surface, not with moss, but with ruitful earth or mold; and there- ore, from the foot to the very top, they are decked with thick and very fine trees. At the foot of them grow herbs proper to dry places, and not to marshy ones: besides that, for the most part, those plants are of the same largeness and ap- pearance, both on the lower grounds and on the very tops of the moun- tains; by reason that there is every where the same inward heat and moisture. But in Asia, there is so great a difference between them, that of one kind of plants growing there, one would be apt to make several kinds, if one did not observe a rule, which holds generally with regard to those places; viz. that in lower grounds herbs grow twice as large as on the mountains.

In America, even the sea-shores, at 60° latitude, are woody; but in Kamtchatka, at 51° latitude, no place set with small willows and alder-trees, is found nearer than 20 verstes from the sea: plantations or woods of birch-trees are, for the most part, at the distance of 30 verstes, and with regard to pitch- trees, on the river Kamtchatka, they are at the distance of 50 verstes, or more, from its mouth. At 62°, there is no wood at Kamtchatka.

In Steller's opinion, from the aforementioned latitude of America, the land extends as far as 70°, and farther; and the chief cause of the abovesaid growth of woods in that country, is the cover and shelter it has from the west. On the other hand, the want of wood on the Kamtchadalian shores, especially on the shore of the Penshinian sea, doubtless, comes from a sharp north wind, to which it is much exposed. That those parts which lie from the Lopatka, farther to the north, are more woody and fruitful, is owing to cape Tchukotski, and the land

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that has been obſerved over againſt it, by which thoſe parts are ſheltered from the ſharp winds.

For this reaſon alſo fiſh come up the rivers of America earlier, than thoſe of Kamtchatka. The 20th of July, there has been obſerved a great plenty of fiſh in thoſe rivers; whilſt at Kamtchatka, it is then but the beginning of an abundant fiſhery.

Of berries they ſaw there an unknown kind of raſberries, which bore berries of an extraordinary bigneſs and taſte. As to the reſt, there grow in that country black-berries, with ſeveral other kinds of berries, called in Ruſs, *jimoloſt*, *golubitſa*, *bruſnitſa*, and *ſhikſha*, in as great plenty as at Kamtchatka.

There are creatures enough, good for the ſupport of the inhabitants of thoſe parts: particularly ſeals, ſea-dogs, ſea-beavers, whales *, *cans*, *carcharias*, *marmottes*, [*marmotta minor*], and red and black foxes, which are not ſo wild as in other places, poſſibly becauſe they are not much hunted.

Of known birds, they ſaw there magpies, ravens, ſea-mews, ſea-ravens, ſwans, wild ducks, jack-daws, woodcocks, Greenland pidgeons, and *mitchagatki*, otherwiſe called northern-ducks. But, of unknown birds, they obſerved more than ten ſorts, which it was not difficult to diſtinguiſh from European birds, by the livelineſs of their colours.

With regard to the inhabitants of thoſe parts, they are ſuch a wild people, as the Koriaki and Tchutchi. As to their perſons, they are well ſet, broad and ſtrong ſhouldered. The hair of their head is black, and ſtrait, and they wear it looſe. Their face is brown, and flat as a plate; their noſe is flat, but not very broad; their eyes are as black as jet; their lips thick; their beard ſmall; and their neck ſhort.

They wear ſhirts with ſleeves which reach lower than the knee, and they tye them up, with thongs of leather, below the belly. Their breeches and boots, which are made of the ſkins of ſeals, and dyed with alder, much reſemble the Kamtchadalian. They carry at their girdle iron knives with handles, like thoſe of the Ruſſian boors. Their hats are platted of herbs, as with the Kamtchadalians, without a riſing top, in the ſhape of an umbrella; they are died in green and in black, with falcon's feathers in the fore part, or with ſome herb, combed, as if it were a plume of feathers, ſuch as the Americans uſe about Braſil. They live upon fiſh, ſea animals, and the ſweet herb, which they prepare after the Kamtchatka manner. Beſides this, it has been obſerved, that they have alſo the bark of poplar, or of the pine-tree, dried, which, in caſe of neceſſity, is made uſe of as food, not only at Kamtchatka, but likewiſe throughout all Siberia, and even in Ruſſia itſelf, as far as Viatka: alſo ſea-weeds made up into bundles, which, in look and in ſtrength, are like thongs of raw leather. They are unacquainted with ſpirituous liquors and tobacco; a ſure proof, that, hitherto, they have had no communication with the Europeans.

They reckon it an extraordinary ornament, to bore, in ſeveral places,

* In Ruſs, *akul*, or *mokoia*; in bigneſs it is inferior to the whale; and it is like it in this, that it caſts no ſpawn, but brings forth young; upon which account, ſome reckon it a ſpecies of whale.

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lower parts of the cheeks, near mouth; and in the holes they ſome ſtones and bones. Some ar at their noſtrils, ſlate pencils, ut four inches long; ſome wear one of that bigneſs, under the er lip; and others like a bone the forehead.

The nation, that lives in the nds round about cape Tchukot-, and frequents the Tchutchi, is, tainly, of the ſame origin with ſe people; for with them alſo it thought an ornament, thus to lay bones.

Major Paulutſkoi, deceaſed, after battle which he once fought ainſt the Tchutchi, found, among dead bodies of the Tchutchi, o men of that nation, each of om had two teeth of a ſea-horſe der the noſe, ſet in holes made on rpoſe: for which reaſon, the in-bitants of that country call them batui [toothed]. As the pri-ers reported, theſe men did t come to the aſſiſtance of the chutchi, but to ſee how they uſed fight with the Ruſſians.

From this, it may be inferred, at the Tchutchi converſe with em, either in the ſame language, , at leaſt, in languages of ſo great inity, that they can underſtand e another without an interpreter; nſequently, their language has no all reſemblance with that of e Koriaki: for the Tchukotchian me from the Koriatſkian lan-age, and differs from it only in alect: nevertheleſs, the Koriat-ian interpreters can ſpeak with em without any ſort of difficulty. ith regard to what Mr. Steller rites, that not one of the Ruſſian interpreters could underſtand the American language, poſſibly that comes from the great difference in the dialect, or from a difference of pronunciation; which is obſerved, not only among the wild inhabi-tants of Kamtchatka, but alſo among the European nations, in different provinces. In Kamtchatka, there is hardly any ſmall * *oſtrog*; whoſe ſpeech differs not [ſomewhat] from that of another that lies neareſt. As for thoſe ſmall *oſtrogs*, which are at ſome hundreds of verſtes from one another, they cannot even under-ſtand each other, without trouble.

The following remarkable re-ſemblances between the American and Kamtchadalian nations, have been obſerved:

1. That the Americans reſemble the Kamtchadales in the face.

2. That they eat the ſweet herb, after the ſame manner as the Kamt-chadales; a thing which was never obſerved any where.

3. That they make uſe of a wooden machine to light the fire with.

4. That, from many tokens, it is conjectured, that they uſe axes made of ſtones, or of bones; and it is not without foundation, Mr. Steller thinks, that the Americans had once a communication with the people of Kamtchatka.

5. That their cloaths and their hats do not differ from the Kamt-chadalian.

6. That they dye the ſkins with alder, after the Kamtchatka manner.

Which marks ſhew it to be very poſſible, that they came from the ſame race. This very thing, he rightly judges, may help alſo to ſolve that queſtion, "Whence came

* *Oſtrojka*, a ſmall *oſtrog*, is a place fenced and fortified with a palliſade, made trees, fixed perpendicular in the ground, and cut ſharp at the top; ſometimes ere are beams laid over each other. *Oſtrui*, in Ruſs, ſignifies ſharp.

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" the inhabitants of America?" For though we ſhould ſuppoſe, that America and Aſia were never joined; nevertheleſs, conſidering the nearneſs of thoſe two parts of the world at the north, no one can ſay, that it was impracticable for people from Aſia to go over to ſettle in America; eſpecially, as there are iſlands enough, and at ſo ſmall a diſtance, which might facilitate not a little ſuch a paſſage in order to ſettle.

Their armour for war is a bow and arrows. What kind of a bow it is, we cannot ſay, as it did not happen to our people to ſee any; but their arrows are much longer than the Kamtchadalian, and greatly reſemble the Tunguſian and Tartarian arrows. Thoſe, which came in the way of our people, were dyed black, and planed ſo ſmooth, that they left no room to doubt of the Americans having alſo iron tools.

The Americans ſail upon the ſea in canoes made of ſkins, in the ſame manner as the Koriaki and the Tchutchi. Their canoes are about fourteen feet long, and about two feet high. The fore part of them is ſharp; and they are flat-bottomed. Their inward frame conſiſts of ſticks, which are linked together at both ends, and in the middle are preſſed outwards, in a rounding or belly, with croſs-ſticks, which keep the ſides at a proper diſtance. The ſkins, which they are covered with, all around, ſeem to be thoſe of ſea-dogs dyed of a cherry colour. The place where the Americans ſit is round, about two arſhines (four feet eight inches) from the poop; there is ſewed upon it the ſtomach of ſome great fiſh, which one may gather and looſen as a purſe, with the help thongs of leather, paſſed throu ſmall holes at the edge. An Am rican, ſitting in that place, ſtretc his legs and gathers round him ſtomach above-mentioned, that w ter may not fall into the can With one oar, ſome fathoms lon they row on both ſides alternatel with ſuch a progreſſive force, th contrary winds are but a ſmall hi drance to them: and with ſo mu ſafety, that they are not afraid to upon the water, even whilſt the riſes in terrible ſurges. On t contrary, they look with ſome te ror upon our larger veſſels, wh they are toſſed, and adviſe thc who ſail in them, to beware, l their veſſels ſhould be overſet. Th happened to the boat Gabri which, ſome years ſince, was goi to cape Tchukotſki. As to the re their canoes are ſo light, that th carry them with one hand.

When the Americans ſee upc their coaſts people whom they c not know, they row towards then and then make a long ſpeech: b it is not certain, whether this is b way of ſpell, or charm, or ſon particular ceremony uſed at the r ception of ſtrangers; for both th one and the other are in uſe amon the Kurilians. But before the draw near, they paint their cheel with black lead, and ſtuff their no trils with ſome herb.

When they have gueſts, they ap pear friendly; they like to conver with them, and that in an amicab manner, without taking off the eyes from them. They treat the with great ſubmiſſion, and preſe them with the fat of whales, an with black lead, with which the uſed to beſmear their cheeks, as w before obſerved; doubtleſs from

notio

tion, that such things are as reeable to others as they are to emselves.

With regard to the navigation out those parts, it is safe enough spring and in summer; but in tumn it is so dangerous, that rdly a day passes, but one has ason to fear being shipwrecked; they (the Russians sent upon the expedition) experienced such a olence of winds and storms, that en persons who had served forty ars at sea asserted, with an oath, at they never saw such in their es.

The marks by which they observe ere that land is near, are particularly the following considerable es: 1. When there appears a eat quantity of different kinds of (so called) sea cabbage, swimng upon the water. 2. When one s the herb of which, at Kamtatka, they plat cloaks, mats, and gs, for it grows only on the seares. 3. When there begin to pear at sea, flights of sea-mews, well as droves of sea animals, such sea-dogs, and the like; for tho' -dogs have a hole open at the heart ich is called *foramen ovale*, and a t called *ductus arteriosus Botalli*, d, upon that account, may remain g under water, and consequently to some distance from the shore, thout danger, inasmuch as they , at a greater depth, find food pper for them; nevertheless, it s been observed, that they seldom farther than ten German miles m the shore.

The surest sign that land is near when there are seen Kamtchatbeavers, which live only upon bs; and, from the make of their art, cannot be under water above minutes at a time: consequentthey cannot get food at the depth of 100 fathoms, or indeed at a much lesser depth; upon which account they also breed always near the shore.

It remains to speak of some islands nearest to Kamtchatka, which are not found in a strait line with the above-mentioned, but north of them; especially of Berings island, which now is so well known to the inhabitants of Kamtchatka, that many of them go thither to catch sea beavers, and the like sea animals.

That island extends from the S. E. to the N. W. between 55 and 60°. Its N. E. end, which lies almost directly over-against the mouth of the river Kamtchatka, is at about two degrees distance from the eastern shore at Kamtchatka; and its S. E. end is about three degrees from cape Kronotski. This island is 165 verstes long, but its breadth is unequal. From the S. E. end to a rock, which hangs perpendicularly over the sea, and is at 14 verstes distance from that end, the breadth of the island is from three to four verstes; from that steep rock to Suiputchei bay, it is five verstes; from Suiputchei bay to Beaver's steep rock, it is six verstes; at Whale's stream, it is five verstes; but from thence farther on, it grows gradually broader. Its greatest breath, viz. 23 verstes, is over against the north cape, which lies 115 verstes from the abovementioned end.

In general, it may be said, that the length of that island is so disproportioned to its breadth, that our author doubts whether there can be, in other parts of the world, any islands of such a shape; at least, he never heard or read of any such; and he adds, that the islands which they saw about America, and all the rows of them lying to the east, have the like proportion.

This

This island consists of a ridge of rocks, which is divided by many vallies, that stretch to the north and to the south. Its mountains are so high, that, in clear weather, one may see them from about half the distance between the island and Kamtchatka. The inhabitants of Kamtchatka, of old times, thought there must be some land over against the mouth of the river Kamtchatka, by reason that the sky appeared there always cloudy, though it were never so clear every where else about the horizon.

The highest mountains of the island do not measure above two verstes in a perpendicular.

[Here follows a description of this barren rocky island, of which the following four pages are not to our present purpose. Then at page 136, the account proceeds thus.]

The south-west side of the island is of a quite different nature from the other, as to access: for though the shore there is more rocky and craggy, yet there are two places by which, in flat-bottomed boats, such as are the *Tscherbotui* *, one may not only land on the shore, but even advance as far as a lake, by the streams that flow from it. The first of these places is at 50 verstes, and the other at 115, from the south-east end of the island.

This last place is very remarkable from the sea; for the land there goes rounding from the north to the west; and, at the very promontory there runs a stream, which is the largest of any in that island; and, when the water is high, its depth is not less than seven feet. It runs from a great lake, which lies a verst and a half from its mouth; and because that stream grows deeper the farther it is from the sea, therefore one may conveniently upon it in boats as far as the la and upon the lake there is a station; for it is surrounded rocky mountains, as with a and sheltered from all winds. chief mark, by which one know this stream from the island, which is about seven ver in circumference, and lies to south at seven verstes distance fr the mouth of the stream. shore from thence towards the w is sandy and low for five ver Round the shores, there are rocks under water: which one know from hence, because th are no breakers.

From the highest rocks of island, one sees the following lan at the south, two islands, one which measures about seven ver in circumference, as was obser before; but the other is ov against the very end of Beri island, at the south-west: it cons of two high and cleft rocks, of ab three verstes in circumference, is at fourteen verstes distance fr Berings island.

From the north-east end of B ings island, in clear weather, may see to the north-east, very hi mountains covered with snow, a their distance may be computed 100 or 140 verstes. Those mou tains our author thought, with b ter grounds, to be a cape of the co tinent of America, than an islan 1. Because those mountains, allo ing for their distance, were high than the mountains on the neig bouring islands. 2. Because th at a like distance towards the ea one observes plainly, from the islan such like white mountains, from t height and extent of which all jud ed that it was the continent.

* Large canoes, or boats, somewhat resembling ferry-boats.

From the ſouth-eaſt end of Berings and, they ſaw to the ſouth-eaſt ſo, another iſland, but not very earby: it ſeemed to lie between rings iſland and ſome low part the continent.

From the weſt and ſouth-weſt es, it was obſerved, that, even in ar weather, there is a perpetual g higher up than the mouth of e river Kamtchatka; and from nce, in ſome meaſure, they came know the inconſiderable diſtance the land of Kamtchatka from rings iſland.

North of the ſo often mentioned rings iſland, there is another nd, in length from 80 to 100 rſtes, which lies parallel to it, e. from the ſouth-eaſt to the rth-weſt. The ſtreights between ſe two iſlands, at the north-weſt, aſure 20 verſtes, and at the ſouth- t about 40. The mountains up- it are lower than the ridge of untains in Berings iſland. At h ends of it there are, in the ſea, ny rocks at low-water mark, and rpendicular rocks like pillars.

With regard to the weather, it fers from that at Kamtchatka on- in this, that it is more ſevere and rp: for the iſland has no ſhelter m any quarter: and, beſides that, s narrow, and without woods. Moreover, the force of the winds reaſes to ſuch a degree, in thoſe p and narrow vallies, that one ſcarce ſtand upon one's legs. February and April months, re obſerved the ſharpeſt winds, ich blew from the ſouth-eaſt and m the north-weſt. In the former e, the weather was clear, but to- able; but in the latter caſe, it was ar indeed, but extremely cold.

The higheſt riſing of the water ppened in the beginning of Fe- uary month, during north-weſt nds: the other inundation was in the middle of May, occaſioned by great rains, and by the ſudden thawing of the ſnows. Nevertheleſs, thoſe floods were moderate, in compariſon with thoſe of which there ſtill remained undoubted marks: for there have been carried many trees, and whole ſkeletons of ſea-animals, to the height of thirty fathoms or more, above the ſurface of the ſea [above the common water mark, or level]: from which our author judges, that in the year 1737, there happened likewiſe in this iſland ſuch an inundation as that at Kamtchatka.

Earthquakes happen here ſeveral times in the year. The moſt violent that was obſerved, was in the beginning of February, which, during a weſterly wind, laſted exactly ſix minutes; and before it was heard a noiſe, and a ſtrong wind, under ground, with a hiſſing, which went from north to ſouth.

Among mineral things, which are found in that iſland, one may reckon as the moſt remarkable, the fine waters, which, upon account of their pureneſs and lightneſs, are very wholeſome: and this virtue of them was obſerved upon ſick people, with advantage and the deſired ſatisfaction. With regard to the plentifulneſs of them, there is not a valley but what has a ſtream running through it; and the number of them all together exceeds ſixty: among which there are ſome, which are from 8 to 12 fathoms broad; and ſome are two, and ſome even five fathoms deep, when the water is high; but there are few ſuch, and the greater part of them is extremely ſhallow at the mouth; becauſe that they have a very rapid courſe, on account of the ſteep ſlopes of the vallies, and that near the ſea they divide into many rivulets.

USEFUL

USEFUL PROJECTS.

On the medicinal Uſes of Hemlock. See our laſt Volume, page 105.

Obſervations concerning the different kinds of Hemlock growing in England, with rules for knowing and gathering that uſed and recommended by Dr. Storke of Vienna. By William Watſon, M. D. F. R. S.

DR. Storke, who publiſhed at Vienna laſt year a treatiſe *de Cicuta*, has lately informed a correſpondent in London, that ſince the publication of that work he had received letters from almoſt every part of Europe, confirming his good opinion of the virtues of the *Cicuta*; and that he is about to publiſh a ſecond treatiſe upon the ſame ſubject, containing ſtill more extraordinary relations of cures brought about by adminiſtering that plant. There is no doubt therefore but that endeavours will be made here to confirm the truth of the doctor's aſſertions; more eſpecially, as ſome of the diſeaſes are ſuch as are of all others the moſt ſhocking to human nature, and have, by too long experience, been found to give way to no other means.

Hence it is highly important to every one, more particularly to phyſicians, that the very plant directed by Dr. Storke be adminiſtered, and no other in the place of it, either through inattention, or want of knowledge; as judgment in the phyſician is of no real ſervice, unleſs his preſcriptions are faithfully pr pared.

For theſe reaſons it may not improper to inform thoſe medicin practitioners, who are not conve ſant in botany, and who may, n vertheleſs, be deſirous of trying t effects of the *Cicuta*, that at th time of the year [viz. April] the is another plant, growing in t ſame places, and often mixed with ſo much reſembling it in appearanc as not without ſome attention to diſtinguiſhed from it, which howev greatly differs from it in ſenſible qu lities. Great care ought therefore be taken that the one of theſe ſhou be ſelected from the other.

As Dr. Storke has tranſmitt hither a ſpecimen of the plant he h employed, no doubt can remain aſcertaining its ſpecies. It is t *Cicuta vulgaris* of the botaniſts, common hemlock.

The plant ſo much reſemblin hemlock, is the *Cicutaria vulgar* of the botaniſts, which, in ſon parts of England, is called *cow-wee* in others *wild cicely*. Its greateſt r ſemblance to hemlock is in t ſpring, before the ſtalks of the leav of the hemlock are interſperſed wi purple ſpots, and therefore at th ſeaſon more eaſily miſtaken for i though even then the leaves of t hemlock ſmell much ſtronger, a more minutely divided, and of deeper green colour than thoſe the *cow-weed*. Afterwards indee they are moſt eaſily diſtinguiſhe as the *citutaria* flowers at the e of April and beginning of May, a the *cituta* not till June, when t

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her is paſt: To ſay nothing of e flowering ſtalk of the cow-eed being furrowed and ſome-nat downy; and that of Hem-ck, ſmooth, even, and always otted. Theſe plants differ like-ſe very eſſentially in their ſeeds, nich in the *cow-weed* are long, ooth, and black, when ripe; nereas thoſe of *Hemlock* are ſmall, annelled, and ſwelling towards eir middle.

Beſides the *cow-weed*, there is other plant in appearance very e the *Hemlock*, although widely ffering from it in other reſpects; d, unleſs I am very greatly miſ-formed, quantities of this have en collected and ſold in London r the *Hemlock*. This is more like-to be taken for the *Hemlock* in mmer or autumn, as it is an an-al plant, and is produced and wers late in the ſeaſon. The ant here meant is the *cicuta minor Parkinſon*, or *cicutaria tenuifolia Ray*. This, however, is eaſily tinguiſhed from *Hemlock* by its ing of the colour and ſhape of *rſley*, its flowering ſtalks having purple or other ſpots, and not ving the ſtrong ſmell peculiar to *mlock*.

To the two plants before men-ned may be added a third, which ry frequently, more eſpecially out London, grows along with, d is mixed with, the *Hemlock*. his plant is called, by the late cellent Mr. Ray, *ſmall Hemlock ervill with rough ſeeds*; and is nominated, by Caſper Bauhin in Pinax, *Myrrhis ſylveſtris ſemini-s aſperis*. This, like the *cow-eed* before mentioned, can only be ſtaken for *Hemlock* in the ſpring. may be diſtinguiſhed then from it, by the leaves of the *Myrrhis* be-ing more finely cut, of a paler green colour, and though they have ſome-what of the Hemlock ſmell, are far leſs ſtrong, and have no ſpots. This plant flowers in April, and the ſeeds are ripe before the Hem-lock begins to flower; and theſe ſeeds are cylindrical, rough, and terminated in an oblong point.

The leaves of Hemlock are moſt fit for medicinal purpoſes, as being in their greateſt perfection, when collected in dry weather from the middle of May to the time that their flowering ſtems begin to ſhoot: as by that time the plants will have felt the effects of the warm ſun, have acquired an highly viroſe ſmell, and the ſtems of the leaves are covered with purple ſpots, an argument of the exaltation of their juices. And we ſhould be attentive here to give them all advantages, as three degrees of latitude, and other circumſtances of ſoil and ſitu-ation, may occaſion a very ſenſible difference in the qualities of the ſame plant. An inſtance of which occurs in the plant under conſider-ation, and may be one of the cauſes why the effects of the Hemlock have not been ſuch here, as we are aſſured they are at Vienna, viz. Dr. Storke ſays, that the root of the Hemlock, when cut into ſlices, pours forth a milky juice, which I have never ſeen it do here in England.

There are ſeveral vegetables, which, though they thrive here ap-parently well, their productions are nevertheleſs not the ſame as in o-ther parts of the world, where the heat is more intenſe, and the ſum-mers of longer continuance. It would be extremely difficult here,

though the plants thrive very well, to produce from the white poppy, or *ciſtus ladanifera*, either the *opium* or the *laudanum*, the known production of theſe vegetables in other parts of the world. No art can make here the *tragacantha* pour forth its gum, the *lentiſcus* its maſtick, or the candle-berry myrtle, of North-America, its ſebaceous concrete. To theſe might be added many others too tedious to mention.

In ſuch mild winters as the laſt, the leaves of Hemlock may be procured in any part of them; but they are not to be depended upon; as their ſpecific ſmell is then comparatively weak, their juices poor and watry, and they are wholly without ſpots.

A remarkable inſtance of the ſucceſs of Hemlock in England; in a letter from a gentleman, who received the benefit of it.

HOWEVER great at Vienna, and elſewhere, the ſucceſs may have been from the uſe of Hemlock, it has not, as I am informed, been equal to the expectations of practitioners here. I therefore ſend you the ſucceſs of its adminiſtration in my own caſe.

Having for many years been corpulent, and been obliged to ſit many hours every day, occaſioned, ſeveral years ſince, my legs to ſwell, and frequently to become very hard and painful. At times, for theſe four years, this has increaſed, and ſeveral ulcers have broke out in both my legs, which, though they ſometimes have been healed, they left my legs hard and ſwelled, and my tendons were ſo contracted from the calf to the heel, that I could not ſet my feet flat to th ground without the greateſt pain I was conſtrained therefore to walk upon my toes, ſupported by ſticks Since Chriſtmas laſt, my complaint grew worſe, my legs ſwelled more the ulcers broke out again, increaſed in their number, extent, an ſoreneſs; and, notwithſtanding al the means I could procure, the would not heal; inſomuch, that b the beginning of May my legs an thighs were very greatly diſtended extremely hard and painful, of deep red colour, and numberleſ ulcers occupied both my legs fro my knees to my ancles. Many o theſe were very large and deep and ſurrounded by high callous lips and gleeted a thin ſharp humour in ſuch a quantity that it ran int my ſhoes, and upon the floor whe I ſtood, and wherever it touche my fleſh, it brought other ulcers My feet were likewiſe prodigiouſl ſwelled, and I could ſcarce mov my ancles, and not in the leaſt m toes. My ſorrows did not en here; for, upon lying down in m bed, the warmth thereof made m ulcers yet ſorer, and excited ſuch a itching all over my body, that I wa conſtrained to leave my bed, an have ſat upright in my chair grea part of the night, not daring to li down. The continuance in thi poſture made, if poſſible, my condi tion worſe; as my legs grew mor diſtended, and conſequently m ulcers increaſed in number, and th old ones became more foul, an greatly enlarged. Not only m legs and thighs, but my arms an head, were ſwelled and inflamed I was hot and dry, and my ſpittle which had for ſome months bee brackiſh, now became very ſalt I had been in hopes that the diſ

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harge from my legs would have rained off the humours and reeved me; but I experienced the everſe, for the greater my diſharge was, the more my comlaints increaſed.

In this ſtate I was in the begining of May, 1761, and as I had ken a great deal of purging phyc, had tried various applications, nd had gone through ſuch other gimen as had been directed, and emained nevertheleſs in this lamentable condition, I deſpaired of elief, and my life became almoſt ſupportable.

Under theſe circumſtances, and elieving myſelf to be in a great egree dropſical, I conſulted Dr. Vatſon, who, after having weighed l the particulars, was of a contrary pinion, and directed me to loſe velve ounces of blood, and to take cooling purge; he alſo preſcribed at I ſhould have my legs foment- every night and morning with decoction of Hemlock for half an our, and that a poultice made of e boiled herb, and beat up with atmeal and lard, ſhould be applied arm after each fomenting, from y knees to my ancles, and to be anged twice a-day.

I muſt here obſerve, that as other ants are much like, and had in ther inſtances been uſed for, Hemck, the doctor was ſo obliging as examine the herb I made uſe of, ot only to ſatisfy himſelf of the entity of the herb, but likewiſe f its condition. I was alſo direct- to abſtain for the preſent from imal food, and to drink plentilly of milk and water, and of y other diluting fluid.

The ſecond night after theſe pplications I ſlept in bed, which had not done for a great while; and though I was frequently waked by the itching of my body, as well as by the ſmarting of my ulcers, I continued all night in bed.

At the end of a week, during all which time I found myſelf growing eaſier, my perſpiration in the night was reſtored, which left me a conſiderable time. My thighs, arms, and head, changed their deep red colour for one leſs intenſe, and were quite reduced to their natural dimenſions. My itching was leſs, and my ſkin peeled all over my body; my ſpittle was leſs ſalt; my legs and feet continued in the ſame degree of diſtenſion, but were far leſs red and painful, and their diſcharge was conſiderably decreaſed. I could move the toes of one leg, but not of the other; the purge was repeated at intervals, and the fomentation and poultice continued. At the end of the ſecond week, the ſkin of my thighs, and the upper parts of my body, was of its natural colour; my itching gone, and my ſpittle was natural and taſteleſs. The ſwelling of my legs and feet was much leſs, and I could move the toes of the other foot. I had likewiſe a much freer uſe of the joints of my ancles than I had had for a conſiderable time. The diſcharge from the large ulcers was leſs in quantity, and well concocted; their callous lips were ſoftened, and of a good colour, and they gave me little or no pain. Beſides, theſe ulcers filled up apace, and a vaſt number of the ſmall ones were entirely healed. Under theſe happy appearances, the fomentation and poultice were chearfully continued as they were before directed.

Not to be too tedious in my recital, I muſt inform you, that at the end of a month, during which time

the diſcharge became leſs and leſs; every ulcer in both my legs was entirely filled up and healed, their callous lips were diſſolved, and from the ſubſiding of their tumours, my legs were leſs than they had been for ſome years. I was directed, therefore, to diſcontinue the fomentation; but as there were yet conſiderable indurations in the lower parts of my legs, and upon my ſhin-bones, the poultice was continued. This I wore for a fortnight longer, or thereabouts, when all my ulcers being firmly cicatrized, and the indurations ſoftened, it was leſt off. Though my legs were quite well, and reduced to their natural ſize, the ſkin of them, from being ſo long diſtended, was ſoft and flabby: I was therefore directed to wear ſtrait ſtockings, which was accordingly complied with. I could now ſet my feet flat upon the ground, which I had not done for four years, could move my ancles and toes as well as ever, and I could walk with as much eaſe and freedom as ever I could in my life. I then was permitted to eat animal food, and to live as I was accuſtomed to do. However, as I am of a corpulent habit, by way of precaution, I was directed to drink occaſionally ſome ſea-water, which I have hitherto continued.

It is now three months ſince I left off the poultice: my legs continue perfectly well, not ſo much as a pimple has appeared upon them this autumn, and I never was in better health in my life.

If, during this ſucceſsful treatment, I had uſed a great variety of external and internal medicines, though I had been cured, I ſhould not have known to which to have attributed theſe ſalutary effects; a poſſibly every one of them might in ſome degree, have conſpire thereto; but as, throughout th whole, except ſome purges, o which I had taken numbers before I uſed nothing but the fomentatio and poultice of Hemlock, as before mentioned, I cannot but attribut my cure principally to the virtue of the Hemlock, which I think i my caſe were very remarkable and, as far as one inſtance will g are a ſtrong argument of its excel lent effects. I pretend not to de termine how far it has been uſefu in other caſes, and under other di rections; and I cannot here ſup preſs my gratitude to Dr. Watſon for his humanity and kind atten tion to me during the continuanc of my illneſs.

From my chambers, New-Inn, Oct. 16. Yours, &c H. MITCHELL

An account of Doctor Storke's ſecon Eſſay on the medicinal nature o Hemlock.

THE Dr. in his firſt chapte ſays, "Various diſpute have ariſen betwixt phyſicians an botaniſts, with relation to the Hem lock I uſed for making the extract.

I gave a deſcription of it fro Morriſon, that was ſufficientl clear.

For which reaſon, I ſhall onl remark in a few words, that m Hemlock was the *cicuta major, vu garis, maculoſa fœtens.*

Linnæus puts it under the nam of *conium ſeminibus ſtriatis.* Se ſpecies plantarum, p. 243. N. 1.

Matthiolus deſcribes it, p. 272. C. Bauhin. 18. Tabern. 1170 Cluſiu

Cluſius calls it *cicuta et major, ulgaris*, hiſt. 2. p. 200.

It is beſt gathered, for making he extract, before the flowers are lown.

The root is not uſed for this pur-oſe; but every other part of the lant.

The expreſſed juice is boiled, ften ſtirring it, in a glazed earthen eſſel, with a ſlow fire, to the con-ſtence of an extract.

It may be doubted however, whe-her apothecaries are not too ſolici-ous about depurating this juice. or I would rather have it thick, nd almoſt a pulpy extract.

An extract may be prepared, om a decoction of the dry herb; hen it cannot be obtained from he freſh.

But this is far leſs efficacious.

I am extremely ſorry, that ſome undred pounds weight of the ex-ract of Hemlock, prepared from he dry herb, unknown to me, were ent from Vienna into other coun-ries; as the effect is neither ſo reat, nor ſo quick, as that of the xtract prepared from the juice freſh xpreſſed.

This herb was ſuſpected of being oiſonous by all apothecaries; and herefore, at firſt, they were not villing to prepare ſo great a ſtore f it as I deſired.

And when they ſaw the pills e-very where wanted, they were not ble to procure the freſh herb."

Amongſt a variety of caſes, all ending to eſtabliſh the reputation f this medicine, (though wherein t failed, the doctor has not been ſo explicit) we ſhall ſelect the 19th, as very extraordinary.

" A man, of the age of thirty-four, had for ſome years the glands f the neck ſchirrous; and ſo large, that the bigneſs of them on each ſide exceeded that of a man's head.

This man made a monſtrous ap-pearance; as he ſeemed to have three heads.

All the glands being conjoined in one maſs, cohered ſtrongly.

There were large tumours, alſo, in the arm-pits; which rendered the motion of the arm painful, and almoſt impoſſible.

In the fore part of the *thorax*, a ſchirrous maſs extended itſelf from the neck, to the edge of the rib.

There were, moreover, ichorous ulcers, which eroded theſe *ſchir-ruſſes*.

In other places, where there were diviſions in the ſkin, foul, cancer-ous *funguſes* were produced.

Beſides, innumerable *ſinuſes* and *fiſtulas* were diſcovered.

A moſt violent cough harraſſed the patient: nocturnal ſweats waſt-ed away his fleſh, and ſtrength: his reſpiration was difficult: his appe-tite proſtrate: and his feet, arms, face, and whole body, puffed up with an œdematous ſwelling.

There were, indeed, evident ſigns of a true conſumption.

Several phyſicians endeavoured to conquer this illneſs, by the moſt penetrating remedies, as well vege-table as mineral, but their attempts were in vain: or, rather, the patient grew worſe for them.

I made this man, who was almoſt waſted away; panting for breath; and ſwelled all over; be carried to my hoſpital.

Mr. Haffner, though he had of-ten ſeen many very dangerouſly ill, cured by the ſole uſe of Hemlock, yet gave up all hopes in this caſe.

I myſelf, to confeſs the truth, thought the man was loſt; for a conſuming fever, nocturnal ſweats, a continual fatiguing cough, the

ſtrength almoſt exhauſted, the ſwelling of the whole body, a cachexy of the humours, and troubleſome reſpiration, preſaged almoſt certain death.

However, I deſired Mr. Haffner to apply externally the hemlock fomentation, and to waſh the *ſinuſes* and *fiſtulas* ſeveral times a day, with a weak infuſion of it; a little honey of roſes being added.

At the ſame time, I preſcribed medicines which might promote expectoration; and, at the ſame time, increaſe the ſtrength.

By the fomentation alone, the ulcers were brought to be much cleaner; and the tumours were ſoftened.

In the ſpace of twelve days, the patient had ſomewhat more ſtrength; a freer reſpiration, and quieter nights.

I therefore adminiſtered the hemlock internally, alſo.

For the common drink, I gave the decoction of barley, with a fourth part of milk mixed with it.

By the uſe of the hemlock, copious ſpitting was obtained: and in the ſpace of about four days, the whole body was leſs ſwelled; the urine was plentifully made; the evening fever and nocturnal ſweats were diminiſhed; the indurations of the neck, ulcers, *fiſtulas*, and *ſinuſes*, were all in a far better ſtate; and the patient could bear to get out of bed.

We were greatly pleaſed with the quick effect of this remedy, in ſo deſperate a ſubject: and it encouraged us to proceed chearfully in the application, as well of internal as external remedies.

Within the ſpace of a month from the time the patient firſt took the hemlock, the colour of his face was natural; the appetite was good the evening fever was gone: th ſweats were no longer perceived the ſtrength was nearly as it ough to be: the tumours of the nec were much leſs, and ſofter; an the *pus* was very laadable in th ulcers.

Dr. Collins, together with my ſelf, had the care of this patient Mr. Haffner continued diligentl his fomentations and injections i the day time and at night, and ap plied the hemlock plaſter.

In the ſpace of ſix months, th tumours of the neck were leſs b almoſt one half; and the patien could bend his neck every way without trouble.

The reſpiration was free: n cough remained; and the patien grew fat, and ſtrong.

We now gave, daily, a whol dram of the extract of hemlock.

In the beginning of the thir month, the patient took a dram an a half of the extract of hemloc every day.

We continued this doſe for thre months: and, in that time, all th tumours were diſperſed; the whol of the ulcers were covered with *cicatrix*: the *ſinuſes*, and *fiſtula* coaleſced: and the whole neck re turned to its natural ſtate. The ma was chearful, fat, and ſtrong; no did we ever perceive the leaſt in convenience from this doſe.

A cure was, therefore, performed by the help of hemlock, which no body before could hope from it."

In his 4th chapter, Dr. Stork gives ſome corollaries, viz. 1. Tha the hemlock does not diſſolve th blood into a putrid liquamen. 2 That it does not cauſe conſumption 3. That it does not cauſe a dimne of ſight. 4. That it does not tak away the power of generation. H

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ſo aſſerts, that it may be ſafely ven in ſchirruſes of the abdomen. t the concluſion he inſerts the fol- wing *cautions*:

" I have related many caſes, in hich hemlock is proper: but I do t, nevertheleſs, inſiſt, that it ould always be confided in alone. Other medicines ought, on ſome caſions, to be joined to it.

It is requiſite, that a phyſician diciouſly follow thoſe proper in- ntions of cure, which ariſe from e particular ſtate of the caſe.

The ſurgeon ſhould externally ange, add, and take away; as aſon, founded on experience, rects.

Many miſunderſtood my opinion hemlock, from my firſt eſſay; as ey thought that I had offered a medy, which I believe to be uni- rſal, and ſufficient, when given ne, in all caſes.

But I by no means meant ſo, I affirmed only, that the hemlock rformed ſuch things, which other medies, in high reputation, could t.

It cures cancers; That, convinc- by a great number of inſtances, was certain of.

But I do not, nevertheleſs, aſ- t that it will cure every cancer.

Nor do I aſſert, that the whole to be reſted only on the ſole uſe hemlock.

If out of a hundred patients, hom other phyſicians have diſmiſ- d, and declared to be incurable, I ve relief to, or cure one, it ſuffices e; but the number of thoſe, who ay be cured, is much greater.

Mercury cures the venereal diſeaſe. ut is it always found to have good fects? Does it always cure? How any thouſands are there not cured, t deſtroyed by this diſeaſe?

The Peruvian bark removes in- termitting fevers: and yet is not efficacious with all who have that diſeaſe: are there not many to whom it is even injurious?

Muſt ſuch medicines, therefore, be held as noxious or uſeleſs?

Skilful phyſicians judge the ſame of other remedies called ſpecifick.

If there be ſome, who from any *idioſyncraſia*, or from a complication of ſymptoms, cannot bear the hem- lock, let them avoid the uſe of it.

If the ſymptoms, conjoined with the diſeaſe, require any other re- medy, why ſhould not that be ad- miniſtered along with the hemlock?

Purges are often neceſſary.

Bleeding is likewiſe very re- quiſite.

Hæmorrhages ſhould not, how- ever, be ſtopt by that means, in plethorick patients: for to ſuch pa- tients. they are of much greater benefit, than bleeding by venæ- ſection.

But in ſuch as are weak, they are quickly, and in the beſt man- ner, ſtopt by the agarick of the oak.

The agarick ſhould, nevertheleſs, be only applied to that place where the effuſion of blood is made.

For if it be put over the whole ulcer, it is injurious to the wound; and often fatal.

Sometimes, beſides the hemlock, antiphlogiſtics and refrigerants are indicated.

This happens often in the gout and rheumatiſm.

Externally, ſometimes emollients, ſometimes digeſtives, and ſome- times aſtringents, are required.

Sometimes a paſſage ought to be opened to the matter, by means of the knife; as I have frequent- ly obſerved in the *ſpina ventoſa*

that the carious and corrupted parts might be ſeparated from the ſound; and ſometimes a fungus ſhould be cut off.

The internal and external uſe of hemlock prevents, with ſufficient effect, any relapſe in ſuch caſes.

But ſometimes the callous lips of cancers, or fungous cancers themſelves, are waſted away, by the following remedy only:

Take of the powder of hemlock two drams and a half; and of the honey of roſes three ounces.

This medicament is ſpread upon lint; and applied to the part affected, as often as the phyſician, or ſurgeon, judges neceſſary."

A method of preventing and removing Epileptic Fits; with ſome obſervations tending to prove the virtue of muſk in preventing the Apoplexy.

ANY perſon ſubject to the Epilepſy may himſelf prevent a fit of it, if he has any the leaſt previous notice of its coming, before he be altogether deprived of his ſenſes, by the following ſimple experiment. Let him have always ready in his pocket a piece of metal, as broad as he is able to contain between his teeth when his jaws are ſtretched to the utmoſt: as ſoon as he feels the firſt ſymptom of the fit, let him immediately take this piece of metal, and opening his teeth as wide as he is able, put the piece of metal between them, that ſo his jaws may be thereby kept at their utmoſt ſtretch for ſome time: this in about half a minute will make him come entirely to himſelf again, and prevent the coming on of the fit for that time. After the fit is come on, the ſam experiment will alſo ſerve to remov it in a very ſhort time: for if an bye-ſtander will take the piece c metal before deſcribed, and put between the patient's teeth, an thereby force them open till h jaws are of the utmoſt ſtretch, th fit will immediately go off, and th patient very ſoon recover.

The certainty of this experimen the perſon from which this accour is taken ſays, may be depende on. The manner (ſays he) in whic I came to the knowledge of it wa from the information of a gentle man of undoubted veracity; and a what he then told me may ſerve t ſhew with what ſucceſs the experi ment had been made by others, ſhall briefly relate it.

He told me, "That when h was at Amſterdam ſome years ago he happened one evening to be i company with ſeveral gentlemer when one of the company happene to be ſeized with a fit of the Epilep ſy; the other gentlemen preſen could not help being concerned a the accident; but an old officer o the army, who alſo made one of th company, without any concern, de ſired them to make themſelves eaſy for he ſhould ſhortly cure him; an then taking a piece of metal ou of his pocket, he went to the perſo then lying in the Epilepſy and put ting the piece of metal between hi teeth, he forced them open with i whereupon the perſon forthwith re covered. After they were agai ſet down, they began to enquire o the officer how he could ſo quickl recover the gentleman from th Epilepſy? He told them, that h was often obliged to go out a the head of a party, when the ene

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y happened to be but a ſmall di-
nce from their camp; and that as
eral of their men were liable to
e Epilepſy, if any of them hap-
ned to be ſeized with it when
ey were thus out upon a party,
ey were obliged to leave them be-
nd, where they often fell into the
emy's hands before they recover-
: That, for this reaſon, he had
en long in ſearch of ſomething
hich might inſtantly recover them;
d that he had at laſt fallen upon
is method of forcing open their
ws with a piece of metal, which
had often tried ſince, and had
ver yet known it to fail."

As it is undoubtedly the forcing
en of the jaws, and not any vir-
e in the metal itſelf, which pro-
ces this effect, there can be no
fference of whatever kind the
etal is of. A crown piece, I be-
ve, might do; but if made of
on, or ſteel for the purpoſe, I
ink it would be more convenient
made of a ſquare or oblong form,
about the thickneſs of a crown,
nd of ſuch a breadth as to be ex-
tly equal to the wideſt opening of
e jaws. It may be proper alſo to
bſerve, that one of the edges ought
be thin, that it may the more
ſily enter between the teeth, when
ey are to be forced open by ſome
ther perſon; for the ſame reaſon
may be convenient to put a han-
le to it, like the handle of a
ey.

I have reaſon to believe that this
xperiment will not only remove
he fit of the Epilepſy for that time,
ut alſo unto the next time of its
rdinary periodical return, without
ny apparent difference from what
would have happened if the fit had
een allowed to work itſelf off.

I have only to add, that I ſuppoſe
there are few liable to the Epilepſy, who may not, by means of this experiment, prevent its coming on in the day-time: I think, there are ſcarce any but who have as long warning of its approach, as might be ſufficient for taking out a piece of metal out of their pocket, and putting it between their teeth.

PHILANTHROPOS.

According to letters received this year (1761) by the Dutch ſhips from the Indies, ſeveral perſons, and ſome of diſtinction, have died laſt year at Batavia, of the Apoplexy, which is thought extraordinary: for though that diſtemper is as common in Holland as any where, yet formerly it was never heard of at Batavia; and this circumſtance has been urged by very great phyſicians, as a ſtrong argument in favour of muſk, which was as much in uſe at Batavia, as diſregarded in Holland and other parts of Europe, ſince the reign of Lewis XIV. whoſe queen had an averſion to that and all other perfumes, which circumſtance gradually drove them out of all the courts of Europe.

An account of an Hydrophobia cured by an accidental bleeding by the temporal artery; communicated by Mr. Baldwin, Surgeon, at Farringdon, in Berks. With an account of a remedy, recommended as a moſt effectual cure againſt the bite of a mad dog; in the tranſactions of the Berne Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce.

TALKING of canine madneſs, the other day, an ingenious perſon in company related this fact. A woman bit by a mad dog, and who

who had the dreadful hydrophobia upon her, was doomed, according to the old cuſtom, to be ſmothered; but at the time her executioners appeared, ſhe happened to have a ſmall interval of reaſon, and made ſuch efforts to eſcape, that ſhe got out of their hands to the ſtairs head; when, her foot ſlipping, ſhe fell, and cut through the temporal artery, which bleeding freely, her friends did not attempt to ſtop it, concluding it would ſave them their painful office, as in the end it did; for the woman, almoſt exhauſted, gave evident ſigns of a recovery from the dreadful diſtemper, and actually ſurvived it.

The remedy recommended in the Berne Tranſactions is no other than the herb Anagallis or Pimpernel gathered in July, ſuffered to dry, and pulverized; it may be given in the quantity of half a dram to that of a dram, in a ſimple diſtilled water of the ſame plant, or in tea. After which the patient is to faſt for two hours. One doſe is generally ſufficient; however, it may be repeated in eight or ten hours after with ſafety.

Clarified butter or tallow, recommended as ſpecifick againſt the bloody flux, and defluxions on the eyes and breaſt. In a letter from Aaron Hill, eſq. to the earl of Cheſterfield, September 27, 1747, on occaſion of the havock made by that diſorder in the armies in Flanders.

YOUR Lordſhip will remember it [the ſpecifick in queſtion] were hinted firſt (if I miſtake not) in a piece of Mr. Boyle's. The proceſs (ſhould your memory, by chance, not recollect it) is no more, than to take new-churned butter, without ſalt, and ſkimming off th curdy part when melted over clear fire, to give two ſpoonfuls o the clarified remainder, twice o thrice within the day. And thi hath never failed to make an almo inſtant cure in many (I am ſure a leaſt a hundred) caſes, I have ha myſelf the pleaſure to relieve offi ciouſly by its effects; and who wer perſons, for the moſt part, at th point of death, and ſolemnly re ſigned to that laſt cure of ever malady, by their phyſician's fare well ſentence.

A long time after Mr. Boyle ha publiſhed his experience of thi noble medicine, from his frequen proofs of it in Ireland, where dy ſenteries were too common acci dents, there happened, at the ſieg of Londonderry, ſuch a genera demonſtration of its efficacy, a leaves a ſubſequent neglect of it n way to be accounted for, but fro the reaſon I have juſt aſſigned it to For when, by the fatigues and want of that brave garriſon, they foun themſelves in greater danger, fron the havock of the terrible diſeaſe than from the efforts of the enemy we are informed, by the deſcriber of that memorable ſiege, that th diſtempers ſtopt at once, upon th ſoldiers finding a concealed reſerv of caſks of *tallow* in a merchant' warehouſe, and dividing it amon the companies, to melt with, an lengthen out, their ſhort remainde of bad oatmeal.

An acquaintance of my own, gentleman of the preſcribing fa culty, complained to me ſome year ago, of the mortality of this di temper, then an epidemic one, i London. I adviſed him to mak trial of the mentioned help: t which he firſt objected, that h

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ıld not ſee upon what *theory* to ound a likelihood of ſuch ſucceſs uſing it. For anſwer, I referred n to a known experiment in fer-ntation, where, on barely throw-g a little melted greaſe (or a ſmall antity of animal oil) upon the face of a working liquor, when the higheſt foam, the curbed in-line motion ſinks to flatneſs in an lant; nor can it be recovered in-a new head by any art our brew-or diſtillers are acquainted with. ıe added *oleaginous* particles ob-ıding the now checked *ſaline* es in a manner little differing m the operation of the recom-ended proceſs in the human ſto-ıch, when the vitiated hot fer-nt having had beginning, the ciſive acrid ſalts are ſheathed and de inactive by this oppoſite bal-nic ſoftener; and thence paſſing corrected through the gradual geſtions, furniſh a fit chyle for inting the too ſtimulative acri-ny. And hence ariſes not a nporary, not a palliative relief— t a complete eradication of the ccant principle. For when the ts above deſcribed have loſt their ints, in the abſorbing ſheather, ſe united contraries (commixing y with lixivious particles) com-ſe, together a new, ſoluble and onaceous body, which diſſolving adily into the ſerum and lympha-humours, is prepared to paſs ſweat, or even perſpire inſenſibly rough ſtrainers which (while ſe-rate) neither oils, nor ſalts, could ve been ſmall enough to have rvaded; and which muſt there-re (though the blood could have en helped to throw them off upon e glands, or joints) have bred ch obſtinate concretion and ob-uction there, as bring on gout, ſciatica, or rheumatiſm. But (thus) unleſs in caſes of veſſels too much lacerated already, the cauſe being radically removed, it is no wonder the effect is anſwerable.

I have, therefore, not let ſlip this opportunity, with view to give occaſion, from his recollecting it, to the moſt likely hand in Europe, to make generous uſe of its remembrance.

I don't know whether I ſhould add (and yet it is too remote from the immediate point in view, conſidering how liable an army is, eſpecially where long entrenched in marſhy ſituations, to defluxions on the eyes, or breaſt) that, in whatever other caſe, of ſalts too ſharp and active, none of the trite remedies, however tedious all of them, and ſome extremely mortifying, will be found of any uſe, comparatively with this plain and pleaſant one, which need be taken, in the laſt named intentions, only to half the quantity, perſiſting night and morning, for ſome length of time, uninterruptedly.

On the benefit of iſſues in the gout, &c.

Smyrna, March 28, 1761.

I Beg leave to acquaint thoſe, who are afflicted with the gout, that they will find great benefit from iſſues. The gouty humours are drained off by theſe outlets, and the fits are either prevented, or much alleviated. It is now almoſt ſeven years ſince I firſt experienced the good effects of iſſues on my gouty patients, and I have found them more or leſs beneficial to all; ſome continuing to this time entirely free from fits, and alſo enjoy a much better ſtate of health than before

before. Others have only a very slight fit in the winter, which seldom continues so long as a week; whereas, before the opening of issues, most of them were laid up with the gout some months every year; among whom there were two much incommoded with humours of chalky matter on some of the joints, who are now free from that inconveniency; these humours having suppurated and discharged their contents by little and little, so that the use of some joints was recovered, after having been bound up by these tumours for some time. This to me seems to be a proof that the supply of humours, which formed these tumours, was cut off by the discharge of the issues, and consequently proves the preventive efficacy of them, by draining off the gouty matter, which would others wise be accumulated, after some time, to a quantity sufficient to cause a fit or fits.

I have always ordered these openings to be made above the knee, immediately above the gartering-place, which I have found to be a more convenient part for issues than below the knee. I am also convinced, from experience, that these drains in the lower extremities are particularly beneficial (by giving a direction for the humours downwards) in preventing the gout from affecting the head, breast, and stomach; a relief from the apprehension of which is generally very consolatory to every person threatened with that disease in these parts; even this advantage alone seemed to me a sufficient inducement for the use of them, and was my first motive to the trial of them, on one of my patients, in imminent danger, from the gout in the head and breast; in which case they ga such relief as engaged me to ord them for those of my patients w were the most afflicted with th disease.

I have generally found that o issue is sufficient to carry off or pr vent the disease, except the fits a long, frequent and violent; in su cases I always desire that two issu may be opened.

I imagine that every body w easily be convinced of the necessi of such outlets in gouty bodie and, I hope, that the benefit them will be found on trial; the use is become so general here, th even the porters, almost to a ma have issues either in their arms legs, and they find much benefit fro them for old achs from strains, a for rheumatic and sciatic pains.

Though I know of no objecti which can be made to the openi of issues for the gout, notwithstan ing, I advise every person to co sult the physician, who is best a quainted with his constitution, b fore he takes this step; perha some extraordinary circumstan may forbid the use of them.

As I have no other motive view, in making this public, b that of the relief of those afflict with the gout, I only beg the f vour of those who try this metho of cure, that they transmit to an account of its effects for my fu ther information. Letters may directed to Doctor Turnbull, Smyrna, to be left at the Swor blade Coffee House, London. P paid to London. I am, Sir,

your most humble,
and most obedient servant
A. TURNBUL

P.S. I intended to have wr more fully on this method of carr

off the gouty matter, and alſo have added ſome obſervations on yſic, which I have made in the rſe of my practice, but am obed to defer the publiſhing theſe ervations for want of proper ure.

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the virtues of lemon juice and offee, as diſſolvents of the ſtone, by Z. and Dr. Lobb.

Have, for many years, ſuffered a great deal from the ſtone in e of my kidneys, for which I tried ious remedies without ſucceſs; t being now cured, I cannot ter ſhew my thankfulneſs to God the eaſe I enjoy, than by pubing my caſe, as it may be the py means of relieving others o are in the ſame melancholy dition.

It is, I believe, twelve or fourn years ſince I firſt perceived a n, uneaſineſs, and weight, in left kidney, which gradually inaſed, till it made my life very comfortable. As I had known s. Stephen's medicines to have n very ſucceſsful in many ſuch es, I applied to her, and took her nedies for ſome years, and found ſelf much better and eaſier them while I continued them; t, whenever I left them off for y time, I had a conſtant return the ſame complaints. Upon s I left them quite off, and d ſeveral other things which re recommended to me, and erally found eaſe upon the firſt al of every new medicine; but, er leaving it off for any little e, my old complaints returned ain. It is now above a year ago ſince I left off all theſe medicines, and took to lemon juice and water, with a little ſugar, for my conſtant drink. I continued this method for near a year with ſome intervals, uſing two or three, and ſometimes, in hot weather, four lemons every day. And I found myſelf grow daily eaſier, ſo that for many months I have had ſcarce any uneaſineſs in my kidney: and about ſix weeks ago I had a great forcing to make water, when a kind of jelly came from me, which, upon examination, ſeemed to be the gluten, which probably connected together the ſolid parts of a ſtone.

I think it is the general opinion of our phyſicians, that a ſtone in the human body conſiſts of earthy parts, with a little alcaline ſalt and air, which are connected together by a gluten or glue; and that the alcaline medicines, ſuch as ſoap and lime, diſſolve this glue, by which means the earthy parts ſeparate from the reſt, and come away inſenſibly; but that acid medicines diſſolve the earthy, &c. parts of the ſtone, and leave the glue untouched. And Dr. Lobb, in his treatiſe on diſſolvents of the ſtone, ſhews us by experiments, that lemon juice will ſoften, and even diſſolve, a ſtone.

I bleſs God, I am now quite eaſy and happy, and am fully ſatisfied that I have got rid of a ſtone which gave me ſo much uneaſineſs for many years; and which, if I may judge by the largeneſs of the glue which came from me, I believe was of the ſize of a large Spaniſh nut.

The remedy I uſed was very pleaſant and agreeable to me, eſpecially in the ſummer. I generally ſqueezed the juice of a large lemon

lemon into a little above half a pint of ſoft water, and ſweetened it to my taſte; and whenever I was faint, or it was cold at my ſtomach, I added a little white wine to it. It never gave me the cholic, which I find lemons do to ſome perſons, to whom, therefore, this remedy would be very improper.

If, upon this faithful narrative of my caſe, any perſons ſhould try it and be cured, I hope they will be ſo good as to acquaint the public of it, that it may encourage others to try it. Z.

June, 1761.

Dr. Lobb, after recommending in a letter the uſe of the above juice of lemons, and likewiſe of coffee, in the ſame diſorder, from his own experience, concludes as follows.

MY diſorder has neither confined me an hour at home, nor kept me any night from quiet ſleep.

When I perceived the ſymptoms of a ſtone in my bladder, I returned to the uſe of the coffee.

And on the account of my bloody water, I ordered my ſervant firſt to make a tea with ground-ivy, and then to make my coffee with that tea, which rendered the flavour to me more agreeable; I put about one ſpoonful of milk to a quarter of a pint diſh of coffee, and made it very ſweet to my palate; I drink three diſhes at breakfaſt, and two in the afternoon.

This liquor we call coffee, as I have obſerved, does not ſtimulate as a diuretic, nor occaſion a pale-coloured urine like water, but all the proper contents of urine come off with it.

Indeed, after drinking plentifully of tea, punch, cyder, &c. t urine often comes off colourleſ and when it ſo happens, the ſali the oleaginous, and other excr mentitious parts of the blood a retained in it, till by ſome oth liquor or exerciſe, the urine brought again to its proper colour

When ſuch a pale urine happen the liquor before drank was impr per for the perſon, or was taken too large a quantity. This is cor monly the caſe when diſorders the paſſions of the mind did n precede.

It is a good rule for every man obſervance, viz. to avoid ſuch quors as occaſion a colourleſs urin or to drink them in leſs quantity

My drink at dinner is abo half a pint of New-river wate with the juice of one lemon, a well ſweetened with ſugar.

While my pains were very ſhar as well as frequent, I took half common ſpoonful of a mixture ma with four ounces of honey, and o ounce of the oil of olives.

I have carefully avoided all ſ mulating diuretics, and have uſ as much as convenient thoſe fo of aliment which have a diſſolve quality.

Through many months paſt, have made no bloody water: a from this alteration in my caſe, a from the abatements of my oth ſymptoms, I would hope that t ſtone in my bladder is leſs, thou it is not gone.

I will only add, that it will gi me a great ſatisfaction if this pap proves beneficial to any that ſh read it.

Bagnio-court, July 30. THE. LOB

e Hypericum Campodarenſe of Co-lumna, recommended to trial as a powerful vermifuge. By Dr. Hill.

A Dog to whom Dr. Hill had given a dram and a half of glandular part of the cups of Hypericum Campodarenſe of lumna, voided, after a few hours, at worm, of a vaſt length. This s evidently occaſioned by the b; but whether it will diſcharge common round worms, as well he flat, and whether it will take ſt in human as well as brute lies, are points yet to be deter-ned by experience. Phyſicians, o ſeek the good of mankind, are ueſted to try. The plant is per-ly ſafe and wholeſome; and the ues of the genus to which it be-gs, in this way, are not un-wn, though they have been over-ked. Bartholine has recorded common Hypericum, as a re-ly againſt worms, with the title *præſtantiſſimum*; and Camera-, long before, had celebrated for the ſame purpoſe: after a l of that kind, which ſeems too k for the purpoſe, this ſpecies choſen, becauſe of its evident-greater ſtrength; the ſcent be-more reſinous, and the glands the cup, in which the principal ue reſides, vaſtly larger, and re prominent. The plant is a ve of England, tho' not com-n; and may be eaſily raiſed in quantity, if its virtues are found more experience to deſerve it.

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ount of ſome antidotes againſt cor-roſive ſublimate mercury.

T is ſurpriſing the advantage of ſalts never occurred to any of the gentlemen called to perſons, who had taken corroſive ſublimate mercury, and whoſe caſes we have ſeen from time to time publiſhed. Common ſea-ſalt, diſſolved in the water which the patients drank, would inſtantly have precipitated the mercury, and thereby greatly abated its acrimony. As that is always ready, it ought conſtantly to be run to firſt, eſpecially as in a large quantity it vomits, and when it comes not up, goes down-ward by ſtool; either way carrying off the mercury.

Volatile and fixed alcaline ſalts and ſpirits alſo precipitate mercury, ſpirits of ſalts of hartſhorn, or ſal-ammoniac, ſalt of tartar and worm-wood, &c. but as theſe can ſeldom be got on a ſudden, the following articles may be uſed: pot-aſhes diſ-ſolved in warm water (or cold till ſome can be got warm) ſo as not to be too acrid. Failing theſe, ſtrain warm water through aſhes of bean-ſtalks, brooms, aſh, or any other plant that can he ſooneſt burnt: white and black ſoaps, containing theſe ſalts and oil, are very fit to be melted in all the water drank, or injected by way of gliſter.

If none of theſe can be got, or in ſome caſes thought not proper, any of the teſtacea, crabs-eyes crabs-claws, ſhells of oyſters, muſ-cles, or eggs, coral prepared, or common chalk pounded or ſcraped into their drink, will precipitate the mercury; and as ſome of them at the ſame time add a mucus to the excoriated ſtomach and inteſ-tines, they may be uſed with ad-vantage at leaſt.

As one or ſeveral of the above articles can eaſily be got, even in the country, your publiſhing this may ſave the lives of ſome, which otherwiſe would be loſt.

The

The ſalts ought to be uſed at firſt, ſo long as the vomiting and purging is to be continued; then oils, butter, fat, broth, drank and injected, to comfort and ſoften theſe parts, after ſo much violence.

Cautions againſt the uſe of ſeggs.

HAving frequently ſeen children at play with ſeggs in their mouths, by blowing them, in order to make a noiſe: and others upgrown, who have uſed the juice thereof, for curing of the tooth-ach; I hope an obſervation on its deleterious effects will not be unacceptable to the public, as it will give them a caution againſt its internal uſe.

One Suſannah Lindley, a girl aged 14, ſnuffed up her noſtrils (in imitation of ſome who had done ſo for the tooth-ach) the quantity of a thimble-full of the juice of the root of the common ſegg, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th inſtant; and, within half an hour after, began to be affected with a burning pain in her noſtrils, and up to her head. Bye-and-bye ſhe felt her arms and legs becoming benumbed, and the heat, &c. in her noſtrils to increaſe; which continued until five o'clock, when her legs and arms became contracted, ſtiff, and ſtretched out, with much pain. She continued thus convulſed for about half an hour, and then her contractions went off; nevertheleſs the extremities were very cold, and ſhe ſtill complained of a painful heat in her head and noſtrils, until ſeven o'clock, and then her right knee began to ſhake moſt violently, and ſhe ſeemed in general to be growing worſe. Whereupon they had ſome advice, and were ordered to have ſome warm milk and water ſyringed her noſtrils, as ſoon as poſſible, order to waſh off the juice that adhered to the membranes there But before they could get this do ſhe fell into another fit, the ſa as before; yet was inſtantly bet upon their throwing up the jection, and, after repeating about eight or ten times, the lim perfectly relaxed, the pulſe beca regular, and the extremities re vered their natural heat.

About an hour after this ſhe w to bed, ſlept well, and in the mor ing only complained of a ſlight pain and heavineſs in her he which went quite off in the n night's ſleep, and ſhe has now co tinued quite well theſe ſeveral da paſt.

March, 1761.

Method of curing luxations of ſpine, or broken backs.

THIS diſeaſe has been ſom times held to be incurab not only by the ancient, but the more expert modern ſurge too; but with how little reaſ may appear from the followi caſe, abridged from Bonetu *Medicina Septentrionalis Collectit* p. 603. Three vertebræ of the lo were diſlocated, or forced inwa with total loſs of ſenſe and motio all the parts below. The cure v performed by extenſion, with clo or ſwaths under the arms and ab the thighs; the former drawn men, and the latter by a mach in another room, till the crack bones gave notice that the ext ſion was enough. The bones t being ſet, and the extenſion g dually leſſened, the motion of ſo parts returned preſently, and of

pa

rts, with ſenſe, in due time; and ter a ſtrengthening plaſter.

'Tis probable, this method may improved by a ſwathe put under e body, oppoſite the luxation, to ing and hold together the broken rts in a ſtraight line the better. In ne caſes, this operation is moſt ſy; ſince it needs only an even t ſtrong extenſion, whilſt the eat ligaments and muſcles will do e reſt; and it is always far better try a doubtful remedy, when ſafe, an none with certain death.

After this was written, much the ne directions, in the caſe, were und in Dr. Shaw's new practice phyſic, p. 701: yet the import- ce of the matter, it was thought, uld juſtify the preſent publication.

A. B.

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account of a remarkable operation on a broken arm; ſent to the Royal Society, by Mr. Charles White, *ſurgeon at* Mancheſter. *From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.*

ROBERT ELLIOT, of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, a very healthful y of nine years old, had the miſ- tune about Midſummer, in the ar 1759, by a fall, to fracture the merus, near the middle of the ne. He was immediately taken a bone-ſetter in that neighbour- od, who applied a bandage and ints to his arm, and treated him properly, as, I ſuppoſe, he was able of, for two or three months. s endeavours, however, were by means productive of the deſired ect, the bones not being at all ited. A ſurgeon of eminence in kewell was afterwards called in; t, as ſoon as he found he could of no ſervice to him, and as the caſe was very curious, he adviſed the lad's friends to ſend him to the infirmary at Mancheſter: he was accordingly brought thither the Chriſtmas following, and admitted an in-patient. Upon examination, we found it to have been a ſimple oblique fracture, and that the ends of the bone rode over each other. His arm was become not only entirely uſeleſs, but even a burthen to him, and not likely to be otherwiſe, as there was little probability that it would ever unite, it being now near ſix months ſince the accident happened.

Amputation was therefore propoſed as the only method of relief; but I could not give my conſent to that; for, as the boy was young, and had a good conſtitution, it was hardly poſſible that it could be owing to any fault in the ſolids or fluids, but that either nature was diſappointed in her work by frequent friction, while the callus was forming; or rather, that the oblique ends of the bone, being ſharp, had divided a part of a muſcle, and ſome portion of it had probably inſinuated itſelf betwixt the two ends of the bone, preventing their union: whichever of theſe might be the caſe, I was of opinion, that he might be relieved by the following operation, viz. to make a longitudinal inciſion down to the bone, to bring out one of the ends of it, (which might be done with great eaſe, as the arm was very flexible) and cut off the oblique end, either by the ſaw or cutting-pincers; then to bring out the other end of the bone, and cut off that likewiſe; afterwards to replace them end to end, and then treat it entirely as a compound fracture.

The objections made by the

other gentlemen concerned, to this propoſal, were, 1ſt, the danger of wounding the humeral artery by the knife; 2dly, the laceration of the artery, by bringing out the ends of the bone; and 3dly, that we had no authority for ſuch an operation. As to the firſt, that was eaſily obviated, by making the inciſion on the ſide of the arm oppoſite to the humeral artery: the place of election appeared to me to be at the external and lower edge of the deltoid mulcle, as the fracture was very near to the inſertion of that muſcle into the humerus; the danger of wounding the veſſel not only being by that means avoided, but, after the operation, while the patient was confined to his bed, the matter would be prevented from lodging, and the wound be eaſily come at, to renew the dreſſings. The ſecond objection will not appear to be very great, when we conſider, that, in compound fractures, the bone is frequently thruſt with great violence through the integuments, and ſeldom attended with the laceration of any conſiderable artery; and, as this would be done with great care and caution, that danger would appear very trifling. The third and laſt objection is no more than a general one to all improvements.

This method, which I have been propoſing, was at laſt reſolved upon, and I aſſiſted in the operation, which was performed by a gentleman of great abilities in his profeſſion, on the third of January, in the preſent year. The patient did not loſe above a ſpoonful of blood in the operation, though the tourniquet was not made uſe of. When the operation and dreſſings were finiſhed, the limb was placed in fracture-box contrived on purpoſ the lad confined to his bed, an the reſt of the treatment nothin different from that of a compou fracture.

The wound was nearly healed a fortnight's time, when an erif pelas came on, and ſpread itſelf a over the arm, attended with ſon degree of ſwelling; this, by fome tations and the antiphlogiſtic m thod, ſoon went off, and the cu proceeded happily without any oth interruption. In about ſix weel after the operation, the callus beg to form, and is now grown qui firm: that arm is as long as t other, but ſomewhat ſmaller, b ſuch long-continued bandage; l daily acquires ſtrength in it, a will ſoon be fit to be diſcharged.

C. WHITE,
Surgeon to the infi
mary at Mancheſte

Mancheſter,
March 17,
1760.

Extract from a pamphlet, entitle Obſervations upon the proper Nur ing of Children. From a lo ſeries of experience.

A Child, when it comes into t world, is almoſt a round bal it is the nurſe's part to aſſiſt natu in bringing it to a proper ſhap The child ſhould be laid (the fi month) upon a thin mattraſs, rath longer than the child, which t nurſe will keep upon her lap, th the child may always lie ſtraigh and only ſit up, as the nurſe ſlan the mattraſs. To ſet a child qui upright before the end of the fi month, hurts the eyes, by maki the white part of the eye appear b low the upper eye-lid. Afterwar

nurſe will begin to ſet it up, l dance it by degrees. The ld muſt be kept as dry as poſſi-.

The cloathing ſhould be very ht, and not much longer than child, that the legs may be got with eaſe, in order to have them en rubbed in the day, with a rm hand or flannel; and in par-ılar, the inſide of them.

Rubbing a child all over takes ſcurf, and makes the blood cir-ate. The breaſt ſhould be rub-l with the hands, one, one way, l the other, the other way, night l morning at leaſt.

The ancle bones and inſide of knees ſhould be rubbed twice lay; this will ſtrengthen thoſe ts, and make the child ſtretch knees, and keep them flat: ich is the foundation of an erect graceful perſon.

A nurſe ought to keep a child as le in her arms as poſſible, leſt the s ſhould be cramped, and the s turned inwards. Let her al-ys keep the child's legs looſe. e oftener the poſture is changed better.

The child ſhould begin to walk n a carpet, or blanket, from ee months old: the nurſe muſt d the child by the hips, that the vement in walking may come n that part, and not drag it by arms.

Toſſing a child about, and exer-ng it in the open air in fine wea-r, is of the greateſt ſervice. In es, children are not to be kept ot rooms, but to have as much as poſſible.

Want of exerciſe is the cauſe of ge heads, weak and knotted its, a contracted breaſt, which aſions coughs and ſtuffed lungs, an ill-ſhaped perſon, and waddling gait, beſides a numerous train of other ills.

The child's fleſh is to be kept perfectly clean, by conſtantly waſh-ing its limbs, and likewiſe its neck and ears; beginning with warm water, till by degrees it will not only bear, but like, to be waſhed with cold.

Riſing early in the morning is good for all children, provided they awake of themſelves, which they generally do; but they are never to be waked out of their ſleep, and as ſoon as poſſible to be brought to regular ſleeps in the day.

When laid in bed or cradle, their legs are always to be laid ſtraight.

By this method moſt children may be taught to walk alone, quite ſtrong and upright, by the ninth or tenth month. At all times, till they are two or three years old, they muſt never be ſuffered to walk long enough at a time to be weary.

Girls might be trained to the proper management of children, if a premium were given in free-ſchools, workhouſes, &c. to thoſe that brought up the fineſt child to one year old.

If the mother cannot ſuckle the child, get a wholeſome chearful woman, with a young milk, who has been uſed to tend young chil-dren. After the firſt ſix months, ſmall broths, and innocent foods of any kind, may do as well as living wholly upon milk.

A principal thing to be always attended to, is, to give young chil-dren conſtant exerciſe, and to keep them in a proper poſture.

With regard to the child's dreſs in the day, let it be a ſhirt, a pet-ticoat of fine flannel, two or three inches longer than the child's feet;

with a dimity top (commonly called a bodice coat) to tie behind; over that a ſurcingle made of fine buckram, two inches broad, covered over with ſattin, or fine ticken, with a ribbon faſtened to it, to tie it on, which anſwers every purpoſe of ſtays, and has none of their inconveniences. Over this put a robe, or a ſlip and frock, or whatever you like beſt; provided it is faſtened behind, and not much longer than the child's feet; that their motions may be ſtrictly obſerved.

After the firſt ſix months, the child may wear ſhoes and ſtockings, provided the ſhoes are large enough, and very broad at the toes, that the feet may not be cramped.

Two caps are to be put on the head, till the child has got moſt of its teeth.

No leading-ſtrings of any kind ſhould be uſed till the child can go quite alone, ſtrong and upright.

The child's dreſs for the night may be a ſhirt, a blanket to tie on, and a thin gown to tie over the blanket.

Remarkable inſtance of the ſuperior merit of the horſe-hoeing huſbandry.

SIR,

I Send you an account of a farming-wager, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, to be communicated to the public; the iſſue being, in my opinion, extremely intereſting, and very worthy their attention. It was laid with a gentleman, who has for ſeveral years paſt kept a ſmall farm near that city in the horſe-hoeing huſbandry way. The field conſiſted of ten acres, partly very good ground, partly indifferent or bad; and it had carried eight crops, the ninth ther ſtanding, of which the laſt ſix were wheat, without dung or any kind of manure whatever. Out of thes ten acres one was to be picked, ly ing contiguous; and the wager wa Produce or Not produce twelve boll of clean dight wheat? The ſpo was accordingly choſen, and a acre meaſured off by a land-ſur veyor. It was cut down immedi ately after meaſuring, and the pro duce in the ſtraw was twenty-on threaves, bating four ſheaves, al lowing twenty-four ſheaves to th threave; which were ſet upon ſeparate part of the field, to pre vent miſtakes; and afterwards ca ried home, and put into the end a barn by themſelves. The produc in clean dight wheat, when threſhe out, was preciſely one peck and half ſhort of ſixteen bolls, Linlith gow meaſure.

It is proper to notice, that th crop was very much blacked smutted; but as the loſs thereb could not be brought to any certai computation, ſeveral farmers we deſired to view it when ſtanding, i order to eſtimate what the loſs migl amount to; and their eſtimate ra between a fifth and a ninth part the whole; ſo that taking this lo at a medium, and ſuppoſing th crop had been free of ſmut, it mu have exceeded eighteen bolls; ar this computation is not fully an ſwerable to the ordinary produ from the ſame number of threav in former years. It cannot be e pected the whole field, conſideri the inequality of the ſoil, ſhou produce a crop equal to this acr but computing the whole accordi to the number of threaves, and t produce ſuppoſed the ſame wi what is already threſhed, it oug

turn out about nine bolls per re. The ridges are about five et in breadth, and drilled upon e top with two rows of wheat, at ne inches distance; the quantity f seed was two pecks to the acre; nd the intervals were ploughed ur times during spring and sum- er, and the nine-inch partitions leaned with the Dutch hand-hoe.

This experiment, Sir, bids fair r exciting both proprietors and rmers to a nearer consideration of eir own interest; as by this me- od their out-field ground may be rought to equal, if not to exceed, e now produce of their in-field, ithout any other expence than loughing and cleaning from weeds; ut the poorer the ground is, the ore ploughing must be applied; nd the farmer may be well assured, hat the expence, upon the whole, oes not exceed that of the com- on husbandry. The cleaning from eeds during the first two or three ears of the management, may pos- bly add a trifle to this expence; ut as it decreases every crop, two illings the acre will become a arge allowance for both hand-hoe- ng between, and weeding the rows hemselves.

The agreeable views this opens or the improvement of the coun- ry not only in wheat but in many ther crops, supported by this ma- erial consideration, that the farmer will no more be narrowed in his cultivation, by the over too small quantity of dung or manure he can make or obtain in his neighbour- hood, are too many and too exten- ive to be included in the bounds of a letter; and therefore I shall only add, by way of encouragement, that the operation itself is so far from being difficult, that during the late excessively rainy go-harvest, the like to which has not been seen for many years, thirty-eight acres of wheat have been ploughed, harrow- ed, and drilled (five of them twice ploughed) with three horses only; and if the season had been favour- able, half as much more might have been done with less trouble.

The scheme itself is no other, than what was published forty years ago by Mr. Tull, and very unwisely judged, from some rash and ill-exe- cuted trials, to be a visionary pro- ject. It is certain, to my know- ledge, that this gentleman's crops have been on the increasing hand for these six years past, and have never yet been under five bolls per acre, upon an average, from a soil which in general is very far from being naturally good.

As this is published solely for the benefit of the public, it may be proper to advise all beginners, not to exceed two or three acres in their trials, nor easily to increase that quantity, till the operations are be- come familiar to the servants. Good ground ought likewise to be chosen for this purpose, the expence of cultivation being the same in good as in bad ground, and the utmost care taken to clean the rows of all kinds of weeds. I think it best to begin with a summer fallow. If the soil be good, dung certainly is not necessary; if it be indifferent or bad, a little dung will no doubt hasten the fertility, but increase the expence, perhaps beyond the re- turn: but be the ground what it will, more clear profit will always be got out of it by this method, than by the common husbandry, pro- vided it lies fair for the plough.

I am, &c.

Note, that the Scotch acre makes about one acre, one rood, and one perch, Engliſh meaſure; and that the Scotch meaſure, called a boll, is equal to about three buſhels and nine tenths, Wincheſter meaſure.

Letter concerning the fattening of ſheep with grains.

SIR,

I Have very good information from Swithbottom, near Croydon in Surry, that Mr. Richard Wood of that place, farmer and brewer, ſold two horned ſheep lately to a butcher in that neighbourhood, whoſe carcaſes weighed 36 ſtone; they were exceſſive fat; but what is very extraordinary, they were fed with grains. There were great ſums of money won and loſt about their weight, and particularly by Mr. T. B. an eminent butcher of Croydon, who loſt four times the value of the ſheep. As the brewers grains are now become ſo very valuable by this remarkable trial of feeding ſheep, I apprehend that the great advantages that will accrue from thence to the brewer, may be adequate to the late additional duty; if ſo, then they will be enabled to ſell their beer at the old price.

April 9, 1761. A Surry Farmer.

A Letter concerning the uſefulneſs of the plant Nummaria, againſt the worms that deſtroy corn; and likewiſe of tobacco againſt wevils.

THIS plant, to which I give the name Nummaria, muſt not be confounded with the Nummaria, ſo called on account of the figure of its leaves, which reſemble a farthing, and which is known in medicine by its aſtringent quality. That of which I treat, hath a quite contrary effect. I would claſs it, however, with the ſhepherd's purſe, *burſa paſtoris*, two kinds of which are deſcribed by botaniſts, namely, the large and the ſmall. I dare not affirm that it is of the large kind; but I am certain it is not of the oblong kind of *burſa paſtora minor*.

The plant Nummaria grows naturally in cultivated or uncultivated fields, but eſpecially in thoſe where white turnips have been ſowed. It may be planted likewiſe with great ſucceſs, and in a good ſoil becomes taller and ſtronger than when it grows wild in the fields. It riſes commonly a foot and a half high, with three, five, ten, or fifteen branches; but I have found one in my kitchen garden three feet and a half high, with 181 leaves, which contained 511 grains of ſeed. The leaves of this plant lie two and two together, and are rolled up in ſuch a manner as to have the middle of a little bag which they form elevated. In this little bag is contained the ſeminal grain, which may be ſeen and counted when the leaves are ripe, becauſe then they are yellow and tranſparent. The grains are in number from ſix to eighteen, ſomewhat ſmaller than turnip-ſeed; they appear through a microſcope lengthened and broad, furrowed, and of a darkiſh brown colour. They give oil, although one third leſs than the like quantity of linſeed. In fine, the plant, the leaves, and the ſeed, caſt an intolerable bad ſmell: the oil is ſtinking, and my ſervants are always ou

out of humour, when I order them to burn the oil extracted from the Nummaria.

The Nummaria appears in May, and is ripe about the middle of June. In its maturity, the leaves open and scatter the seed; wherefore, in order to make a provision, it must be gathered a little earlier. By cultivating it, you may have it twice a year, if it is sown in March, and in the end of June; and this is very often necessary, because it doth not grow every year. It loves a particular temperature of air, of which I have no certain knowledge; but I am positive, whenever it begins to grow, it must not be disturbed by any tillage; the more the earth about it is turned up, the more its maturity is retarded.

Upon examining the grain of the Nummaria, I found that it contained an oil. It happened, that some years since I sowed about four acres of ground with turnips, not one of which grew up: but then, instead of these, I had such a prodigious quantity of the Nummaria, that one would have thought that my land had been sown with it. To make amends in some measure for the loss of the turnips, I resolved to gather the Nummaria, and extract its oil. Accordingly I cleared the ground entirely of this plant, of which there were several waggon-loads, and piled it up in my granary. In two days time it heated, for which reason I spread it out as much as possible, that it might dry more easily; and afterwards it was threshed. It is not possible to conceive what an abominable stink it spread, not only in the granary, but also in the contiguous buildings; and even in the court-yard it was insupportable.

Several years before, some rye, full of white worms, had been laid up in that granary: they were in such vast numbers, that at the usual season of the metamorphosis of insects, they crawled out of the heap, which they covered in such multitudes, that with a rake they were gathered in bushels; and yet, notwithstanding, the heap of corn seemed overspread with a yellowish living matter. When some time after the rye was carried away, the vermin did not abandon my granary; they had made a lodgement there, and in spite of all my efforts, and all the remedies I could procure, I could never exterminate them. The new corn brought in was always found, in four-and-twenty hours, covered with a white webb, formed of the kind of silk which is spun by that vermin.

Disheartened by a thousand expensive and unprofitable projects, I became accustomed to that disagreeable object. I was even so indifferent, that when my granary was emptied of the Nummaria, and the rye was covered off, which I had seen before covered with white worms, I imagined, as none appeared at that time, that their metamorphosis had been advanced by some cause to which I was a stranger. Upon reflection, however, I conceived some suspicion of the smell of the plant, and I resolved to make the experiment the first opportunity that should offer; and indeed it was not long till one presented itself.

The following year I had some corn brought to me full of white worms: immediately I ordered the Nummaria to be sought for; and as only a small quantity of it could be gathered, I commanded a ring

or circle to be made with it round the heap of corn, which was very conſiderable. It was trod upon, that it might diffuſe the ſmell more ſtrongly, and the ſucceſs juſtified the idea I had conceived: the white worms diſappeared, and ſince that time I have never perceived one in my granary. All my neighbours, to whom I communicated this diſcovery, have reaped the ſame advantage from it, and it is with pleaſure I impart it to you, that the whole kingdom may be indebted to you for the ſame obligation.

As theſe worms are not found in all countries, every body is not acquainted with them; and amongſt thoſe who are, perhaps there may be ſome, who, in order to get rid of them, would ſcarce expoſe themſelves to the nauſeous ſtink of the Nummaria; for we muſt acknowledge, that vermin deſtroy the corn but very little. Theſe worms never attack it on the ſide of the ſhoot: they conſume but a fifth part of the flour, and never communicate to it the leaſt bad taſte.

The corn, therefore, if ſown, grows as well, and produces as plentiful a crop as any other; and if ground into flour, gives as good and as nouriſhing bread as one can deſire, without the leaſt danger to the health; a fact of which I am well aſſured by my own experience. But, beſides that they diminiſh the quantity of the corn, they give it ſo diſagreeable a colour, that it is a difficult matter to ſell it. The gain, therefore, is evident in exterminating and deſtroying them by a cheap and infallible remedy, far ſuperior to others, which are often expenſive and ineffectual.

I forgot to inform you, that the oil, the remaining ſubſtance after the oil is extracted, the leaves, the branches, the trunk of the Nummaria, are ſeverally endowed with the ſame virtue as the whole plant, becauſe they preſerve the ſame ſmell. I experienced this with one of my neighbours, in a year when that plant failed entirely. I ordered ſome to be boiled in water that diſtilled from a dunghill, and after removing the wheat, we ſprinkled plentifully the place where it had lain. When that place was well moiſtened, we let it dry, and afterwards put the wheat upon it. We waſhed in like manner the ſecond place which the wheat had occupied. In three days time no maggots or worms were to be ſeen.

The black worm, which gnaws the corn entirely, leaving nothing but the bran, is far more dangerous. I am not certain if the Nummaria deſtroys that inſect or not, having never made the experiment; but I am inclined to believe, that it is an enemy to all vermin, for I could never perceive a caterpillar upon its leaves; and it is very probable, that with the white it deſtroys alſo the black worm, caterpillars, bugs, wood-lice, wevils, and a multitude of other inſects, which infeſt and conſume our moſt valuable effects. *(Journal Oeconomique.)*

M. de la Nux, of the iſle of Bourbon, a correſpondent of the academy at Paris, has adviſed M. de Reaumur to make uſe of tobacco, either green or in rolls, as a preſervative againſt wevils; theſe animals, who are apparently liquoriſh, will come to the tobacco from all parts, and as ſoon as they have eaten of it, they certainly die.

A de-

emonſtration of the accuracy of the rial made with Mr. Irwin's Ma- ine Chair, for finding the longitude t ſea, by Jupiter's Satellites. By M. de L'Iſle, of the Royal Academy f Sciences at Paris, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Stockholm, and Upſal, and late Principal Aſtronomer in the Imperial Academy at Peterſburgh.

N the *Journal Etranger*, for the month of March, 1760, I meet th a ſhort deſcription of this arine Chair, invented by Mr. Ir- n, for obſerving the longitude at , wherein it is ſaid, that Mr. Ir- n, on his return from a voyage he d undertaken to make a trial of it, nd that he was not miſtaken above enty-three miles, or about a third a degree, in his eſtimate of the ngitude, from the ſeveral obſer- tions he had taken; that is to , that, by means of his ma- ine, he had obtained the longi- de to a greater degree of preciſion an the act of parliament made in ngland requires.

As the *Journal Etranger* above entioned recites the journal and rticulars of theſe firſt obſervations, ade with Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, Mr. Jeremy Siſſon, I thought pro- r to examine into the exactneſs of em, by means of correſpondent bſervations made at Paris and elſe- here, to ſupply the uncertainty of e calculus which Mr. Siſſon had nly to rely upon, he not knowing f any correſpondent obſervations at had been taken. I have alſo mpared his obſervations and their rreſpondent ones, with the poſition f the iſle of Uſhant, within ſight of hich Mr. Siſſon obſerved, the 9th of Auguſt 1759, the ſituation of that iſland being accurately known and determined by the triangles formed for conſtructing the chart of France.

Mr. Siſſon's obſervations conſiſt of three emerſions of Jupiter's Satellites, two of the ſecond, and one of the firſt, obſerved the beginning of Auguſt 1759. I have not hitherto met with any obſervation correſpondent to the firſt of the three, but only to the two others. The ſecond obſervation related by Mr. Siſſon, is that of the firſt ſatellite, the 9th of Auguſt, in the evening, which he found to happen at ſea, at 7 h. 55 min. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ſec. I obſerved it at Paris, at the Hotel de Clugny, with a 22 feet teleſcope, at 8 h. 20 min. 42 ſec. and M. Meſſier, with a Newtonian reflector, of four feet and a half long, which magnified 56 times, 15 ſeconds later *. By comparing M. Meſſier's obſervations with Mr. Siſſon's, the place where the latter then was ſhould be 25 min. $52\frac{1}{2}$ ſec. of time weſt of the meridian of Paris, for 16 min. $14\frac{1}{2}$ ſec. weſt of the meridian of London, on ſuppoſition that the diſtance of London from Paris is 9 min. 41 ſec. as marked in the *Connoiſſans des Temps*. Mr. Siſſon makes the difference of longitude, between London and his place of obſervation, 18 min. 16 ſec. or 4 h. 34 m. 15 ſec. and he adds, that his obſervation was taken in ſight of Uſhant. Now, according to the general chart of France, regulated by triangles, the iſle of Uſhant is weſt of the meridian of Paris, 7 d. 24 m. 33 ſec. from whence taking 2 h. 25 m. for the diſtance from London to Paris, there remains 4 d. 59 min. 33 ſec. for the longitude of the place of Mr. Siſſon's obſerva-

* The tranſlator obſerved it in Clerkenwell-cloſe, London, at 8 h. 11 min. 4 ſec. apparent time, with a reflector of 19 inches focal length, magnifying fty-five times.

tion,

tion, west of London, which gives the longitude of the isle of Ushant, with respect to London, 25 m. 18 sec. less than it is marked on the chart of France. This difference of 25 min. is certainly but a minute error for an observation of the longitude, as it amounts to no more than six marine leagues. But, to reason a little further; probably the error might turn out still less, if we could introduce into the account the bearing and distance the ship then was from Ushant, and the difference of the telescopes with which the correspondent observations were made: it is well known, that an emersion of the second satellite may be seen 30 seconds sooner with a reflecting telescope of four feet, than with one of two feet, which would again diminish the error by about a third; and were we to suppose that the ship, which, according to the relation, was in sight of Ushant, was three or four leagues distant from it, the error would absolutely vanish.

Lastly, it is to be noted, that the longitudes marked on this chart, and calculated from a series of triangles, as they are expressed in two columns, graved at the sides of the chart, were computed by M. Cassini, and his assistants, under the hypothesis of a spherical earth; whereas they should be less in the hypothesis of an earth oblate towards the poles. Thus Mr. Sisson's observation agrees better for the position of the isle of Ushant, with the figure which we now know the earth has, than with the determination deduced from the measure of the parallel of Paris in the hypothesis of a spherical earth. This is a proof of the goodness of Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, and the exactness that may be arrived at the observations of Jupiter's satellites made in it.

The other observation of the tellites by Mr. Sisson, of which have a correspondent one, is emersion of the second, on the 1 of August in the evening, wh Mr. Sisson has noted at 11 h. 21 54 sec. By an observation made Vienna with a four feet Newton reflector, this observation sho have happened at London, at 11 44 m. 35 sec. *; and consequen the place of his observation west of London 22 min. 41 sec. M Sisson marks this difference of lo gitude 24 min. 25 sec. not havi had any correspondent observatio and being obliged on that accou to refer to the tables.

Thus we see plainly that navig tors are, for the future, to consid the invention of the Marine Cha as one of the greatest benefits th can possibly accrue to their scien The knowledge of the longitud which is so essential a part of it, a so long desired, is now brought its utmost perfection, if, by this n means, observations can be made well at sea as at land. The he vens are continually offering prop phænomena for finding the long tude, and the greatest difficulty ha till now, been how to observe the well. It is therefore of the utmo importance to be more and mo satisfied, by repeated trials, of t goodness of this method. I mak no doubt, that, in a short time, th navigators in general, jealous of th progress of their art, will dispu the glory of having first profited b so excellent a discovery.

* The translator observed it in Clerkenwell-close, London, at 11 h. 44 mi 51 sec. apparent time, with the same reflecting telescope.

Usef

Useful hints for sailors and seafaring men.

BATHING in the sea-water, in hot climates, is very wholesome, when done with discretion. It should never be immediately after meals, for reasons obvious to those who are acquainted with animal nature and œconomy. Bathing in, and drinking, the salt-water is a specific cure for scorbutic diseases. Cleanliness, and frequent washings, are very beneficial. Sir John Narborough preserved the health of his crew, in a long and unwholesome voyage, by obliging them to have a strict observance of cleanliness, and particularly by washing themselves, and being careful to keep neat and sweet their vessels of cookery. Cleanliness also extends itself to apparel and bed-cloaths, which should always be with the strictest care observed, in the utmost state of possible purity. One instance of detrimental uncleanness, is lying down to sleep, as seamen too frequently do, in all their cloaths; this should never be suffered; but, instead of being prevented, it is often encouraged, that they may be the more ready at a call. Much sleep in hot weather is hurtful; it relaxes and enervates very greatly, and disposes the body to many disorders. It greatly behoves all seamen, who have a due regard for self-preservation, never to sleep upon deck, especially in the night, or when the air is moist: for obvious reasons. Let the breast be covered during sleep. It were perhaps needless to admonish the prudent seamen never to sleep exposed to the sun, rain, or cold winds. Every seaman ought to have three shirts, that he may be able, by keeping them duly washed, to change once in three or four days. After linen has been washed in salt water, it should be rinced in fresh water; for the salt particles adhering to it are hurtful to the wearer. The expence of fresh water would be but small; a hundred shirts may be rinced in a small pail of fresh water; but when it rains, even without that charge.

It is very important to the healthiness of ships, to be well provided with a plentiful store of vinegar: if the seamen use it with all their victuals, the better; but especially with pork; and a little in their water too, particularly in hot climates or intemperate weather. Vinegar corrects evil effects from water inclining to putrefaction; and promotes greatly that salutary perspiration, which in hot climates prevents putrid fevers and inflammations. If vinegar fails, spirit of sea salt answers, in a very small quantity, nearly the same happy purpose, as vinegar does in a greater proportion. If a little shrub was provided for the use of the seamen after hard fatigue, instead of such other liquors as are commonly given to them, by generous and humane commanders, on these occasions, it would have a much better effect, as the vegetable acid in it gives it a superior efficacy against putrefaction.

On such occasions as sickness, how easily might seamen be supplied with good plenty of excellent and wholesome soup, by the help of a digester in Papin's manner? By this machine, with a lamp or candle, the bones of any kind of meat-animals might be liquefied in a few minutes. How light of charge this engine? How plentifully and readily bones of cattle might be procured?

cured? How eaſily preſerved if ſliced or in powder? How quickly made potable? How wholeſome and reſtorative ſuch food would be to ſickly people, as it is a noble and excellent broth, without the help of ſalt to preſerve, I ſubmit to the conſideration of thoſe who have more authority, and wiſh them to have the ſame benevolence to compaſſionate the miſeries of ſeamen in diſtreſs.

It may ſeem a trifling matter, but it will prove greatly ſalutary to a ſhip's crew, to make every man waſh his mouth, every morning and night, with vinegar. This is particularly ſalutiferous in hot weather, and a ſingular preſervative againſt the ſcurvy and all putrid diſeaſes. At the ſame time as ſuch a diffuſion of acid or antiſeptic particles are diſſeminated through the parts of a ſhip, they exert their antiſcorbutic efficacy to prevent or deſtroy the influence of putreſcent or corrupt air, and to reſtore it to a wholeſome ſtate: by this practice alſo, the lungs and more tender vitals become ſheathed or armed againſt the reception or inhalation of the volatile particles of putrefaction; ſo that they either are repelled, or elſe intirely change their poiſonous to a harmleſs quality. A man in ſuch armour is ſafe.—Fine graſs hay in rain water, makes a liquor which is perhaps one of the moſt excellent preſervatives againſt, and remedies in, the ſea ſcurvy. It is a pleaſant drink; hay is eaſily preſerved; and it may be made to occupy no great compaſs of room.

A method of making ſea-water potable.

SEA-WATER becomes freſh by making it paſs through marine plants. I took a glaſs ve of an oblong form, and hav partly filled it with ſea-water, I therein a proper quantity of the *marina*, or ſea-weed; the roots ſome of which were naked, quite clear of any foreign bo but to the reſt were ſtill adher the pebbles that ſerved to ſupp them in the ſea. The veſſel be then full, I fitted to it a glaſs-he with its beak, to which I joine receiver, without luting the joi There diſtilled daily from t plants a ſmall quantity of wa very freſh, very potable, and q free from the ill taſte, which wa diſtilled by fire uſually retain.

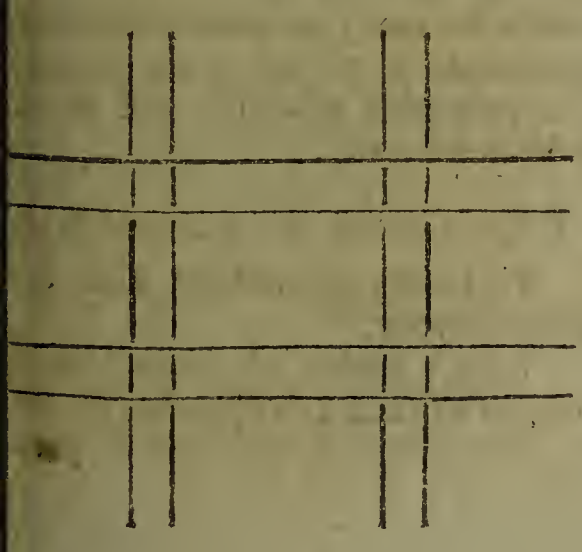
This experiment ſhews the eaſi ſureſt, and moſt natural method making ſea-water freſh, a m ter of ſuch ſingular utility to vigators.

I doubt not but we may f other plants, among thoſe grow either in the ſea or on its ſho which may be more effectual this experiment, and which yi freſh water in greater quantity, rock-ſamphire, the braſſica mari or kali-kind, the ſea-lentil, Some of theſe plants may be tri by examining their growth eithe ſea-water, or earth ſprinkled w it. And hence, in ſome meaſu the conjecture may be very p bable, that the real primitive wa which might have exiſted bef animals and plants, is ſea-wat and that freſh water is, for the m part, indebted for its origin to vapours of plants, the reſpiration animals, and the exhalation of earth, attracted by the heat of ſun.

Chi

hineſe contrivance, by which a perſon, who does not know how to ſwim, may eaſily keep himſelf above water. From a letter to the author of the ſeaman's preſervative.

N the year 1730, I was paſſenger in a ſhip from Batavia to hina, burthen about 400 tons, lled the Pridae, Franciſco Xavier mmander, freighted by Engliſh, hineſe, and Portugueſe. Near e coaſt of China we met one thoſe ſtorms called a Tuftoon, *Tau fong*] or a great wind, which rried away all our maſts, bowrit, and rudder; and in our hold e had ſix feet of water, expectg every moment the ſhip would under.—We conſequently were nſulting our preſervation: the ngliſh and Portugueze ſtood in eir ſhirts only, ready to be thrown ff; but the Chineſe merchants ame upon deck, not in a cork cket, but I will call it a bamboo abit, which had lain ready in their eſts againſt ſuch dangers, and it as thus conſtructed; four bamboos, wo before, and two behind their odies, were placed horizontally, nd projected about 28 inches. heſe were croſſed on each ſide by wo others, and the whole properly cured, leaving a ſpace for their odies; ſo that they had only to put it over their heads, and tie the ſame ſecurely, which was done in two minutes, and we were ſatisfied they could not poſſibly ſink.—The ſhape is given in the foregoing column.



Eaſy method of opening a way to the ſight through turbulent waters.

OPPOSITE to the famous baths of Balarue, on the coaſt of Provence, is *Taur* or *Hill-pond*, ſo called from its lying among hills; the word *Tor* or *Taur*, in the Hebrew, Phenician, and Celtic, ſignifying a mountain or hill: in the middle of it ſtands an inſulated rock, known by the name of *Rocairals*. The foot of this rock, under the water, is covered with *mytuli*, or muſcles, *lepades*, or goats eyes, *balani*, or ſea-acorns, and *echini*, or ſea-urchins, &c. ſtrongly adhering to it. The fiſhermen, for tearing them off, made uſe of an iron hoop, ſomething ſharpened at the upper edge, and faſtened to a pole: with which ſcraping the rock, the fiſh fall into a bag tied round the hoop.

I have been at this ſport, and it gave me an opportunity of obſerving a fact, not unworthy notice. That the labour of ſcraping the rock may the better anſwer, it is neceſſary to diſcern the places where the ſhell-fiſh, and eſpecially the largeſt, moſt abound. This one would think no difficulty, the water being uſually clear: yet it is not ſo eaſy as imagined; the leaſt agitation occaſions a ſimmering formed of undulations, irregularly congeſted on one another, that amidſt theſe inequalities, the rays of light, in that entrance and iſſue, neceſſarily go through many refractions, unequal, and often oppoſite; hence a kind of ſhade on the

the surface of the pond, that objects of a middling bigness, are scarce discernible at the depth only of two feet. To overcome an inconveniency so detrimental to the fishermen's industry, experience has taught them a sure method, which perhaps mere naturalists would never have dreamed of; yet it is only to pour a drop of oil on the place where the fisherman would look. The oil, agitated by the motion of the water, spreads with a surprizing celerity, and by this horizontal dilatation, suppresses and levels the crispated undulations, which obstructed the sight. The fishermen are very dextrous in taking advantage of this calm interval, which is soon over; but they renew it at pleasure, and at little expence, using only a single drop of oil at one time, and that of the worst sort.

This advice throws a light on a passage of Pliny, hist. natural. lib. 2. cap. 103. where that author, after saying, *mare oleo tranquillare*, i. e. that the sea is smoothed by throwing oil on it; he adds, that it is on this account divers carry some in their mouths, and by spurting it out when under water, are capable to see much better. *Et ob id urinantes ore spargere, quoniam mitiget naturum asperam maris, lucemque deportet.*

Method of edulcorating train oil. By Mr. Dossie.

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Strand, July 13, 1761.

ORDERED, that the processes communicated by Mr. R. Dossie, for edulcorating train oil, as now in the possession of the society, be published verbatim, with Mr. Dossie's explanatory notes at the bottom of the page, under his name.

PROCESS the FIRST.

For purifying oil in a moderate degree, without almost any expence.

Take an ounce of chalk, powdered pretty finely, and half an ounce of lime slackened by lying exposed to the air. Put them into a gallon of stinking oil: and having mixed them well together, by stirring, add half a pint of water; and mix that with them, also, by the same means. When they have stood an hour or two, repeat the stirring, and continue the same treatment, at convenient intervals, for two or three days. After which super-add a pint and a half of water, in which an ounce of salt is dissolved; and mix them as the other ingredients, repeating the stirring as before for a day or two. Let the whole then stand at rest; and the water will sink below the oil; and the chalk subside in it to the bottom of the vessel; the oil will become clear, be of a lighter colour, and have considerable less smell: but will not be purified in a manner equally to the effect of the other processes, below given: though as this is done, with the expence only of one ounce of salt, it may be practised advantageously for many purposes: especially preparatory to the next method, the operation of which will be facilitated by it.

PROCESS the SECOND.

To purify oil without heat to a great degree.

Take a gallon of crude stinking oil, or of such as is previously pre-

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ared by the foregoing method, nd add to it an ounce of powdered alk. Stir them well together, veral times, as in the preceding roceſs; and, after they have been ixed ſome hours, or a whole day, dd an ounce of pearl-aſhes, diſſolv- l in four ounces of water; and re- eat the ſtirring as before. After ey have been ſo treated for ſome ours, put in a pint of water, in hich two ounces of ſalt are diſſolv- d, and proceed as before. The l and brine will ſeparate, on anding ſome days: and the oil ill be greatly improved, both in nell and colour. Where a greater urity is required, the quantity of earl-aſhes muſt be increaſed; and ne time, before the addition of the lt and water, prolonged.

If the ſame operation be repeated veral times, diminiſhing at each me the quantity of the ingredients, ne half, the oil may be brought to very light colour, and rendered qually ſweet in ſmell, with the ommon ſpermaceti oil.

By this proceſs, the cod oil may e made to burn; and when it is ſo utrid as not to be fit for any uſe, ther alone or mixt, it may be ſo rrected by the firſt part of the roceſs, as to be equal to that com- only ſold; but where this is prac- ſed, in the caſe of ſuch putrid oil, e half an ounce of chalk, and half ounce of lime.

PROCESS the THIRD.

To purify oil with the aſſiſtance heat, where the greateſt purity is quired, and particularly for the oollen manufacture.

Take a gallon of crude ſtinking l, and mix with it a quarter of an nce of powdered chalk, and a arter of an ounce of lime ſlacken- ed in the air, and ſtir them together; and when they have ſtood ſome hours, add a pint and a half of water, and two ounces of pearl- aſhes; and place them over a fire that will juſt keep the ſimmering, till the oil appear of a light amber colour, and has loſt all ſmell, ex- cept a ſoapy, greaſy, hot ſcent. Then ſuper-add half a pint of water, in which an ounce of common ſalt has been diſſolved; and having boiled them half an hour, pour them into a proper veſſel, and let them ſtand till the ſeparation of the oil, water, and lime, be made, as in the preceding.

Where this operation is perform- ed, to prepare oil for the woollen manufacture, the ſalt may be omit- ted; but the ſeparation of the lime from the oil will be ſlower; and a longer boiling is neceſſary.

If this oil be required ſtill more pure, treat it, after it is ſeparated from the water, &c. according to the ſecond proceſs, with an ounce of chalk, a quarter of an ounce of pearl-aſhes, and half an ounce of ſalt.

PETER TEMPLEMAN, *Secretary.*

Obſervations on the above Proceſſes, by Mr. R. Doſſie.

Obſervations on Proceſs the Firſt.

Firſt, This proceſs may be per- formed on any kind of fiſh or ſeal oil, that is putrid and ſtinking; and will improve it in ſmell, and moſt generally render it of a lighter colour, if before dark and brown. It will, alſo, conduce to the ren- dering thoſe oils fitter for burning profitably, that are in their original ſtate faulty in that point; but it will not meliorate them to the full degree they admit of, even with heat;

heat; and ſhould, therefore, be practiſed only where moderate improvement is required.

Second, After the oil is taken off from the dregs and brine; the dregs which ſwim on the brine ſhould be taken off alſo, and put into another veſſel, of a deep form: and, on ſtanding, particularly if freſh water be added, and ſtirred with them, nearly the whole remaining part of the oil will ſeparate from the foulneſs; or, to ſave this trouble, the dregs, when taken off, may be put to any future quantity of oil, that is to be edulcorated by this method; which will anſwer the ſame end.

Obſervations on Proceſs the Third.

Firſt, This proceſs may be advantageouſly performed on the train oil, called *vitious oil*, and the more putrid and foul it may be, the greater will be the proportionable improvement: eſpecially if there be no mixture of the other kind of fiſh oils, particularly the ſeal, which do not admit of being edulcorated perfectly, by means of heat; but require other methods: but when the vitious oil is pure, however ſtinking it may be, the bad ſmell will be removed by this proceſs, duly executed, and the brown colour changed to a light amber; and theſe qualities will be much more permanent in this, than in any crude fiſh oil: as it will not, on account of the degree of purity to which it is brought, be ſubject to putrify again under a great length of time, whether it be kept open, or in cloſe veſſels. The oil, in this ſtate, will burn away without leaving the leaſt remains of foulneſs in the lamp; and being rendered more fluid than before, will go further when uſed in the woollen manufacture, than an other kind, and be much more eaſi ſcoured from the wool. If, neve theleſs, there be any branches the woollen manufacture, which r quire the uſe of a more thick an unctuous oil, this may be rendere ſo, by adding a proper quanti of tallow or fat; of which a certa proportion will perfectly incorpora with the oil; the fluidity and tran parency being ſtill preſerved, as we as all the other qualities that rend it ſuitable to the intended purpoſ This may be the moſt beneficiall done, by adding a proper quanti of the refuſe greaſe of families, com monly called *kitchen-ſtuff*: which being put to the oil, when moderate ly heated, will immediately diſſolv in it, and let fall all its impuritie or foulneſs to the bottom of th veſſel: and it will be ſo far fro being any way diſadvantageous, tha it will, on the contrary, be profi able to the manufacturer; as ther will be a ſaving of more than on half in the proportion of the kitchen ſtuff employed: as its commo price is not half ſo great, as that o vitious oil; nor one-third of that o the Gallipoly olive oil now uſed.

Secondly, The different qualities and diſpoſition of different parcel of *vitious oil*, with reſpect to edul coration, render various proportion of the ingredients to be uſed neceſ ſary. The quantities ſtated in th above proceſs, are the leaſt, whic will effect the end, in general; an frequently greater will be required but theſe may always be firſt tried and, if it be found, after ſix or eigh hours ſimmering of the mixture that no gradual improvement i making in the ſmell and colour, bu that the oil continues the ſame i thoſe particulars; and remains alſ

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ixed with chalk and lime, and in thick turbid ſtate, a fourth, or ird part of the firſt quantity of earl aſhes ſhould be added; and e ſimmering continued till the oil e perfect. It is proper, as the uantity of the water is leſſened, y the evaporation, to make freſh dditions from time to time, that ere may be always nearly the ori- inal proportion.

Third, if it be inconvenient give the whole time of boiling to- ether, the fire may be ſuffered to o out; and re-kindled at any diſ- nce of time; and if, in ſuch caſe, ſmall proportion of pearl-aſhes, ſſolved in water, be added, and e mixture ſeveral times ſtirred, etween the times of boiling, it ill facilitate the operation.

The time of boiling may be alſo uch ſhortened, if the chalk, lime, d pearl-aſhes be added ſome ys before, and the mixture fre- ently ſtirred; or if oil, previouſly ulcorated, according to proceſs °. 1. be taken, inſtead of crude .

Fourth, The oil remaining in the egs may be recovered by the ſame ans, as are directed for proceſs . 1. in *Obſervation* N°. 2; and hey be duly performed, there will rcely any waſte at all be found in oil by the operation.

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eipt to make Soap without boiling.

ſton, New-England, May 11, 1761.

ET your leaches with hot wa- ter; put 20lb. of greaſe into a tle, with two pails full of ſtrong ; ſet it over the fire until the aſe is well melted; then take a rel, placing it in the yard, or any er open place, where the ſun may come to it, and fill it two thirds full of ſtrong lye, and put the melted greaſe and lye into it, boiling hot, ſtirring it well together with a ſtick, and put in a pail full of weak lye every day, continuing the ſtirring of it until the barrel is full, and in about a week's time you will have excellent ſoap. [*The above method has been tried in this town of Boſton, New-England, and found to exceed any common ſoap hitherto made by boiling, and will not be ſubject to any diſagreeable ſmell by keeping; beſides it will eaſe many worthy families from the confuſion and vexation which uſually attends the making of ſoap in the* old way.]

Method of making Sal Ammoniac in Egypt; as communicated to Dr. Linnæus by his pupil Dr. Haſſelquiſt, who had been lately in thoſe parts. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

SAL Ammoniac is made from the ſoot ariſing from the burnt dung of four-footed animals, that feed only on vegetables.

This dung is collected in the four firſt months of the year when all their cattle, ſuch as oxen, cows, buffaloes, camels, ſheep, goats, horſes, and aſſes, feed on freſh ſpring graſs, which, in Egypt, is a kind of trefoil, or clover, for when they are obliged to feed their cattle on hay, and their camels on bruiſed date kernels, their excrements are not fit for this purpoſe; but when they feed on graſs, the poor people of Egypt are very careful to collect the dung quite freſh, and, for that purpoſe, follow the cattle all day long, in order to collect it as it falls from them; and, if it is too moiſt,

they mix it with chaff, ſtubble, ſhort ſtraw, or duſt, and make it up in the form of cakes, about the ſame ſize and ſhape as it lies on the ground.

Then they fix it to a wall to dry, till it is fit to be burnt.

For want of wood, which none but the rich in Egypt can afford to buy, they burn this dung through the whole country, and ſell a vaſt quantity of it to the ſalt-makers.

The excrements of the camel are not found at all preferable to any other; and its urine is never uſed for this purpoſe, although generally reported ſo by authors.

The ſalt-workers pretend, that the human excrements, and thoſe of goats and ſheep, are preferable to any other.

The months of March and April is the only time they make the ſalt.

Sal Ammoniac is made in the following manner:

They build an oblong oven, about as long again as broad, of brick and moiſt dung, of ſuch a ſize, that the outſide, or flat part of the top of the arch, may hold fifty glaſs veſſels, ten in length, and five in breadth, each veſſel having a cavity left for it in the brick-work of the arch.

Theſe glaſs veſſels are globular, with a neck an inch long, and two inches wide.

Theſe veſſels are of different ſizes, in different ſalt-works, containing from a gallon to two gallons; but in general are about eighteen inches diameter.

They coat each veſſel over with a fine clay (which they find in the Nile) and afterwards with ſtraw; they then fill them two thirds full of ſoot, and put them into their holes on the top of the oven.

They make the fire gentle at firſt, and uſe the afore-mentioned drie dung for the fuel; they increaſ the heat gradually, till they brin it to the higheſt degree, which th workmen call hell-fire, and conti nue it ſo for three days and thre nights together.

When the heat is come to its du degree, the ſmoke ſhews itſelf wit a ſouriſh ſmell, that is not unplea ſant; and, in a little time, the ſa ſticks to the glaſſes, and covers th whole opening. The ſalt continue ſubliming, till the above-mentione time is expired: then they brea the glaſſes, and take out the ſal juſt in the ſame form, and of th ſame ſubſtance, that it is ſent a over Europe.

At each ſalt-work they have glaſs furnace, to melt the old glaſſe and make new ones.

Some account of the late Dr. Godfrey machines for the immediate extin tion of fire; by his grandſon M. Ambroſe Godfrey. And likewi of the trial made of it by the Soc ety for the Encouragement of Art &c. and of another trial made i Sweden, of a ſecret of the ſam kind diſcovered by Mr. Fuches, German phyſician.

SIR,

FREQUENT mention hat been made of an inventio perfected many years ſince, by m late grandfather, for the immedia extinction of fire, of which an e periment is to be made before th Premium Society. The metho or machine, to be employed, co ſiſts of a ſmall portion of gunpowd cloſely confined; which, when an mated by fire, acts by its elaſt force, upon a proper medium, a

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not only divideth it into the minuteſt atoms, but diſperſeth it alſo in every direction, ſo as immediately to extinguiſh any fire within a certain diſtance. This medium is a liquor ſtrongly impregnated with a preparation of antiphlogiſtic principles, which, by their action upon burning materials, extinguiſhes the flames, and reduceth them in general to a ſtate of a black coal; and, by its oppoſite nature to fire, hinders the remaining ſparks, notwithſtanding the admiſſion of the air, from kindling the flames afreſh. By this means the great point is obtained, in giving ſufficient time for totally extinguiſhing any remains of fire.

They who preſume that water only will perform this, will find themſelves greatly miſtaken, as the draught of air will certainly rekindle the neighbouring materials which are very fit to receive a freſh flame, the fire not being extinguiſhed by the quantity of water, but rather (if I may be allowed the philoſophy) by the artful expanſion and rarefaction of its particles. There are ſeveral ſizes of theſe machines, from five to fifty pounds weight, in a portable and rather ſmall compaſs, and may generally be carried to any place where a man can go himſelf.

But though theſe machines will prevent great fires by a timely application, far be it from me to ſay, that they will extinguiſh them after they have reached a frightful height, and ſeveral houſes, perhaps near a whole ſtreet, is in flames. The doors muſt be ſtanding, and acceſs to the building ſafe, otherwiſe no perſon can be ſuppoſed to approach near enough to apply them in a proper manner. Every fire has its beginning, for the moſt part, in ſome apartment; and as ſoon as diſcovered, the family, inſtead of loſing all preſence of mind, ſhould immediately apply one or more of theſe machines; which will then fully anſwer the intention. The proper time of applying them, ſuppoſes that they are ready at hand. It will be in vain to think of fetching them from any conſiderable diſtance, as it will then be too late for them to perform any important ſervice, except indeed being the probable means of ſaving ſome adjacent houſe, by extinguiſhing the flames as often as they break out, till the building firſt on fire is totally conſumed, and by falling into ruins, leaves the other in perfect ſafety.

Such are the effects of theſe machines. It is with pleaſure, therefore, that I obey the commands of the Premium Society, in ſubmitting the invention to a fair experiment.

Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden. I am, &c.
AMB. GODFREY.

On the 19th of May 1761, at noon, Mr. Godfrey's moſt valuable experiment for extinguiſhing fire, was tried in the houſe erected for that purpoſe, near Mary-le-bone. Their royal highneſſes the duke of York, prince William Henry, prince Henry Frederick, a great number of perſons of rank and diſtinction, and many of the learned world, gave their attendance upon this ſingular occaſion. The houſe, which is of brick, conſiſts of three rooms, one above another, a ſtair-caſe, chimney, lath and plaiſter-cielings, and a kind of wainſcotting round the rooms, of rough deal. Exactly at twelve o'clock the ground room, and that up one pair of ſtairs, were ſet on fire, by lighting the faggots and

ſhavings laid in there for that purpoſe: in about fifteen minutes the wainſcot of the under room was thought to be ſufficiently in flames, and three of the machines were thrown in; which, by almoſt immediate and ſudden exploſions, inſtantaneouſly extinguiſhed the flames, and the very ſmoke in that apartment in a few minutes totally diſappeared. By this time, the firemen, &c. who had the care of throwing in the machines, gave an alarm that the ſtair-caſe had taken fire, and that it was neceſſary directly to go to work upon the next room, which was accordingly done, and with the ſame effect. The experiment, however, hitherto did not univerſally ſatisfy; in the laſt inſtance more eſpecially it was thought to be too haſtily put in execution; and the populace, without-ſide the paling, who were ſuppoſed to amount to near 20,000, and whoſe curioſity, from the very nature of their ſituation, remained much diſſatisfied, began to grow rather riotous, and talked of a ſecond bottle-conjurer. For the ſake of the experiment, therefore, and to remove all manner of doubt, Mr. Godfrey conſented to a third experiment in the upper room, which was entirely of wood. The flames were now ſuffered to get to a conſiderable height, and even the window frames deſtroyed, before the machines were thrown in, which, however, anſwered exactly as the former had done; and, being quite in ſight of the out-ſtanders, met with that univerſal approbation which ſo noble an invention, it is hoped, will be found deſerving of.

The experiment, thus made by Mr. Godfrey's preparation for extinguiſhing fires, calls to remembrance, that, in the year 1734, the ſtates of Sweden offered a premium of 20,000 crowns for the beſt invention of ſtopping the progreſs of accidental fires; when one Mr. Fuches, a German phyſician, a man of experience in his profeſſion, made a preparation for that end, and the experiment was tried on a houſe built on purpoſe, of dry fir, at Legard iſland; in the buildings were placed ſeveral tubs of tar and pitch, and a great quantity of chips, all which were ſet on fire; flames iſſuing through the top of the houſe, windows, &c. when he threw in one of the barrels containing the preparation, which immediately quenched the flames; a ſecond barrel entirely cleared the ſmoke away; and the whole was executed to the ſatisfaction of the ſpectators, and to the no ſmall ſatisfaction of the inventor, who was about to return home, when unexpectedly the flames broke out again, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a ſmall quantity of combuſtible matter being introduced, and ſet on fire ſecretly by ſome malicious perſon. Upon this the wrong headed mob fell upon Mr. Fuches, and beat him moſt unmercifully, ſo that he narrowly eſcaped with his life. He ſoon after left the country, and never could be prevailed on (though ſtrongly perſuaded by ſome of the moſt eminent citizens) to return.

It is ſaid, another experiment of the ſame kind was tried this year (1761) in Holland; but rendered abortive through the perverſeneſs of the populace.

Theſe machines of Mr. Godfrey's, it is evident, would be of great uſe in extinguiſhing fires on ſhipboard, and might be conſidered as a no leſs neceſ-

neceſſary part of a ſhip's lading, than her ſtores or ammunition.

Uſe of gunpowder for extinguiſhing fires in chimnies.

IT is well known that the inner parts of chimnies eaſily take fire; the ſoot that kindles therein emits a greater flame, according as the tunnel is more elevated; becauſe the inferior air feeds the fire. If this air could therefore be ſuppreſſed, the fire would be ſoon extinguiſhed. In order to this, ſome diſcharge a piſtol into the chimney, which produces no effect; others lay under the chimney a copper full of water; but the vapours that riſe from it, far from extinguiſhing the fire, ſeem to give it new force. Water thrown into the chimney at top is equally of no effect, becauſe it comes down through the middle of the tunnel, and not along the ſides. It would be more adviſeable to ſtop with dung the upper orifices of the tunnel for quenching the fire. But the ſureſt and readieſt method is, to take a little gunpowder, and having humected it with ſpittle for binding it, to form it into ſmall maſſes, and ſo throw it into the hearth of the chimney. When it is burnt, and has produced a conſiderable vapour, a ſecond, afterwards a third, are thrown, and ſo on, as much as is neceſſary. In a little time the fire is extinguiſhed, and, as it were, choaked by this vapour; and cakes of inflamed ſoot are ſeen to fall from the tunnel, till at laſt not the leaſt veſtige of fire appears.

On the nature of glaſs muſic, lately come into ſuch vogue; with ſome propoſals for improving it.

BESIDES thoſe tones which every elaſtic ſtring produces by a vibration of all its parts, it is capable of another ſett of tones, in which only a part of the ſtring is ſuppoſed to vibrate. Theſe ſounds are produced by the lighteſt touches, either by air, as in Oſwald's lyre, or by rubbing the bow in the ſofteſt manner on the ſtring of a fiddle.

Analagous to theſe ſounds are thoſe produced by bells; in thoſe laſt, beſides thoſe tones produced by their elliptical vibrations, there are a ſett of tones which may be brought out by gently rubbing their edges, and in which the whole inſtrument does not appear to vibrate in all its parts, as before.

Take, for inſtance, a bell finely poliſhed at the edges, or, what will perhaps be more convenient, a drinking glaſs; let the edges be as free from any thing oily as poſſible; then, by moiſtening the finger in water (I have found allum-water to be beſt) and rubbing it circularly round the edge of the glaſs, you will at length bring out the tone referred to.

This note is poſſeſſed of infinite ſweetneſs; it has all the excellencies of the tone of a bell, without its defects. It is loud, has a ſufficient body, is capable of being ſwelled, and continued at pleaſure; and, beſides, has naturally that vibratory ſoftening which muſicians endeavour to imitate, by mixing with the note to be played a quarter tone from below.

To vary theſe tones, nothing more is required than to procure

ſeveral bells or glaſſes of different tones, tuned as nearly as poſſible, which may be done by thinning the edges of either; or, for immediate ſatisfaction, the glaſſes may be tuned by pouring in water; the more water is poured in, the graver the tone will be.

Let us ſuppoſe then a double octave of thoſe glaſſes, thus tuned, to be procured. Any common tune may be executed by the fingers rubbing upon each glaſs ſucceſſively; and this I have frequently done, without the leaſt difficulty, only chuſing thoſe tunes which are ſlow and eaſy. Here then are numbers of delicates tones, with which muſicians have been, till very lately, unacquainted; and the only defect is, that they cannot be made to follow each other with that celerity and eaſe which is requiſite for melody. In order to remedy this, I took a large drinking glaſs, and by means of a wheel and a gut, as in the electrical machine, made it to turn upon its axis with a moderately quick but equable motion; then moiſtening the finger as before, nothing more was required than merely to touch the glaſs at the edge, without any other motion, in order to bring out the tone.

Inſtead of one glaſs only turning in this manner, if the whole number of glaſſes were ſo fixed as to keep continually turning, by means of a wheel, it follows, that upon every touch of the finger a note would be expreſſed; and thus, by touching ſeveral glaſſes at once, an harmony of notes might be produced, as in an harpſichord.

As I write rather to excite, than ſatisfy the curious, I ſhall not pretend to direct the various ways this number of glaſſes may be contrived to turn; it may be ſufficient to ſay that if the glaſſes are placed in th ſegment of a circle, and then ſtrop, as in a cutler's wheel, b ſuppoſed to go round them all, th whole number will by this mean be made to turn, by means of wheel.

Inſtead of the finger, I have ap plied moiſtened leather to the edg of the glaſs, in order to bring ou the tone; but, from want of a pro per elaſticity, this did not ſucceed I tried cork, and this anſwere every purpoſe of the finger; bu made the tone much louder than th finger could do. Inſtead therefo of the finger, if a number of cork could be ſo contrived as to fa with a proper degree of preſſure o the edge of the glaſs, by means keys like the jacks of an organ, is evident that in ſuch a caſe a ne and a tolerably perfect inſtrumen would be produced; not ſo lou indeed as ſome, but infinitely mo melodious than any.

The mouths of the glaſſes bells uſed in this experiment ſhoul not reſemble the mouth of a trum pet, but ſhould rather come fo ward with a perpendicular edg The corks uſed in this caſe ſhoul be ſmooth, even, free from tho blemiſhes which are uſually foun in them, and at the ſame time th more elaſtic the better.

This is but a ſhort account; m deſign being to put ſome who ha more leiſure and abilities upon pr ſecuting the completion of this i ſtrument, the hint of which I ow to a very ingenious and learne friend, whoſe ſuperiority of know ledge is his ſmalleſt merit.

Your's,

M.

[*No notice is taken in the above account of the late Mr. Puckeridge, who entertained the town the beginning of the winter, 1759, by playing some fine pieces of muſic on a ſet of glaſſes tuned by water, and producing thoſe ſweeteſt of tones by mere rubbing on the edge of the glaſſes with a wet finger. Since his death there has been an inſtrument compoſed of glaſſes, but on a better and much more convenient form than that he uſed, or than that propoſed in the above account, which was contrived by a gentleman in London, who ſhewed it to his friends long before the above account was publiſhed.*]

Part of a letter from Paris, giving an account of a new wall-paint.

I Can't forbear adding to this letter already ſo long, an invention which takes mightily here. There will now be no longer need of ſcraping old buildings, an artiſt having invented what he calls *peinture à muraille*, a wall-paint, which being laid on a ſtone, however old or marred, immediately gives it all the appearance of newneſs, and neither the air nor wet will affect it ſooner than if it were freſh taken out of the quarry. A trial of this paint has been made above a year ago, on an old pillar at the Louvre; and ſeveral times it has been rubbed and waſhed with a ſponge, without the leaſt impreſſion made on the paint; what is more, ſome ſpecimens of it have been left to lie in water a conſiderable time, others under a ſpout, or expoſed to the froſt for ſome months, yet the paint ſtood the teſt of all; it has, if the expreſſion may be allowed me, all poſſible fixedneſs. After ſuch trials, the diſcovery muſt be applauded as effectual; and uſeful it is, as, beſides ſaving money and time, there will be no neceſſity of weakening old edifices, and chiefly hurting the ſculpture by ſcraping them, this water-paint impregnating the ſtone without leaving any incruſtation; but a deciſive proof of its value is the following certificate of the Academy of Architecture: "Meſſ. Aubry and Perronnet, architects to H. M. being commiſſioned by the Academy to examine the water-paint, of which the Sieur Vallée has made trials at the Louvre in June, 1759, and on the front of a private houſe, in Sentier-ſtreet, for giving old buildings a laſting appearance of newneſs; and they having in their report certified, that it gives to the oldeſt and moſt decayed buildings a ſightly air; and that, if as ſolid as to them it appeared, it muſt be exceedingly uſeful, eſpecially for the outward facings of large edifices, the ſurface of the old parts of which were frequently retouched with the chiſſel to make them look like the new; which was a great deal more chargeable than this colouring of the Sieur Vallée, and required infinitely more time: that, beſides, in ſome caſes, ſuch freſhenings were detrimental, injuring the decorations, and altering their firſt properties, which muſt be allowed an objection of ſome weight againſt thoſe operations; the ſociety has approved the Sieur Vallée's new wall-water paints.

"I the underwritten, perpetual ſecretary of the royal academy of architecture, certify the above to be a true extract from the regiſter of the ſaid academy.

CAMUS.

A liquor to wash old deeds and writings, &c. whereby they are rendered as legible as when first wrote. Communicated by Mr. Holmes, keeper of the records in the Tower.

TAKE five or six galls, bruise them, and put them into about a pint of the very best white wine; let it stand in the sun two days, you will by trial soon see whether it is too strong or too small; dip a brush into it, and wash the part wanted to be cleared up.

Description of a portable apparatus for examining all metalline and mineral ores, on the spot where they are found, by which mineral searches in such mountains where we ought to look for these natural productions, are greatly facilitated. In a letter from Dr. W. Linden, *M. D. to* John Bevis, *M. D. A. R. B. S.*

THIS apparatus consists of a double pair of forge bellows, a lamp, and a box made of good strong crucible, or Stourbridge clay, such as the smelting-pots of the glass-house are made of.

The bellows are of a common size, the extreme measure 30 inches long, and a foot or 12 inches broad; they must be made very strong and powerful, so as to blow with as much force as possible.

The box is within about 6 inches deep, and about 4 inches diameter; in the front just in the middle a hole is contrived in such a manner as to receive the flame of the lamp which by the bellows is to be played upon the matter or mineral to be tried, and in the bottom of the box is made a bed for charcoal, joined as close as possible, so that it has the appearance of one piece. The cover of this box is within half an inch as big as the lower part, but the six inches within are from the top o the cover to the bottom of the box the cover is also filled with charcoa in the same manner as the bottom that the matter to be assayed may b placed between the coals; for whic purpose, with a knife, a suitabl place is made in the charcoal, o the top, and on each side of th small holes, for vent.

The lamp is made of iron, an must have a very good wick, at leas an inch thick; if thicker, it i better, must be well supplied wit oil or grease, and there must be als some oil or grease put between th charcoal, with the matter you in tend to try.

Any flux may be made use of but the best, in this way of trying all kind of minerals, is borax pow dered, to which one eighth part o mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. is to b added and well mixed.

When the ore or mineral is in th box between the coals with the flux, then place the burning-lamp before the hole in such a manner that th flame may easily reach it, and, wit the bellows, blow all the flame up on it; continue thus blowing til you see all the stuff you try in a li quid state; then let it cool, and examine the product.

N. B. Before you begin the ope ration with the lamp and bellows, the cover of the box must be fasten ed upon it, with an iron wire o screw made on purpose for it. In this manner all minerals may b proved, and their contents discover ed with the greatest certainty; but by this means it cannot be ascer tained what quantity they yield, that knowledge must be obtained from regular assays; the chief utility of this apparatus is, to discover whether the mineral is worth a re gular assay.

ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES.

A diſquiſition on the cuſtom of burning the dead.

SIR Thomas Brown, in his ſpirited treatiſe, entitled, *Hydriotaphia*, accidentally introduces the ancient uſage of burning the dead. It were to be wiſhed, that he, and all thoſe who preceded him in the diſquiſition of ſo abſtruſe a theme, had conſidered the ſubject, with a little more attention. One general error ſeems to have been adopted; that by ſuch a precipitate diſſolution, the æthereal flame, or ſoul of man, was purified by its diſunion from the groſs and ſervile bandage of matter. Heraclitus, it ſeems, was the firſt expoſitor of this doctrine; by whoſe means the practice became general in every region of Greece. According to him, fire was the predominant principle in the human brick; and that therefore, by the reduction of the body to its firſt principles, the purity and incorruptibility of its magiſterial parts were, by ſuch means, better preſerved. To this purpoſe is Euripides, in ſpeaking of Clytæmneſtra,

—πυρὶ καθήγνισαι δέμας,

There was indeed another opinion, which had its foundation in policy; which was, that by burning the body, all rage and malice, the general iſſues of hatred and enmity, which often ſurvived their object, were checked and prevented. But as this reaſon grew out of the cuſtom, eſtabliſhed a long time before; ſo the cuſtom, in its original, grew out of reaſons, previous to thoſe beforementioned. 'Tis matter of ſurprize, that ſo ingenious a writer as Sir Thomas Brown ſhould have imbibed the general opinion; and not rather have corrected it, by expatiating a little farther into that fruitful ſoil, where they would ſoon have diſcovered a clearer proſpect.

Two conſiderations then will ariſe here. The firſt relates to the antiquity, and the ſecond to the intention of this cuſtom. Its antiquity riſes as high as the Theban war; where we are told of the great ſolemnity that accompanies this ceremony at the pyre of Menœceus and Archemorus, who were cotemporary with Jair, the eighth judge of Iſrael. Homer abounds with funeral obſequies of this nature. Pentheſilea *, queen of the Amazons, we find, underwent this fiery diſſolution. In the inward regions of Aſia, the practice was of very ancient date, and the continuance long; for we are told, that in the reign of Julian, the king of Chionia † burnt his ſon's body, and repoſited the aſhes in a ſilver urn. Coeval almoſt with the firſt inſtances of this kind in the Eaſt, was the practice in the weſtern parts of the world ‡. The Herulians, the Getes, and Thracians, had all along obſerved it; and its antiquity was as

* Q. Calaber, lib. 1. † Ammianus Marcellinus.
‡ Arnoldis Montanis L. L. Gyraldus.

great, with the Celtæ, Sarmatians, and other neighbouring nations.

Under the second consideration, then, cannot we turn up, and examine the earth a little about the roots of this custom, and see if they do not spread further than general observation has hitherto gone? Can we not deduce this pyral construction, the *supremos honores* of this kind, from our own feelings? Yes—the custom has its foundation laid deep in nature. An anxious fondness to preserve the memory of the great and good, the dear friend, and the near relation, was the sole motive that prevailed, in the institution of this solemnity. Wherefore Heraclitus, when he spoke of fire, as the master-principle in all things (the custom of burning bodies existing long before his time), could not be supposed to lay down this doctrine, as a reason for this custom, but as a persuasion, to ease the minds of those, who thought there was too much barbarity and inhumanity in the practice of it. Let us see, if the antients do not furnish us with symptoms of this tenderness. In Homer we see this confirmed.

——καὶ πάννυχος ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς
Χρυσέῃ ἐκ κρητῆρος, ἔχων δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον,
Οἶνον ἀφυσσάμενος χαμάδις χέε, δεῦε δὲ γαῖαν,
Ψυχὴν κικλήσκων Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο.
Iliad Ψ.

At Hector's funeral, the preservation of the ashes was the principal concern of the friends and relations that attended.

Πρῶτον μὲν κατα πυρκαϊὴν σβέσαν αἰθοπι οἴνῳ
Πᾶσάν, ὁπόσσον ἔπεσχε πυρὸς μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα.
Ὀστέα λευκὰ λέγοντο κασίγνητοι, ἑταῖροί τε.
Iliad Ω. 79

The ashes, when collected a reposited in an urn, were preserv as a memorial of the goodness greatness of the party deceased, an example to excite the same a dour in the minds of those w survived. These were kept in som convenient place, in the house the next relation or friend. Achi les, we find, had the remains of h dear Patroclus in his tent.

Ἐν κλισίῃσι δὲ θέντες ἐανῷ λίνῳ κάλυψα
Iliad Ψ. 25

Tibullus introduces the san custom, where he speaks of t mother's absence, whose duty it h been to have preserved her son remains.

——*Non hic mihi Mater,*
Quæ legat in mœstos ossa perus sinus.

Thus it appears, that the redu tion of the body to ashes, the urn incloſure of those ashes, the fr quent contemplation of them in t urn, were thought good expedien to keep alive the memory of thos who were in their lives most consp cuous in the walk of fame. The were the springs, from whence th custom issued. In the celebrated i stance of Artemisia, the fondne extended almost to a deification. case this, not unlike what we exp rience in our own times: when lock of hair, a ring, a seal, whic was the property of a deceas friend, and which we have in o possession, is looked upon with r verence, and a peculiar pleasure the contemplation.

E. Bochart
T

The antiquity of drinking healths.

IT was a cuſtom among the Greeks, and from them deriv-d, like many others, eſpecially of he religious kind, among the Ro-ans, to make libations, to pour ut wine, and even to drink wine n honour of the Gods. Sometimes his ceremony was introduced to heir meals, but, in their more ſo-emn entertainments, it was per-ormed in the interval preceding he *menſæ ſecundæ*, which anſwers o our ſecond courſe, or the deſert.

This manner of venerating the Gods often occurs in the claſſics, nd conſequently is too well known o want any farther enlargement.

Servius and Potter, with other cholialts and antiquarians, may nable us to harangue very copi-uſly over the glaſs, on theſe de-out effuſions.

The grateful cuſtom of drinking o the health of our benefactors, r of our acquaintance, is of a more obſcure origin, though num-erleſs inſtances of it are to be ſeen n the Grecian poets and hiſtorians, o leſs than in the Roman writers. Ovid, that eaſy and luxuriant ge-ius, that happy proficient in all he literature his age afforded, in-roduces this uſage in his meta-morphoſes, as of a very ancient date among the Greeks. The Athenians, on the arrival of The-eus from killing the Minotaurus, according to him, made public re-oicings, attended with a pompous ntertainment, in which they con-gratulate his ſafe arrival, and en-arge on his unparalleled exploits, which intitled him to a divine im-mortality.

Here then is the cuſtom of drink-ing to the health and proſperity of ſuperiors, by whom we have been benefited, or of our equals, with whom we live in reciprocal friend-ſhip, in vogue among the Grecians, ſo early as Theſeus, in thoſe remote ages, which are diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory by the ſplendid appellation of the heroic ages; that is, many centuries before the commencement of the Chriſtian æra. Neither, like us, were they wanting to pay this regard to ſtrangers or foreign-ers of eminent rank and merit.

Aſconius, explaining the mean-ing of *more Græco bibere* (drinking after the manner of the Greeks), ſays, that it was their cuſtom, in their libations, firſt to pay their devotions to the Gods, and then mention their friends in terms of eſteem and affection, and wiſhes for their proſperity. Every time they venerated the Gods, or wiſhed health to their friends, it was in neat wine: nay, it was indiſpenſable to this religious ceremony, for ſuch it was accounted, to drink *merum*, that is, wine, not only undiluted with water, but without any other of the mixtures then uſed, as ſaf-fron, honey, &c.

Libations were eſteemed more reſpectful than drinking to the ho-nour of the Gods, or welfare of their friends; and poſſibly from this diſtinction may be derived the omiſſion of drinking to the healths of illuſtrious perſonages, eſpecially where the nobility are not ſo near on a level with the commonalty, as they are in our well-conſtituted country.

The Roman gallants uſed to take off as many glaſſes to their miſ-treſſes, as there were letters in her name,

name, according to Martial, who says,

'Let six full cups to Nævia's health go round,
'And fair Tustina's be with seven crown'd.

An account of the first instruments for measuring time, introduced into Rome. From M. D'Arnay's Private Life of the Romans.

THE Romans were near four hundred and sixty years, without knowing any other division of the day than morning, noon, and night. The laws of the twelve tables even mention only sun-rise and sun-set; it was not till some years afterwards that an officer of the councils proclaimed mid-day aloud, which the Romans then distinguished only in fine weather, and by the height of the sun.

Pliny reports, on the credit of an ancient author, that the first instrument which the Romans had to divide the hours was a sun dial, which L. Papirius Cursor placed in the court of the temple of Quirinus, twelve years before the war against Pyrrhus: but he seems to doubt the truth of this relation. He weakens it himself; and to give something more certain and better acknowledged, he says, after Varro, that it was during the first Punic war that the first dial was exposed to public view at Rome, and placed upon a column of the tribunal of harangues. Marcus Valerius Messala brought it from Sicily after the taking of Catana thirty years after Papirius, the year of Rome 477.

Although this dial, drawn for the latitude of Catana, which was different from that of Rome, could not shew the hours justly; yet imperfect as it was, the Rom conformed to it for the space ninety-nine years, till Quintus M cus Philippus, who was Cen with Paulus Æmilius, gave th another more exact. This, of the acts of his censorship, was t which obtained him the great applause. These sorts of clo were of use only in the day, and clear weather. Scipio Nasica, f years after, in the year of Ro 595, first brought into use, a placed under cover, a water-cloc which shewed the hours equally day and night. There were twel in the day, and as many in t night, without distinction of se sons.

Vitruvius attributes the inventi of water clocks, to Cresibius, a n tive of Alexandria; he lived und the two first Ptolemys. The R mans had different kinds of ther which marked the hours in diffe ent ways. They called them *h rologium hibernum*, winter clock, a sometimes also *horologium nocturnu* night clock, in opposition to th dials, which were of no use in th night, and of very little in winte when the rays of the sun are ofte intercepted by clouds.

To form an idea of these clock we may conceive a pretty large ba son filled with water, which, by little hole contrived in the bottom emptied itself into another vessel o nearly the same capacity, in th space of twelve hours; and wher the water, rising gradually, brough up perpendicularly a bit of cork or the figure of a genius pointin to the hours, which were marke one above another on columns o pilasters.

Thes

Theſe clocks were different from
oſe which the ancients called
epſydra. This was a glaſs filled
th water, of a pyramidal figure,
form of a cone. The baſe was
rced, the upper orifice very nar-
v, and lengthened into a point;
the water fwam a piece of cork,
ring a needle to mark the hours
ced along the vaſe, by deſcend-
gradually as it ran out.
Dials, Clepſydra, and water-
cks were all the Romans knew.
ey were ignorant of the uſe of
cks with wheels. As uſeful as
y are, many ages paſſed before
art of making them was diſco-
red. We are even uncertain of
time, and the author of that in-
tion. The preſent which the
lif Aaron Rachid made to Char-
ain of a ſtriking clock, was
ked on as a wonder. Æginard
s, that it was a water-clock,
ich marked the hours by the fall
ſome balls of metal upon a bell.
by ſome figures of men, which
ned and ſhut certain doors con-
ved in the clock, according to
number of the hours.

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a medal of the emperor Claudius, hitherto unexplained.

Ooking lately into the cabinet
of a curious friend, I found
edal, which, to the beſt of my
embrance, has not hitherto been
lained. It immediately recalled
my mind a piece of hiſtory,
ich points out the occaſion of
being ſtruck, and fully ſhews
deſign of it. The medal is of
emperor Claudius, the type and
end thus:

T. CLAVDIVS, CAESAR, AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Caput Claudii nud. b. LIBERTAS AVGUSTA. Figura muliebris ſtans, dextra tenens pileum.

What renders this medal the more diſtinguiſhed, is, that the word *libertas* is not to be found on any imperial medal before; and how it ſhould ſtart up at the time when the thing it ſignified had ſo long been loſt, makes it more deſerving our inquiry.

All hiſtorians agree, that the conſpiracy againſt Caius Caligula, the predeceſſor of Claudius, was entirely of a private nature, altogether the effect of reſentment of ill uſage to the conſpirators, particularly to Chærea, tribune of the Prætorian court. His death, therefore, cauſed the utmoſt confuſion among all degrees of people at Rome, as the imperial government was at an end by no ſucceſſor immediately appearing, *neque conjurati cuiqam imperium deſtinaverunt.* Suet. in Calig. c. 60. At this favourable juncture, the ſpirit of liberty, though ſo long depreſſed, began to diſcover and exert itſelf. The conſuls and ſenate appeared unanimous in aſſerting the common liberty; and, as a public proof of their intentions, they met, as in the days of the republic, in the capitol, which had never been done ſince the dictatorſhip of Julius Cæſar, when ſome voted to aboliſh intirely the memory of the Cæſars, and to pull down the temples dedicated to them. Thus far Suetonius. Many more intereſting particulars are related by Joſephus, Antiq. Judaic. lib. 19. He gives us the noble ſpirited oration of Sentius Saturninus, one of the conſuls, exhorting and imploring the

ſenate

ſenate to improve the preſent opportunity of reſtoring liberty to their country: he adds, that when Chærea, as præfect of the Prætorian cohort, to ſhow his ſenſe of the ſupreme power being reſtored to the conſuls, went to them for the word (which, for near an hundred years before, had been given by the emperors), they gave the word *liberty*.

Though the military power ſoon over-awed the ſenate, and daſhed all the hopes of the common people (elated with the view of once again having a ſhare of power) by making Claudius emperor, yet ſuch bold proofs of the general love and deſire of liberty, could never be forgotten by the old man, whoſe former ſcenes of life and natural temper combined to make the diſtinguiſhing part of his character to be diſtruſt and timidity, *nihil æque quam timidus ac diffidens fuit*. Suet. Claud. ſec. 35.

It was therefore natural for him to uſe every art to endeavour to perſuade the people their liberty was as great under an *Auguſtus*, as under magiſtrates in a republic of their own chuſing. With this view, beyond all doubt, the medal with LIBERTAS AUGUSTUS was ſtruck.

Hertfordſhire, Aug. 1761.

A diſſertation concerning the antiquity &c. of the poems of Oſſian, the ſon of Fingal; lately collected and tranſlated from the Galic language into Engliſh, by Mr. MACPHERSON. *In a diſcourſe prefixed to that work.*

INquiries into the antiquities of nations afford more pleaſure than any real advantage to mankind. The ingenious may form ſyſtems of hiſtory on probabilities and a few facts; but, at a great diſtance of time, their accounts muſt be vague and uncertain. The infancy of ſtates and kingdoms is deſtitute of great events, as of the means of tranſmitting them to poſterity. The arts of poliſhed life, by which alone facts can be preſerved with certainty, are the production of a well formed community. It is then hiſtorians begin to write, and public tranſactions to be worthy remembrance. The actions of former times are left in obſcurity, or magnified by uncertain tradition. Hence it is that we find ſo much of the marvellous in the origin of every nation; poſterity being always ready to believe any thing, however fabulous, that reflects honour on their anceſtors. The Greeks and Romans were remarkable for this weakneſs. They ſwallowed the moſt abſurd fables concerning the high antiquities of their reſpective nations. Good hiſtorians however, roſe very early among them, and tranſmited, with luſtre, their great actions to poſterity. It is to them that they owe that unrivalled fame they now enjoy, while the great actions of other nations are involved in fables, or loſt in obſcurity. The Celtic nations afford a ſtriking inſtance of this kind. They, though once the maſters of Europe, from the mouth of the river Oby, in Ruſſia, to Cape Finiſterre, the weſtern point of Gallicia in Spain *, are very little mentioned in hiſtory. They truſted their fame to tradition and the ſongs of their bards, which, by the viciſſitude

* Plin lib. 6.

hum

uman affairs, are long ſince loſt. heir ancient language is the only onument that remains of them; nd the traces of it being found in aces ſo widely diſtant of each her, ſerves only to ſhew the ex- nt of their ancient power, but rows very little light on their ſtory.

Of all the Celtic nations, that hich poſſeſſed old Gaul is the moſt nowned; not perhaps on account worth ſuperior to the reſt, but r their wars with a people who d hiſtorians to tranſmit the fame their enemies, as well as their n, to poſterity. Britain was firſt opled by them, according to the ſtimony of the beſt authors *; its uation, in reſpect to Gaul, makes e opinion probable; but what ts it beyond all diſpute, is, that e ſame cuſtoms and language pre- iled among the inhabitants of both the days of Julius Cæſar †.

The colony from Gaul poſſeſſed emſelves, at firſt, of that part of itain which was next to their n country; and ſpreading north- rd, by degrees, as they increaſed numbers, peopled the whole nd. Some adventurers, paſſing er from thoſe parts of Britain that e within ſight of Ireland, were founders of the Iriſh nation: ich is a more probable ſtory an the idle fables of Mileſian and allician colonies. || Diodorus Si- lus mentions it as a thing well own in his time, that the inha- ants of Ireland were originally itons; and his teſtimony is un- eſtionable, when we conſider, at, for many ages, the language d cuſtoms of both nations were ſame.

Tacitus was of opinion, that the ancient Caledonians were of Ger- man extract. By the language and cuſtoms which always prevailed in the North of Scotland, and which are undoubtedly Celtic, one would be tempted to differ in opinion from that celebrated writer. The Germans, properly ſo called, were not the ſame with the ancient Cel- tæ. The manners and cuſtoms of the two nations were ſimilar; but their language different ‡. The Germans are the genuine deſcen- dants of the ancient Daæ, afterwards well known by the name of Daci, and paſſed originally into Europe by the way of the northern coun- tries, and ſettled beyond the Da- nube, towards the vaſt regions of Tranſilvania, Wallachia, and Mol- davia; and from thence advanced by degrees into Germany. The Celtæ, it is certain, ſent many co- lonies into that country, all of whom retained their own laws language and cuſtoms ‡; and it is of them, if any colonies came from Germany into Scotland, that the an- cient Caledonians were deſcended.

But whether the Caledonians were a colony of the Celtic Ger- mans, or the ſame with the Gauls that firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of Bri- tain, is a matter of no moment at this diſtance of time. Whatever their origin was, we find them very numerous in the time of Julius Agricola, which is a preſumption that they were long before ſettled in the country. The form of their government was a mixture of ari- ſtocracy and monarchy; as it was in all the countries where the Druids bore the chief ſway. This order of

* Cæſ. l. 5. Tac. Agric. l. 1. c. 2. † Cæſ. Pom. Mel. Tacitus. || Diod. . l. 5. ‡ Strabo, l. 7. ‡ Cæſ. l. 6. Liv. l. 5. Tac. de Mor. Germ.

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men seems to have been formed on the same system with the Dactyli Idæi and Curetes of the ancients. Their pretended intercourse with heaven, their magic and divination, were the same. The knowledge of the Druids in natural causes, and the properties of certain things, the fruit of the experiments of ages, gained them a mighty reputation among the people. The esteem of the populace soon increased into a veneration for the order; which a cunning and ambitious tribe of men took care to improve to such a degree, that they, in a manner, ingrossed the management of civil, as well as religious matters. It is generally allowed that they did not abuse this extraordinary power; the preserving their character of sanctity was so essential to their influence, that they never broke out into violence or oppression. The chiefs were allowed to execute the laws, but the legislative power was entirely in the hands of the Druids *. It was by their authority that the tribes were united, in times of the greatest danger, under one head. This temporary king, or Vergobretus †, was chosen by them, and generally laid down his office at the end of the war. These priests enjoyed long this extraordinary privilege among the Celtic nations, who lay beyond the pale of the Roman empire. It was in the beginning of the second century that their power among the Caledonians began to decline. The poems that celebrate Trathal and Cormac, ancestors to Fingal, are full of particulars concerning the fall of the Druids, which account for the total silence concerning their religion in the poems that are now given to the public.

The continual wars of the Ca donians against the Romans hi dered the nobility from initiati themselves, as the custom forme was, into the order of the Druic The precepts of their religion w confined to a few, and were r much attended to by a people inu ed to war. The Vergobretus, chief magistrate, was chosen wit out the concurrence of the hiera chy, or continued in his office gainst their will. Continual pow strengthened his interest among t tribes, and enabled him to se down, as hereditary to his posterit the office he had only received hir self by election.

On occasion of a new war again the *King of the World*, as the poet emphatically call the Roman em peror, the Druids, to vindicate th honour of the order, began to r sume their ancient privilege chusing the Vergobretus. Garma the son of Trano, being depute by them, came to the grandfath of the celebrated Fingal, who w then Vergobretus, and commande him, in the name of the whole o der, to lay down his office. Upo his refusal, a civil war commence which soon ended in almost the to tal extinction of the religious ord of the Druids. A few that remain ed, retired to the dark recesses o their groves, and the caves the had formerly used for their medi tations. It is then we find the in the *circle of stones*, and unheede by the world. A total disregar for the order, and utter abhorrenc of the Druidical rites, ensued. Un der this cloud of public hate, a that had any knowledge of the re ligion of the Druids became ex tinct, and the nation fell into th

* Cæs. l. 6. † Fergubreth, *the man to judge.*

la

t degree of ignorance of their rites d ceremonies.

It is no manner of wonder then, at Fingal and his ſon Oſſian make little, if any, mention of the uids, who were the declared emies to their ſucceſſion in the preme magiſtracy. It is a ſingu- caſe, it muſt be allowed, that re are no traces of religion in poems aſcribed to Oſſian; as poetical compoſitions of other tions are ſo cloſely connected th their mythology. It is hard account for it to thoſe who are t made acquainted with the man- rs of the old Scottiſh bards. That e of men carried their notions of rtial honour to an extravagant ch. Any aid given their heroes battle, was thought to derogate m their fame; and the bards im- diately transferred the glory of action to him who had given t aid.

Had Oſſian brought down gods, often as Homer hath done, to ſt his heroes, this poem had not nſiſted of elogiums on his friends, t of hymns to theſe ſuperior be- gs. To this day thoſe that ite in the Gallic language ſeldom ntion religion in their profane try; and when they profeſſedly ite of religion, they never inter- d with their compoſitions, the ions of their heroes. This cuſtom ne, even though the religion the Druids had not been previ- ly extinguiſhed, may in ſome aſure, account for Oſſian's ſilence ncerning the religion of his own e.

To ſay, that a nation is void of religion, is the ſame thing as to , that it does not conſiſt of ple endued with reaſon. The traditions of their fathers, and their own obſervations on the works of nature, together with that ſuperſtition which is inherent in the human frame, have, in all ages, raiſed in the minds of men ſome idea of a ſuperior being.—Hence it is, that in the darkeſt times, and amongſt the moſt barbarous nations, the very populace themſelves had ſome faint notion, at leaſt, of a divinity. It would be doing injuſtice to Oſſian, who, upon no occaſion, ſhews a narrow mind, to think, that he had not opened his conceptions to that primitive and greateſt of all truths. But let Oſſian's religion be what it will, it is certain he had no knowledge of Chriſtianity, as there is not the leaſt alluſion to it, or any of its rites, in his poems; which abſolutely fixes him to an æra prior to the introduction of that religion. The perſecution begun by Dioclesian, in the year 303, is the moſt probable time in which the firſt dawning of Chriſtianity in the north of Britain can be fixed.—The humane and mild character of Conſtantius Chlorus, who commanded then in Britain, induced the perſecuted Chriſtians to take refuge under him. Some of them, through a zeal to propagate their tenets, or through fear, went beyond the pale of the Roman empire, and ſettled among the Caledonians; who were the more ready to hearken to their doctrines, as the religion of the Druids had been exploded ſo long before.

Theſe miſſionaries, either through choice, or to give more weight to the doctrine they advanced, took poſſeſſion of the cells and groves of the Druids; and it was from this retired life they had the name of

*Culdees**, which in the language of the country ſignified *ſequeſtered perſons*. It was with one of the *Culdees* that Oſſian, in his extreme old age, is ſaid to have diſputed concerning the Chriſtian religion. This diſpute is ſtill extant, and is couched in verſe, according to the cuſtom of the times. The extreme ignorance on the part of Oſſian, of the Chriſtian tenets, ſhews, that that religion had only been lately introduced, as it is not eaſy to conceive how one of the firſt rank could be totally unacquainted with a religion that had been known for any time in the country. The diſpute bears the genuine marks of antiquity. The obſolete phraſes and expreſſions peculiar to the times, prove it to be no forgery. If Oſſian then lived at the introduction of Chriſtianity, as by all appearance he did, his epoch will be the latter end of the third, and beginning of the fourth century. What puts this point beyond diſpute, is the alluſion in his poems to the hiſtory of the times.

The Exploits of Fingal againſt Caracul †, the ſon of the *King of the World*, are among the firſt brave actions of his youth. A complete poem, which relates to this ſubject, is printed in this collection.

In the year 210, the emperor Severus, after returning from his expeditions againſt the Caledonians, at York fell into the tedious illneſs of which he afterwards died. The Caledonians and Maiatæ, reſuming courage from his indiſpoſition, took arms in order to recover the poſſeſſions they had loſt, the enraged emperor commanded his army to march into their country, and to deſtroy it with fire a ſword. His orders were but executed, for his ſon, Caracalla, w at the head of the army, and h thoughts were entirely taken with the hopes of his fathe death, and with ſchemes to ſu plant his brother Geta. He ſcarc ly had entered the enemy's cou try, when news was brought hi that Severus was dead. A ſudd peace was patched up with the C ledonians, and, as it appears fro Dion Caſſius, the country they h loſt to Severus was reſtored to ther

The Caracul of Fingal is no oth than Caracalla, who, as the ſon Severus, the emperor of Rom whoſe dominions were extended a moſt over the known world, w not without reaſon called in t poems of Oſſian, *the Son of the Ki of the World*. The ſpace of tin between 211, the year Sever died, and the beginning of t fourth century, is not ſo great, b Oſſian, the ſon of Fingal, mig have ſeen the Chriſtians whom t perſecution under Diocleſian h driven beyond the pale of the R man empire.

Oſſian, in one of his many l mentations on the death of his b loved ſon Oſcar, mentions, amo his great actions, a battle whi he fought againſt Caros, king ſhips, on the banks of the windi Carun ‡. It is more than probabl that the Caros mentioned here the ſame with the noted uſurp Carauſius, who aſſumed the purp in the year 287, and ſeizing Britain, defeated the emperor Ma imian Herculius, in ſeveral nav engagements, which gives propri to his being called, in Oſſian's poe

* Ouldich. † Carac huil, *terrible eye*. ‡ Car-avon, *Winding river*.

he King of ſhips. The *winding Carun* is that ſmall river retaining ill the name of Carron, and runs n the neighbourhood of Agricola's all, which Carauſius repaired to bſtruct the incurſions of the Cale-onians. Several other paſſages n the poems allude to the wars of he Romans; but the two juſt men-ioned clearly fix the epoch of Fin-al to the third century; and this ccount agrees exactly with the riſh hiſtories, which place the death f Fingal, the ſon of Comhal, in he year 283, and that of Oſcar nd their own celebrated Cairbre, the year 296.

Some people may imagine, that he alluſion of the Roman hiſtory ight have been induſtriouſly in-rted into the poems, to give them he appearance of antiquity. This aud muſt then have been com-itted at leaſt three ages ago, as e paſſages in which the alluſions e made, are alluded to often in e compoſitions of thoſe times.

Every one knows what a cloud f ignorance and barbariſm over-read the north of Europe three ndred years ago. The minds of en, addicted to ſuperſtition, con-acted a narrowneſs that deſtroyed nius. Accordingly we find the mpoſitions of thoſe times trivial d puerile to the laſt degree. But t it be allowed, that, amidſt all e untoward circumſtances of the ge, a genius might ariſe, it is not ſy to determine what could in-ce him to give the honour of his mpoſitions to an age ſo remote. e find no fact that he has advanced, favour any deſigns which could entertained by any man who ed in the fifteenth century. But ould we ſuppoſe a poet, through mour, or for reaſons which can-not be ſeen at this diſtance of time, would aſcribe his own compoſitions to Oſſian, it is next to impoſſible, that he could impoſe upon his coun-trymen, when all of them were ſo well acquainted with the traditional poems of their anceſtors.

The ſtrongeſt objection to the authenticity of the poems now given to the public under the name of Oſſian, is the improbability of their being handed down by tradition through ſo many centuries. Ages of barbariſm, ſome will ſay, could not produce poems abounding with the diſintereſted and generous ſenti-ments ſo conſpicuous in the com-poſitions of Oſſian; and could theſe ages produce them, it is impoſſible but they muſt be loſt, or altogether corrupted, in a long ſucceſſion of barbarous generations.

Theſe objections naturally ſug-geſt themſelves to men unac-quainted with the antient ſtate of the northern parts of Britain. The bards, who were an inferior order of the Druids, did not ſhare their bad fortune. They were ſpared by the victorious king, as it was through their means only he could hope for immortality to his fame. They attended him in the camp, and contributed to eſtabliſh his power by their ſongs. His great actions were magnified, and the populace, who had no ability to examine into his character nar-rowly, were dazzled with his fame in the rhymes of the bards. In the mean time, when men aſ-ſumed ſentiments that are rarely to be met with in an age of barbariſm, the bards, who were originally the diſciples of the Druids, had their minds opened, and their ideas en-larged, by being initiated in the learning of that celebrated order.

They could form a perfect hero in their own minds, and aſcribe that character to their prince. The inferior chiefs made this ideal character the model of their conduct, and by degrees brought their minds to that generous ſpirit which breathes in all the poetry of the times. The prince, flattered by his bards, and rivalled by his own heroes, who imitated his character as deſcribed in the elogiums of his poets, endeavoured to excel his people in merit, as he was above them in ſtation. This emulation continuing, formed at laſt the general character of the nation, happily compounded of what is noble in barbarity, and virtuous and generous in a poliſhed people.

When virtue in peace, and bravery in war, are the characteriſtics of a nation, their actions become intereſting, and their fame worthy of immortality. A generous ſpirit is warmed with noble actions, and becomes ambitious of perpetuating them. This is the true ſource of that divine inſpiration, to which the poets of all ages pretended. When they found their themes inadequate to the warmth of their imaginations, they varniſhed them over with fables, ſupplied by their own fancy, or furniſhed by abſurd traditions. Theſe fables, however ridiculous, had their abettors; poſterity either implicitly believed them, or through a vanity natural to mankind pretended that they did. They loved to place the founders of their families in the days of fable, when poetry, without the fear of contradiction, could give what character ſhe pleaſed of her heroes. It is to this vanity that we owe the preſervation of what remains of the works of Oſſian. His poetical merit made his heroes famous in the country where heroiſm wa much eſteemed and admired. Th poſterity of theſe heroes, or thoſ who pretended to be deſcende from them, heard with pleaſur the elogiums of their anceſtors bards were employed to repea the poems, and to record th connection of their patrons wit chiefs ſo renowned. Every chie in proceſs of time had a bar in his family, and the office be came at laſt hereditary. By th ſucceſſion of theſe bards, the poem concerning the anceſtors of th family were handed down fron generation to generation; the were repeated to the whole cla on ſolemn occaſions, and alway alluded to in the new compoſi tions of the bards. This cuſtom came down near to our times; an after the bards were diſcontinued a great number in a clan retaine by memory, or committed t writing, their compoſitions, an founded the antiquity of their fa milies on the authority of thei poems.

The uſe of letters was not know in the north of Europe till long after the inſtitution of the bards the records of the families of thei patrons, their own, and more an cient poems, were handed down b tradition. Their poetical compo ſitions were admirably contrive for that purpoſe. They were adapt ed to muſic; and the moſt per fect harmony obſerved. Each verſ was ſo connected with thoſe whic preceded or followed it, that if on line had been remembered in ſtanza, it was almoſt impoſſible t forget the reſt. The cadences fol lowed in ſo natural a gradation and the words were ſo adapted t the common turn of the voice, af ter it is raiſed to a certain key

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hat it was almoſt impoſſible, from ſimilarity of ſound, to ſubſtitute ne word for another. This excel-ence is peculiar to the Celtic ongue, and is perhaps to be met ith in no other language. Nor oes this choice of words clog the nſe or weaken the expreſſion. The umerous flections of conſonants, nd variation in declenſion, make ne language very copious.

The deſcendants of the Celtæ, ho inhabited Britain and its iſles, ere not ſingular in this method f preſerving the moſt precious onuments of their nation. The ncient laws of the Greeks were ouched in verſe, and handed down y tradition. The Spartans, thro' long habit, became ſo fond of is cuſtom, that they would never low their laws to be committed writing. The actions of great en, and the elogiums of kings nd heroes were preſerved in the me manner. All the hiſtorical onuments of the old Germans * ere comprehended in their an-ent ſongs; which were either ymns to their gods, or eulogies in raiſe of their heroes, and were tended to perpetuate the great vents in their nation, which were refully interwoven with them †. his ſpecies of compoſition was ot committed to writing, but de-vered by oral tradition. The care ey take to have the poems taught their children, the uninterrupt-d cuſtom of repeating them upon rtain occaſions, and the happy eaſure of the verſe, ſerved to pre-rve them for a long time uncor-pted. This oral chronicle of the ermans was not forgot in the ighth century, and it probably would have remained to this day, had not learning, which thinks every thing that is not committed to writing, fabulous, been introduced. It was from poetical traditions that Garcillaſſo compoſed his account of the Yncas of Peru. The Peruvians had loſt all other monuments of their hiſtory, and it was from ancient poems which his mother, a princeſs of the blood of the Yncas, taught him in his youth, that he collected the materials of his hiſtory. If other nations then, that had been often over-run by enemies, and had ſent abroad and received colonies, could, for many ages, preſerve, by oral tradition, their laws and hiſtories uncorrupted, it is much more probable that the ancient Scots, a people ſo free of intermixture with foreigners, and ſo ſtrongly attached to the memory of their anceſtors, had the works of their bards handed down with great purity.

It will ſeem ſtrange to ſome, that poems admired for many centuries in one part of this kingdom ſhould be hitherto unknown in the other; and that the Britiſh, who have carefully traced out the works of genius in other nations, ſhould ſo long remain ſtrangers to their own. This, in a great meaſure, is to be imputed to thoſe who underſtood both languages, and never attempted a tranſlation. They, from being acquainted but with detached pieces, or from a modeſty, which perhaps the preſent tranſlator ought, in prudence, to have followed, deſpaired of making the compoſitions of their bards agreeable to an Engliſh reader. The manner of thoſe compoſitions is ſo different from

* Tacitus de mor. Germ. † *Abbe de la Bleterie, Remarques ſur la Germainie.*

other poems, and the ideas ſo confined to the moſt early ſtate of ſociety, that it was thought they had not enough of variety to pleaſe a poliſhed age.

This was long the opinion of the tranſlator of the following collection; and though he admired the poems, in the original, very early, and gathered part of them from tradition for his own amuſement, yet he never had the ſmalleſt hopes of ſeeing them in an Engliſh dreſs. He was ſenſible that the ſtrength and manner of both languages were very different, and that it was next to impoſſible to tranſlate the Galic poetry into any thing of tolerable Engliſh verſe; a proſe tranſlation he could never think of, as it muſt neceſſarily fall ſhort of the majeſty of an original. It was a gentleman, who has himſelf made a figure in the poetical world, that gave him the firſt hint concerning a literal proſe tranſlation. He tried it at his deſire, and the ſpecimen was approved. Other gentlemen were earneſt in exhorting him to bring more to the light, and it is to their uncommon zeal that the world owes the Galic poems, if they have any merit.

It was at firſt intended to make a general collection of all the ancient pieces of genius to be found in the Galic language; but the tranſlator had his reaſons for confining himſelf to the remains of the works of Oſſian. The action of the poem that ſtands the firſt, was not the greateſt or moſt celebrated of the exploits of Fingal. His wars were very numerous, and each of them afforded a theme which employed the genius of his ſon. But, excepting the preſent poem, thoſe pieces are irrecoverably loſt, and there only remain a few fragments in the hands of the tranſlator. Tradition has ſtill preſerved, in many places, the ſtory of the poems, and many now living have heard them, in their youth, repeated.

The complete work, now printed, would, in a ſhort time, have ſhared the fate of the reſt. The genius of the Highlanders has ſuffered a great change within theſe few years. The communication with the reſt of the iſland is open, and the introduction of trade and manufactures has deſtroyed that leiſure which was formerly dedicated to hearing and repeating the poems of ancient times. Many have now learned to leave their mountains, and ſeek their fortunes in a milder climate; and though a certain *amor patriæ* may ſometimes bring them back, they have, during their abſence, imbibed enough of foreign manners to deſpiſe the cuſtoms of their anceſtors. Bards have been long diſuſed, and the ſpirit of genealogy has greatly ſubſided. Men begin to be leſs devoted to their chiefs, and conſanguinity is not ſo much regarded. When property is eſtabliſhed, the human mind confines its views to the pleaſure it procures. It does not go back to antiquity, or look forward to ſucceeding ages. The cares of life increaſe, and the actions of other times no longer amuſe. Hence it is, that the taſte for their ancient poetry is at a low ebb among the Highlanders. They have not, however, thrown off the good qualities of their anceſtors. Hoſpitality ſtill ſubſiſts, and an uncommon civility to ſtrangers. Friendſhip is inviolable, and revenge leſs blindly followed than formerly.

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To ſay any thing concerning the poetical merit of the poem, would be an anticipation on the judgment of the public. The poem which ſtands firſt in the collection is truly epic. The characters are ſtrongly marked, and the ſentiments breathe heroiſm. The ſubject of it is an invaſion of Ireland, by Swaran, king of Lochlin, which is the name of Scandinavia in the Galic language. Cuchullin, general of the Iriſh tribes in the minority of Cormac, king of Ireland, upon intelligence of the invaſion, aſſembled his forces near Tura, a caſtle on the coaſt of Ulſter. The poem opens with the landing of Swaran; councils are held, battles fought, and Cuchullin is, at laſt, totally defeated. In the mean time, Fingal, king of Scotland, whoſe aid was ſolicited before the enemy landed, arrived and expelled them from the country. This war, which continued but ſix days and as many nights, is, including the epiſodes, the whole ſtory of the poem. The ſcene is the heath of Lena, near a mountian called Cromleach in Ulſter.

All that can be ſaid of the tranſlation is, that it is literal, and that ſimplicity is ſtudied. The arrangement of the words in the original is imitated, and the inverſions of the ſtyle obſerved. As the tranſlator claims no merit from his verſion, he hopes for the indulgence of the public where he fails. He wiſhes that the imperfect ſemblance he draws, may not prejudice the world againſt an original, which contains what is beautiful in ſimplicity, and grand in the ſublime.

Some account of the marks on coin, called Mint marks, or privy marks; and likewiſe of the trial, called the trial of the Pix, made from time to time by a jury of goldſmiths, as a check on the officers of the Mint; extracted from the tables of Engliſh ſilver coins, publiſhed by the late ingenious Martin Folkes, Eſq.

AS in ſpeaking of the money of this reign in particular [queen Elizabeth's] I have had frequent occaſion to mention the Mint marks, or privy marks, as they have been uſually called in the Mint, it may be neceſſary to ſay a word of the nature and uſe of thoſe marks. It may therefore be obſerved, that it hath been uſual, from old time, to oblige the maſters and workers of the Mint, in the indentures made with them, 'to make a privy mark in all the money that they made, as well of gold as of ſilver, ſo that another time they might know, if need were, and witte which money of gold and ſilver among other of the ſame moneys, were of their own making, and which not.' And whereas, after every trial of the Pix at Weſtminſter, the maſters and workers of the mint, having there proved their moneys to be lawful and good, were immediately intitled to receive their *quietus* under the great ſeal, and to be diſcharged from all ſuits or actions concerning thoſe monies, it was then uſual for the ſaid maſters and workers to change the privy mark before uſed for another, that ſo the moneys from which they were not yet diſcharged might be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe for which they had already received their *quietus*; which new mark they then continued to ſtamp upon all their moneys, until another trial of the Pix gave them alſo their *quietus* concerning thoſe.

The Pix is a ſtrong box with three locks, whoſe keys are reſpectively

kept by the warden, maſter, and comptroller of the Mint: and in which are depoſited, ſealed up in ſeveral parcels, certain pieces taken at random out of every journey, as it is called, that is, out of every 15 pounds weight of gold, or 60 pounds weight of ſilver, before the ſame is delivered to the proprietors. And this Pix is, from time to time, by the king's command, opened at Weſtminſter, in the preſence of the lord chancellor, the lords of the council, the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, the juſtices of the ſeveral benches, and the barons of the exchequer: before whom a trial is made, by a jury of goldſmiths impannelled and ſworn for that purpoſe, of the collective weights of certain parcels of the ſeveral pieces of gold and ſilver taken at random from thoſe contained in the Pix; after which thoſe parcels being ſeverally melted, aſſays are then made of the bullion of gold and ſilver ſo produced, by the melting certain ſmall quantities of the ſame againſt equal weights taken from the reſpective trial pieces of gold and ſilver, that are depoſited and kept in the exchequer for that uſe. This is called the trial of the Pix; the report made by the jury upon that trial is called the verdict of the Pix for that time; and the indented trial pieces juſt above-mentioned, are certain plates of ſtandard gold, and ſtandard ſilver, made with the greateſt care, and delivered in upon oath, from time to time as there is occaſion, by a jury of the moſt able and experienced goldſmiths, ſummoned by virtue of a warrant from the lords of the treaſury, to the wardens of the myſtery of goldſmiths of the city of London, for that purpoſe; and which plates being ſo delivered in, are divided each, at this time, into ſeven parts by indentures, one of which parts is kept in his majeſty's court of exchequer at Weſtminſter; another by the ſaid company of goldſmiths, and two more by the officers of his majeſty's mint in the Tower; the remaining three being for the uſe of the mint, &c. in Scotland. The Pix has ſometimes been tried every year, or even oftener, but ſometimes not more than once in ſeveral years: and from hence is underſtood how it comes to paſs, that among the pieces that are dated as well as marked, three or more different dates are ſometimes found upon pieces impreſſed with the ſame mark, and again that different marks are found upon pieces bearing the ſame date. Theſe marks are firſt obſervable upon the coins of king Edw. III. the words above quoted concerning thoſe marks, are from the indentures, made with the lord Haſtings, maſter and worker to king Edw. IV. and the marks themſelves continued to be ſtamped very conſpicuouſly upon the moneys, till the coinage by the mill and ſcrew was introduced and ſettled after the Reſtoration, in the year 1662: ſince which time the moneys being made with far greater regularity and exactneſs than before, theſe marks have either been totally laid aſide, or ſuch only have been uſed, as are of a more ſecret nature, and only known to the officers and engravers concerned in the coinage: and indeed the conſtant practice that has ever ſince prevailed, of dating all the ſeveral pieces, has rendered all ſuch marks of much leſs conſequence than before.

The following account of ſome ſuperſtitious opinions and practices ſtill ſubſiſting in many parts of France, beſides

beſides the entertainment it may give our reader, by their ſimilarity with many, which unhappily are not obliterated among us, will afford a collateral indication that, at leaſt, a part of the inhabitants of the two countries are originated from the ſame people.

THE firſt opinion is that of Fairies, who were imagined be women of an order ſuperior human nature, yet ſubject to nts, paſſions, accidents, and even ath; ſprightly and benevolent ile young and handſome; moroſe, eviſh, and malignant, if ugly, or the decline of their beauty; fond appearing in white, whence they e often called the White Ladies.

Concerning theſe imaginary be-gs, no leſs a perſon than Jervaiſe Tilleberry, Marſhal of the king-m of Arles, who lived in the be-nning of the 13th century, writes us in a work inſcribed to the em-ror Otho IV. "It has been aſ-ted by perſons of unexception-le credit, that Fairies uſed to chuſe emſelves gallants from among en, and rewarded their attachment th an affluence of all worldly ods; but if they married, or aſted of a fairy's favours, they as erely ſmarted for ſuch indiſcre-n." The like tales ſtill go cur-nt in Languedoc, and throughout e whole province there is not a llage without ſome ancient ſeat or vern which had the honour of ing a fairy's reſidence; or, at aſt, ſome ſpring where a fairy uſed bathe. This idea of fairies has a ar affinity with that of the Greeks d Romans, concerning the nymphs the woods, mountains, and rings; and an ancient ſcholiaſt on heocritus ſays, *the nymphs are de-ns, which appear on the mountains in the figure of women*; and what is ſurprizing, the Arabs, and other Orientals, have their *Ginn* and *Peri*, of whom they entertain the like notions.

2. The dread of the *Dracs*, ſuppoſed to be malicious, or at leaſt trickſome demons; but, which is very rare, if one of them happens to take a fancy to a man or woman, they are ſure to be the better for it. They are ſtill ſaid to lay gold cups and rings on the ſurface over pits, in rivers, as a bait to draw in women and children; though their uſual dwelling be ſome old empty houſe, whence they make excurſions in human form, inviſible or viſible, as beſt ſuits their purpoſe. The country folks ſhudder at the very name of the Drac; ſome are poſitive they have ſeen him; for happy, indeed, is that village, in which there is not a houſe, execrated as the lurking place of this tremendous Drac.

3. Further, it is a received cuſtom in Lower Languedoc, not to marry in the month of May, as both the parties infallibly die within a ſhort time; to avoid this misfortune, matters are made up in April, or deferred till June. This fancy is derived from the Romans, who in May celebrated the feſtival of Lemures, or Ghoſts of the Dead; during which time the temples were ſhut up, and marriages intermitted, as fatal.

Fana tamen veteres illis clauſere diebus,
Ut nunc ferali tempore operta vides.
Nec viduæ tædis eadem, nec virginis apta
Tempora: quæ nupſit non diuturna fuit.

Hac

Hac quoque de cauſa, ſi te proverbia tangunt,
Menſe malas Maio nubere *vulgus ait.* Ov. Faſtor. l. v.

This cuſtom ſubſiſted at Rome in the time of Plutarch, who, in his Roman queſtions, ſays: *Few or no marriages are known in the month of May; they ſtay till June.*

4. The worſhip of ſprings and ponds: we learn from Seneca, that the Romans worſhipped hot ſprings, and ponds, and lakes; eſpecially, when in a very high or dark place.

Concerning the like uſage among the Gauls, Gregory of Tours gives us the following narrative: "On a mountain of Gevaudan, called Helanus, was a lake, whither the neighbourhood annually reſorted, and, by way of offerings, threw in ſtuffs, entire fleeces, cheeſes, wax, loaves, and the like, every one according to his ability; this was accompanied with great feaſtings for three days; till at length a pious biſhop, building a church on the brink of the lake, by his powerful remonſtrances and exhortations, turned that Pagan ceremony into Chriſtian devotion." Something analogous to this is ſtill obſerved in the country of Foix, where, on a high mountain, called Thabor, is a very deep lake, and cloſe by it a church, which, on the 24th of Auguſt, the inhabitants of the adjacent places made it a duty to aſſemble at, as thoſe of Gevaudan uſed at the lake of mount Helanus.

The people of the country of Foix, indeed, flock to the maſſes which, on that day, are ſaid both in the church and at an altar which ſtands in the open air; but it is very probable, the ſcope of this inſtitution, like that on mount Helanus, was only to ſanctify a remnant of Paganiſm, which it was not eaſy to aboliſh. Thus, on the converſion of the Engliſh to Chriſtianity Gregory the Great allowed them to hold their uſual meetings at certain times of the year round their temples, which had been conſecrated as churches, to make arbours, hold religious feaſts, as before, and ſlay the oxen, which uſed to be ſacrificed to idols, provided it was, now, with no other meaning than to eat them: the reaſon given by that pope for ſuch toleration, muſt be allowed very wiſe; *nam duris mentibus ſimul omnia abſcindere impoſſibile eſſe non dubium eſt, i. e.* with rude and infatuated minds, there is no retrenching every thing at once.

5. Three ſuperſtitious preſages are the *ringing of the ears*, *ſudden ſtarts of the eye-lids*, and *ſneezing*. Theſe Auſonius terms the *tria omnia*; and as they are now received in moſt parts of Europe, ſo they paſſed current among the wiſe Greeks and Romans. The *tinnitus aurium*, or tingling of the ears, was thought to intimate to the perſon who felt it that ſomebody was talking of him: thus, the Lady in Ariſtenetus, writing to her lover, ſays: *When I think of my deareſt, my ears tingle, a ſure ſign that I am alſo in your thoughts.* Pliny, Hiſt. Nat. lib. xxviii. cap. 2. has theſe words: *Quin et abſentes tinnitu aurium præſentire ſermones de ſe receptum eſt:* on this chimera is founded the following ancient epigram:

Garrula quid totis reſonat mihi noctibus auris?
Neſcio quem dicis nunc meminiſſe mihi.

Hic

c quis ſit quæris? Reſonant tibi noc-
tibus aures
Et reſonant totis. Delia te loquitur.

rther, if the right ear tingled, it noted commendation and praiſe; the left, blame and obloquy.

The *ſubſultus palpebrarum*, or a rt of the eye-lids, the Greeks d Romans imagined to preſage od luck, when in the right eye; d in the left, misfortune: accordgly, the enamoured ſwain, in heocritus, cries out in a rapture, *I ſhall ſee her! my right eye rted!* And a ſlave in Plautus, rely on this happy omen, warrants s maſter that he ſhall raiſe the oney he ſtood in need of.

Unde dicam neſcio,
ſi quia futurum eſt, ita ſupercilium
ſalit, Pſeud. A. 1. ſ. 1.

his infatuation ſtill prevails; and Languedoc ſuch ſtartings in the e-lids are called *le rat*; at Paris, *petite ſouris*, i. e. the little mouſe; d, among the vulgar, raiſe joy fear, according to the eye where ey are felt.

This ſuperſtition is ſtill more comon in Aſia than in Europe. The ahometans carefully obſerve all ch involuntary ſtarts of the eyeds, lips, &c. and, beſides many her books, have one of great pte, called *Elm al Ekhtelage*, writn by an eminent Iman, and which eats of the preſages deducible om ſuch ſtarts, with prayers to be ſed according to the parts of the dy where the ſtart or convulſion felt. So true is it, that there is t that abſurdity, however groſs, hich has not its partiſans!

The *ſternutamentum*, or ſneezing, as, among the Greeks and Romans a ſure portent of good or evil, according as the perſon ſneezed towards the right or left. Plutarch relates, that the prieſt who officiated at the ſolemn ſacrifice, previous to the fight of Salamin, hearing a ſternutation on the right, aſſured Themiſtocles of victory; and the meaning of Catullus's epigram every body knows:

Amor ſiniſter ante
Dextram ſternuit approbationem.

To the emperor Tiberius, the cuſtom of an ejaculatory prayer for the perſon who had ſneezed, appeared of ſuch moment, that he was diſpleaſed if omitted to him, tho' on a journey. *Cur ſternutamentis ſalutamur*, ſays Pliny, H. N. l. xxviii. c. 2. *quod etiam Tiberium Cæſarem, triſtiſſimum, ut conſtat, hominum, in vehiculo exegiſſe tradunt.*

Though ſternutation be no longer accounted ominous, to bow to a perſon ſneezing, and adding a complimental *God bleſs ye!* is ſtill an article of good breeding in ſeveral parts of Europe, eſpecially among the middle and lower claſſes.

6. It is a very common cuſtom in Languedoc, after eating boiled eggs, never to fail quaſhing them, or at leaſt making ſeveral holes in the ſhells, leſt, if intire, they ſhould be uſed for compoſing charms againſt thoſe who had eaten the contents; this alſo obtained among thoſe magnanimous lords of the world, the Romans; for Pliny, ſpeaking of the ſuperſtitious practices of his countrymen, to prevent faſcination, ſays: *Huc pertinet ovorum, ut exſorbuerit quiſque, calices cochlearibus protinus frangi, aut perforari.*

7. One of the ancient ſuperſtitions of the Belgians, was, to make human

human figures of dough, about New-years day, it being their chief feſtival: and it appears by the council of Leptines, in the dioceſe of Cambray, held 743, that the like cuſtom then ſubſiſted: and in Lower Languedoc, during all the Chriſtmas week, they make cakes ſhaped like men, as preſents to children.

8. Nothing is more common in Upper Languedoc, than to hear the commonalty ſwear *by the fire, by the flame of the candle, &c.* At Thouloufe, eſpecially, ſcarce a ſentence without *per aqueſt fuec, per aqueſt lum*; if theſe oaths are more ridiculous than that which Virgil puts in the mouth of Sinon,

Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabile veſtrum
Teſtor Numen, ait,

they may be ſurely ranked with Socrates's *per canem*, and Zeno's *per cappa im.*

Many other like inſtances of ſuperſtition may be added; as, confidence in amulets or charms, the ceremonies on the eve of Midſummer-day, the numberleſs faſcinations practiſed in drying up the milk in women and cattle, rendering men impotent, laming horſes, bringing a mortality on beaſts; the dread of ridiculous preſages, as the breaking of a looking-glaſs, overſetting a ſalt-ſeller, turning the ſieve to diſcover a theft, faith in dreams, &c. Thus credulity, ſuperſtition, and error, are, among the commonalty, maladies of every clime and age, and maladies which the remonſtrances of learning and reflexion, it is to be feared, will never be able totally to eradicate.

An Hiſtory of Coaches.

JULIUS CÆSAR found chariot here eighteen hundred years ago for all wheel-carriages, which warriors rode and fought in, are fairly comprehended under that name. This method of fighting in chariots is very ancient; we have it in Homer, and in the book of Exodus and thenceforward to the books of Kings and Chronicles.

But this way of fighting was inconvenient; and the Saracens, who were once the beſt ſoldiers in the world, uſed horſes. Theſe Saracens, it is probable, were deſcended from the ancient Parthians, who alſo fought on horſeback, and uſed to fly with an intention to diſorder the array of their enemy's battle.

From the Romans and Saracens the nations of Europe might learn to reject the uſe of chariots in war (if they had not done it ſooner); ſo almoſt all the nations of Europe ſent great armies againſt them to recover the Holy Land.

To come back nearer to our own times; coaches returned to England in the days of queen Elizabeth, by the way of France (as our faſhions commonly do); and it is moſt certain that the judges rode on horſeback to Weſtminſter-hall, in term-time, all the reign of king James I. and poſſibly a good deal later: at the reſtoration, king Charles II. rode on horſeback between his two brothers the duke of York, and duke of Glouceſter; and the whole cavalcade, which was very ſplendid, and conſiſted of a great number of perſons, was performed on horſeback.

We ſhall add one remarkable fact concerning the increaſe of coaches among

ong us. Our preſent number of ckney-coaches, which ply in the eets, is eight hundred, beſides a eat many ſtages that do not run enty miles off. We are told how ſe matters ſtood an hundred years by Mr. Ruſhworth, a writer of at reputation and much gravity. He ſays the king and council pub-ned a proclamation againſt them, ich he prints in his collections, edging that they raiſed the price provender againſt the king, nobi-y, and gentry: and then he pro-ds to inform us, that they were but twenty in number, and did ply in the ſtreets, but kept at ir inns till they were ſent for, ich beſpeaks a vaſt alteration! we are credibly informed, that n in the city of Dublin (which is more than a third part of what ndon was an hundred years ago) re are two hundred licenſed ckney-coaches.

Since I am upon this ſubject, it y be neceſſary to obſerve, that der proper regulations, they are excellent uſe in a great rich city. ey aſſiſt the diſpatch of buſineſs, beneficial to the health of thoſe o uſe them, and contribute not a le to keep up that breed of ſtrong ſes fit for ſervice, with which s land is ſtored, and is able, in e of war, to furniſh her own nies, or, in time of peace, to ſell other nations.

t is obſervable (upon Mr. Ruſh-th's ſtory above-mentioned) that man foreſight is very ſhort; for highly probable that provender dearer here an hundred years , in proportion to the ſcarcity of ney, than it is at this day: we ſure the fact is ſo with reſpect to n; for a large market is always plied. Ten thouſand acres of land extraordinary, laid out for meadows, are more than enough to anſwer the increaſe of horſes in London; and the greatneſs of the quantity of hay makes the price more regular and uniform, unleſs a ſeaſon of extraordinary barrenneſs ſhould happen.

Of the Origin of Cards. Tranſlated from the French.

ABOUT the year 1390, cards were invented to divert Charles the ſixth, then king of France, who was fallen into a melancholy diſpoſition.

That they were not in uſe before, appears highly probable. 1ſt, Becauſe no cards are to be ſeen in any painting, ſculpture, tapeſtry, &c. more ancient than the preceding period, but are repreſented in many works of ingenuity ſince that age. 2dly, No prohibitions relative to cards, by the king's edicts, are mentioned, although ſome few years before, a moſt ſevere one was publiſhed, forbidding, by name, all manner of ſports and paſtimes, in order that the ſubjects might exerciſe themſelves in ſhooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppoſe the Engliſh. Now it is not to be preſumed, that ſo luring a game as cards would have been omitted in the enumeration, had they been in uſe.

3dly, In all the eccleſiaſtical canons, prior to the ſaid time, there occurs no mention of cards; altho' twenty years after that date, card-playing was interdicted the clergy, by a Gallican ſynod. About the ſame time is found in the account-book of the king's cofferer, the following charge: "Paid for a pack

pack of painted leaves bought for the king's amuſement, three livres." Printing and ſtamping being then not diſcovered, the cards were painted, which made them ſo dear, Thence, in the above ſynodical canons, they are called *pagillæ pictæ*, painted little leaves.

4thly, About 30 years after this, came a ſevere edict againſt cards in France; and another by Emanuel, duke of Savoy; only permitting the ladies this paſtime, *pro ſpinulis*, for pins and needles.

Of the Deſign of Cards.

The inventor propoſed by the figures of the four ſuits, or colours, as the French call them, to repreſent the four ſtates, or claſſes of men in the kingdom.

By the *Cœurs* (Hearts) are meant, the *Gens de Chœur*, choir men, or eccleſiaſtics; and therefore the Spaniards, who certainly received the uſe of cards from the French, have *copas* or chalices, inſtead of hearts.

The nobility, or prime military part of the kingdom, are repreſented by the ends or points of lances or pikes, and our ignorance of the meaning or reſemblance of the figure induced us to call them ſpades. The Spaniards have *eſpadas* (ſwords) in lieu of pikes, which is of ſimilar import.

By diamonds, are deſigned the order of citizens, merchants, and tradeſmen, *carreaux* (ſquare ſtones, tiles, or the like). The Spaniards have a coin, *dineros*, which anſwers to it; and the Dutch call the French word *carreaux*, *ſtieneen*, ſtones and diamonds from the form.

Treſle, the trefoil leaf, or clover graſs (corruptly called clubs) alludes to the huſbandmen and peaſants. How this ſuit came to be called Clubs, I cannot explain, u leſs, borrowing the game from t Spaniards, who have *baſtos* (ſtav or clubs) inſtead of the trefoil, gave the Spaniſh ſignification to t French figure.

The hiſtory of the four king which the French in drollery ſom times call the cards, is David, Ale ander, Cæſar, and Charles, (whic names were then, and ſtill are, the French cards). Theſe reſpec able names repreſent the four cel brated monarchies of the Jew Greeks, Romans, and Franks und Charlemaigne.

By the queens are intended A gine, Eſther, Judith, and Palla (names retained in the Frenc cards) typical of birth, piety, fort tude and wiſdom, the qualificatio reſiding in each perſon. Argin is an anagram for *Regina*, queen b deſcent.

By the knaves were deſigned th ſervants to knights (for knav originally meant only ſervant; an in an old tranſlation of the Bible St. Paul is called the knave c Chriſt); but French pages and va lets, now indiſcriminately uſed b various orders of perſons, wer formerly only allowed to perſon of quality, eſquires (*Eſcuiers*) ſhiel or armour bearers.

Others fancy that the knight themſelves were deſigned by thoſ cards, becauſe Hogier and Lahire two names on the French cards were famous knights at the tim cards were ſuppoſed to be invented

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An account of the celebration of th May-games, and the reaſon of thei ſuppreſſion.

IT was uſual, on the 1ſt of May for all the citizens, who wer able, to divert themſelves in th wood

oods and meadows with May-
mes, diverſions not confined to
e lower claſs, but equally the en-
rtainment of perſons of the higheſt
nk; a remarkable inſtance of
hich is inſerted in Hall's Chroni-
e, under the year 1515, when that
thor obſerves, that king Henry
III. and queen Catherine, ac-
mpanied by many lords and
dies, rode a maying from Green-
ch to the high ground of Shoot-
's-hill, where as they paſſed
ng, they ſaw a company of 200
l yeomen, all cloathed in green,
th green hoods and bows and
ows. One, who was their chief-
n, was called Robin Hood, and
ſired the king and all his com-
ny to ſtay and ſee his men ſhoot;
which the king agreeing, he
iſtled, and all the two hundred
charged their arrows at once,
ich they repeated on his whiſtling
ain. Their arrows had ſomething
aced in the heads of them that
de them whiſtle as they flew, and
together made a loud and very
common noiſe, at which the king
d queen were greatly delighted.
e gentleman who aſſumed the
aracter of Robin Hood then de-
d the king and queen, with their
inue, to enter the green wood,
ere, in arbours made with boughs
ermixed with flowers, they were
ntifully ſerved with veniſon and
ne, by Robin Hood and his
en.

About two years after an event
ppened, which occaſioned the epi-
t of Evil to be added to this day
rejoicing. The citizens being ex-
mely exaſperated at the encou-
gement given to foreigners, a
eſt, named Bell, was perſuaded
preach againſt them at the Spital;
and, in a very inflaming ſermon,
he incited the people to oppoſe
all ſtrangers; this occaſioned fre-
quent quarrels in the ſtreets, for
which ſome Engliſhmen were com-
mitted to priſon.

Suddenly a rumour aroſe, that on
May-day all the foreigners would
be aſſaſſinated, and ſeveral ſtrangers
fled; this coming to the knowledge
of the king's council, cardinal
Wolſey ſent for the lord mayor and
ſeveral of the city council, told them
what he had heard, and exhorted
them to preſerve the peace. Upon
this affair a court of common coun-
cil was aſſembled at Guildhall, on
the evening before May-day, in
which it was reſolved to order every
man to ſhut up his doors, and keep
his ſervants at home; and this ad-
vice being immediately communi-
cated to the cardinal, met with his
approbation.

Upon this every alderman ſent to
inform his ward, that no man ſhould
ſtir out of his houſe after nine
o'clock, but keep his doors ſhut, and
his ſervants within till nine in the
morning. This order had not been
long given, when one of the alder-
men, returning from his ward, ob-
ſerved two young men at play in
Cheapſide, and many others look-
ing at them. He would have ſent
them to the Compter, but they were
ſoon reſcued, and the cry raiſed of
"'Prentices! 'Prentices! Clubs!
Clubs!" Inſtantly the people aroſe;
by eleven o'clock they amounted to
ſix or ſeven hundred, and the crowd
ſtill increaſing, they reſcued from
Newgate and the Compter the pri-
ſoners committed for abuſing the
foreigners; while the mayor and
ſheriffs, who were preſent, made
proclamation in the king's name;
but,

but, instead of obeying it, they broke open the houses of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning, when, beginning to disperse, the mayor and his attendants took 300 of them, and committed them to the several prisons. While this riot lasted, the lieutenant of the Tower discharged several pieces of ordnance against the city, bur without doing much mischief; and about five in the morning several of the nobility marched thither, with all the forces they could assemble.

On the 4th of May the lord mayor, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Surry, and others, sat upon the trial of the offenders at Guildhall, the duke of Norfolk entering the city with 1300 men. That day several were indicted, and on the next 13 were sentenced to behanged, drawn, and quartered; for the execution of whom ten gallowses were set up in several parts of the city, upon wheels, to be removed from street to street, and from door to door.

On the 7th of May several others were found guilty, and received the same sentence as the former, and soon after were drawn upon hurdles to the standard in Cheapside; but, when one was executed, and the rest about to be turned off, a respite came, and they were remanded back to prison.

After this, the soldiers who had kept watch in the city were withdrawn, which making the citizens flatter themselves that the king's displeasure against them was not so great as they had imagined, the lord mayor, recorder, and several aldermen went in mourning gowns to wait upon the king at Greenwich, when having attended for some time at the privy chamber-door, h majesty, with several of the nobili came forth; upon which all them falling upon their knees, t recorder, in the name of the re in the most humble and submiss terms, begged that he would ha mercy on them for their negligenc and compassion on the offende whom he represented as a sma number of light persons. His m jesty let them know that he w really displeased, and that th ought to wail and be sorry for it: fo as they had not attempted to fig with those who they pretended we so small a number of light perso they must have winked at the matte he therefore ordered them to repa to the lord chancellor, wh wou give them an answer. Upon whi they retired, deeply mortified.

Being informed that the king w to be at Westminster-hall on the 2 of May, they resolved to repa thither, which they did with t consent of cardinal Wolsey, lo high-chancellor. The king sat the upper end of Westminster-h al under a cloth of state, with the ca dinal and several of the nobility and the lord mayor, aldermen, r corder, and several of the comm council attended; the prisoner who then amounted to about 40 were brought in their shirts, bou together with cords, and with halte about their necks, and among the were eleven women. The cardin having sharply rebuked the mayo aldermen, and commonalty for the negligence, told the prisoners, tha for their offences against the law of the realm and against his majesty crown and dignity, they had deserve death; upon which they all set u a piteous cry, of "Mercy, gracio "lord, mercy!" which so move th

king, that, at the earneſt entreaty the lords, he pronounced them doned; upon which, giving a at ſhout, they threw up their ters towards the top of the hall, ing, "God ſave the king!" ter this affair, the May-games re not ſo commonly uſed as be- e.

ſtorical remarks on dreſs. Prefixed to a collection of the dreſſers of different nations, ancient and modern.

THE origin of dreſs, conſidered merely as a covering for body, is too generally known to ed a diſſertation: but that coverg which was produced jointly by akneſs and guilt, to defend the arer from the inclemency of the ather, and to conceal thoſe parts ich the loſs of innocence had de ſhameful, is but a very inconerable part of what has been long cluded under the name of dreſs. trace the modern dreſs back to ſimplicity of the firſt ſkins and ſs and feathers that were worn mankind in the primitive ages, it were poſſible, would be almoſt dleſs; the faſhion has been often anged, while the materials reained the ſame; the materials ve been different as they were adually produced by ſucceſſive s, that converted a raw hide into ther, the wool of the ſheep into th, the web of the worm into k, and flax and cotton into linen various kinds. One garment s alſo been added to another, and naments have been multiplied upornaments with a variety almoſt finite, produced by the caprices human vanity, or the new neſſities to which man rendered mſelf ſubject by thoſe many inventions which took place after he ceaſed to be, as God had created him, upright.

Some bounds however have been put to the licentiouſneſs of fancy in forming and changing the dreſs, by various prohibitions and ordonnances after men had been formed into civil ſociety: by ſome it was intended to keep up a viſible diſtinction between the different claſſes of people, as noble or mean, eccleſiaſtical or lay, magiſtrate or private perſons; the deſign of others was to diſtinguiſh the two ſexes, and ſome to prohibit many expenſive ſuperfluities, which were at once productive of poverty, dependence, and effeminacy; ſome of theſe regulations ſtill ſubſiſt, and the ſexes have, by a kind of common conſent, been diſtinguiſhed at all times, and in all civilized countries, by ſome difference in their dreſs. At preſent indeed the Europeans are ſo much at liberty to follow their own fancy in the figure and materials of their dreſs, that the habit is become a kind of index to the mind, and the character is in ſome particulars as eaſily diſcovered by a man's dreſs as by his converſation. Of the dreſſes of Europe in general it may be obſerved that they are now Gothic; that of the men is military, for the garments are all ſhort, and the dreſs is conſidered as incomplete without a weapon. So that even the phyſician, who ſpends the day in going from the chamber of one ſick perſon to another, is not completely dreſſed without a ſword. The old civic habits were long, and are ſtill uſed on particular occaſions. The merchant and trader, when he appears as a citizen, wears a gown and hood, and there are long garments

peculiar to the profeſſors of phyſick and law, to the great officers of ſtate, and the peers of every denomination: but all theſe characters, except upon public occaſions, wear the ſhort coat and ſword, which is the military dreſs, that the inroads of the Goths, whoſe trade was war, made general.

As to the dreſſes of the women, they have never been military, and therefore have never been ſhort; but beſides the alterations that convenience and caprice have introduced in the female habit, there are ſeveral which have had a more latent and leſs innocent cauſe. The dreſs of women has been long conſidered as a decoration of beauty, and an incitement to deſire; and in this view it has been the object of much thought, ingenuity, and ſolicitude; but it does not appear that thoſe who intended to multiply or ſecure their conqueſts by dreſs, always knew how beſt to exert that power which the choice of their dreſs put into their hands. When the Britiſh lady thinks fit to dreſs ſo as to diſcover the whole breaſt, the Britiſh gentleman ſoon looks upon it with as much indifference, as the naked Indians look upon all the reſt; but if ſhe covers it with a handkerchief, and contrives this covering ſo that it ſhall accidentally diſcover, what it appears intended to hide, the glimpſe that is thus caſually given, immediately and forcibly ſeizes the imagination, and every motion is watched in hopes that it will be repeated; ſo, if by any accident a lady diſcovers half her leg, the fancy is inſtantly alarmed, though when the actreſs appears in breeches and diſcovers the whole, ſhe is the object of indifference, if not of diſguſt; for the ſame reaſon the figure of a naked Venus produces leſs effect than that of a dreſſed figure with the petticoat raiſed ſo as to diſcover the garter. It follows therefore, that if ſhe dreſſes moſt immodeſtly, who dreſſes ſo as moſt to excite licentious deſires, ſhe does not dreſs moſt immodeſtly who uncovers moſt of her perſon, but ſhe who covers it ſo that it may be accidentally ſeen. And upon this principle it was that the Grecian legiſlator, when he obſerved that many of the youth lived unmarried, directed the women to wear long garments which covered the whole perſon from the ſhoulders to the feet, inſtead of diſcovering all the breaſt and half the leg; and ordered that the robe ſhould be cut in ſlaſhes from the hip to the knee, ſo that when they ſtood or ſat ſtill, the two ſides of the opening ſhould fall together, but ſhould by dividing when they walked or uſed any other motion, caſually diſcover the part which at other times were concealed.

Many changes of female dreſs that may be traced in this collection, will be found to proceed from unſkilful attempts to allure by diſcovering more and more of the perſon, and from the diſappointment which ſucceeded the experiment, and at laſt induced a ſudden tranſition to a cloſe dreſs, by which the whole perſon was covered. As to the changes of habit, which were the effects of mere caprice and wantonneſs of fancy, it is impoſſible to trace them in other countries, and difficult in our own; the following particulars, however, may ſerve to gratify the curious and excite them to a more critical examination.

Part

Party-coloured coats were firſt worn in England in the time of Henry I. chaplets or wreaths of artificial flowers in the time of Edward III. hoods and ſhort coats without ſleeves, called taberts, in the time of Henry IV. hats in the time of Henry VII. ruffs in the reign of Edward VI. and it is ſaid that they were firſt invented by a Spaniſh or Italian lady of quality to hide a wen which grew on her neck. Wrought caps or bonnets were firſt uſed here in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Judge Finch, in the time of James I. introduced the band. French hoods, bibs, and gorgets, were laid aſide by the queen of Charles I. and the commode or tower was introduced in 1687. Shoes of the preſent faſhion were firſt worn in 1633. Breeches were introduced inſtead of trunk hoſe in 1654, and perukes were firſt worn ſoon after the reſtoration.

As to the ſtage dreſſes, it is only neceſſary to remark, that they are at once elegant and characteriſtic: and among many other regulations of more importance, for which the public is obliged to the genius and the judgment of the preſent manager of our principal theatre, is that of the dreſſes, which are no longer the heterogeneous and abſurd mixtures of foreign and ancient modes, which formerly debaſed our tragedies, by repreſenting a Roman general in a full-bottomed peruke, and the ſovereign of an Eaſtern empire in trunk hoſe.

Literary and Miſcellaneous Eſſays.

An Eſſay on Augury.

[*From Stillingfleet's calendar of Flora.*]

WE know from Heſiod, ſays Mr. Stillingfleet, that huſbandry was in part regulated by the blowing of plants, and the coming or going of birds; and moſt probably it had been in uſe long before his time, as aſtronomy was then in its infancy; but when artificial calendars came into vogue, the natural calendar ſeems to have been totally neglected; for I find no traces of it after his time, whether for good and ſufficient reaſons I pretend not to determine.

I ſhall make no further mention at preſent of the uſe of plants in directing the huſbandman, but take this opportunity of making a digreſſion about birds, in relation to their prognoſtic nature. Henceforward then, *i. e.* from the time of Heſiod, they ſeem to have been looked upon as no longer capable of directing the huſbandman in his rural affairs, but they did not, however, loſe their influence and dignity; nay, on the contrary, they ſeemed to have gained daily a more than ordinary, and even wonderful authority, till at laſt no affair of conſequence, either of private or public concern, was undertaken without conſulting them. They were looked upon as the interpreters of the gods, and thoſe who were qualified to underſtand their oracles were held among the chief men in the Greek and Roman ſtates, and became the aſſeſſors of kings and even of Jupiter himſelf. However abſurd ſuch an inſtitution as a college of Augurs may appear in our eyes, yet, like all other extravagant inſtitutions, it had in part its origin from nature. When men conſidered the wonderful migration of birds, how they diſappeared at once, and appeared again at ſtated times, and could give no gueſs where they went, it was almoſt natural to ſuppoſe that they retired ſomewhere out of the ſphere of the earth, and perhaps approached the æthereal regions, where they might converſe with the gods, and thence be enabled to predict events. This, I ſay, was almoſt natural for a ſuperſtitious people to imagine; at leaſt to believe, as ſoon as ſome impoſtor was impudent enough to aſſert it. Add to this, that the diſpoſition in ſome birds to imitate the human voice muſt contribute much to the confirmation of ſuch a doctrine. This inſtitution of Augury ſeems to have been much more ancient than that of Aruſpicy; for we find many inſtances of the former in Homer, but not a ſingle one of the latter that I know of; though frequent mention is made of ſacrifices in that author. From the whole of what I have obſerved, I ſhould be apt to think, that natural Augury gave riſe to religious Augury, and this to Aruſpicy, as the mind of men makes a very eaſy tranſition from a little truth to a great deal of error.

A paſſage in Ariſtophanes gave me the hint for what I have be

ſayin

saying. In the Comedy of the Birds, he makes one of them say thus: "The greatest blessings which can happen to you, mortals, are derived from us; first, we shew you the seasons, viz. Spring, Winter, Autumn. The crane points out the time for sowing, when she flies with her warning notes into Egypt; she bids the sailor hang up his rudder and take his rest, and every prudent man provide himself with winter garments. Next the kite appearing, proclaims another season, viz. when it is time to shear his sheep. After that the swallow informs you when it is time to put on summer cloaths. We are to you, adds the chorus, Ammon, Dodona, Apollo; for after consulting us you undertake every thing; merchandizes, purchases, marriages, &c." Now, it seems not improbable, that the same transition was made in the speculations of men, which appears in the poet's words; and that they were easily induced to think, that the surprising foresight of birds, as to the time of migration, indicated something of a divine nature in them; which opinion Virgil, as an Epicurean, thinks fit to enter his protest against; when he says,

Haud equidem credo quia sit divinitus illis
Ingenium.

But to return to Aristophanes. The first part of the chorus, from whence the afore-cited passage is taken, seems, with all its wildness, to contain the fabulous cant, which the augurs made use of in order to account for their impudent impositions on mankind. It sets out with a cosmogony, and says, that in the beginning were Chaos and Night, and Erebus and Tartarus. That there was neither water, nor air, nor sky; that Night laid an egg, from whence, after a time, Love arose. That Love, in conjunction with Erebus, produced a third kind; and that they were the first of the immortal race, &c.

Linnæus's Dream.

LINNÆUS, whose fame has spread throughout all Europe, had spent many days in examining and classing those wonderful plants which he had collected from the craggy mountains of Norway. He admired their beauty and structure, but knew not their use; nor was he able accurately to determine what place they held in the vegetable creation. He saw much was to be known, and lamented his ignorance — whilst the world was admiring him as a prodigy and father of science;—nor could he forbear bitterly bewailing the shortness of life, which puts a stop to philosophical enquires, and renders it almost impossible to attain even the smallest degree of perfection, in any one branch of knowledge. "Alas! (said he) why is man's existence circumscribed within such narrow bounds; and why, surrounded as he is with the glorious works of God, is he permitted to know so little of them? Scarce are we born into the world, scarce do we acquire skill to perceive what is most worthy of our notice, before we are snatched away, and hurried to the grave, leaving our undertakings unfinished, and in the hands

of thoſe who either have not ſkill to carry them on, or chuſe ſome other purſuits."

His thoughts diſtreſſed him; but ſtill he retained that humble acquieſcence to the will of the ſupreme Being, which is ever inſeparable from a truly philoſophical mind:—he knew that whatever the Author of nature appointed was certainly right and good.—Humbled therefore, but not diſcontented or repining, he retired to reſt, and in the viſions of the night was inſtructed.

He fancied himſelf buſied in ſearching for ſome extraordinary plants which he had long deſired to be poſſeſſed of, and that he had wandered inſenſibly to one of the moſt delightful ſpots in all Norway. It was the brow of an high mountain: the vaſt ocean was before him, on which appeared with ſwelling ſails a large fleet, paſſing to convey the products of the north to the more pleaſing regions of the ſouth;——and on the other part, through a vale bounded on each ſide by craggy rocks, was ſeen the adjacent country, which the warm ſeaſon, juſt begun, had clad in all its verdure. Beyond a river, that bent its courſe through rich paſtures filled with cattle, appeared to the right a large and populous town, over which the riſing ground exhibited to the view corn-fields, and all the variety of a well-watered country: and to the left a thick wood, through a large opening whereof (formed by nature) was ſeen the ruins of an ancient caſtle, heretofore the ſeat of Gothick valour. Linnæus's attention to his purſuit was for a while ſuſpended; and he ſtopt to ſurvey alternately theſe pleaſing ſcenes. In the mean time, the ſun ſetting in full glory beneath the waves, cauſed the horizon to exhibit the bringeſt colours of the rainbow; and theſe gradually fading, the ſtarry concave of heaven began to be enlightened by the riſing moon. But ſoon the ſcene was changed, the whole ſky became veiled with thick clouds, and a diſtant roaring proclaimed the approach of a dreadful ſtorm. Already the rain deſcended in vaſt torrents, the heavens blazed with lighting, and the rocks reſounded with loud claps of thunder.

Linnæus, filled with terror, was ſeeking where to ſhelter himſelf, when a voice from a cave (whence there ſuddenly iſſued a gleam of light) bade him approach, and conſider what he ſaw. With trembling he obeyed, and entered a ſpacious cavern, adorned on all ſides with pointed cryſtals, which had been formed by water diſtilling from the rock, and which reflecting the light that proceeded from a golden lamp hanging in the midſt, made it as bright as day. Here he found a venerable old man, in a looſe robe of purple, ornamented with ermine, who had before him a large concave mirrour, and in his hand a golden rod: he ſeemed calm and ſerene, and approached Linnæus with a ſmile of complacency that diſſipated all his fears. "Behold (ſaid he) thy ſincereſt friend, who has deſired thy happineſs, and long ſought to diſcover himſelf to thee. I would gladly always abide with thee, but the ſtate of things in this world forbids it; and I can only uſe favourable opportunities of converſing with thee: at ſuch times I would make thee partaker of

of my riches, and they will continue for ever.——Seeſt thou this mirrour? obſerve attentively what it repreſenteth to thee."

Having thus ſpoke, before Linnæus could reply, he waved his wand, and immediately there appeared a garden that had been lately planted: the trees were covered with a bright green, and began to ſhoot forth their various blooms on every part, and to fill the air with fragrant ſweets. But ſuddenly there came forth thoſe who had the care of the plantation, and ſtripped them of all their boughs and verdure, leaving only the bare and unadorned trunks, which, inſtead of the pleaſant ſcene that before preſented itſelf to the view, afforded only a diſguſtful and barren proſpect.—— Soon, however, they were grafted on theſe, freſh branches of all kinds:——and again, they ſprung to a more delightful verdure, and produced more fragrant bloſſoms, and in the end the fineſt fruits, and went on increaſing in beauty, ſtrength and uſefulneſs.

Linnæus was filled with admiration, and began diligently to obſerve their various kinds, that he might know to what claſſes they belonged, when the venerable old man interrupted his ſpeculations, and thus addreſſed himſelf to him.

"Know that no evil is permitted but for good, and that the ſhortneſs of life which thou lamentedſt, is conſiſtent with the deſigns of a wiſe and gracious God, the tender Father of all created beings. Thou ſaweſt the plants beautiful and pleaſant to the ſight, and it perhaps diſpleaſed thee that they were ſo ſoon ſtripped of their glory, and prevented from attaining that perfection to which they ſeemed to be tending; but thou ſaweſt alſo, that thereby they became in the end more beautiful, and inſtead of continuing uſeleſs objects, only pleaſing to the ſight, yielded the fineſt and moſt delicious fruits. So it is with man.—His days are ſhort, during which he exiſts in an imperfect ſtate on earth, and he is quickly removed from thence, to flouriſh in that more exalted ſtation for which he was created. In this world he begins to exert the powers of his mind, and to enquire after knowledge, and having obtained ſome ſmall portion of wiſdom, to promiſe himſelf a greater increaſe, and to form plans of much improvement, and of perfection in what he has undertaken; but being deſigned for purſuits of a ſtill nobler kind, he has a period put to his exiſtence of progreſs here——he is (like the plants thou ſaweſt) deprived of his firſt beauty and luſtre, in order to be exalted to a more glorious ſtate, and to be endued with higher faculties, that ſhall be grafted on his human nature, and by the aſſiſtance of them he ſhall attain to the utmoſt his ſoul can deſire.

It muſt not be revealed to man too clearly what are the glories of that exalted ſtate, leſt he ſhould be unwilling to remain his appointed time in this, and ruſhing immaturely into it, ſhould fail in the deſired end; but he is permitted to have ſome faint glimpſes to quicken his deſires, and his endeavours to fit himſelf for it. What happineſs muſt there be in a ſtate, wherein man ſhall have before him a proſpect of exiſtence to all eternity, without meeting with any obſtacle to put a ſtop to his purſuits? wherein he ſhall have leiſure tho-

roughly to contemplate and inveſtigate all the ways and works of God, and to gain a perfect knowledge thereof, obſerving accurately every thing that exiſts, and learning its place, its order and deſign!

What enjoyment in a ſtate, wherein he may be permitted to learn the hiſtory of this world, through which he ſhall have paſſed, and of all its revolutions; of the actions and ways of men, and of the dealings of God with them!——wherein he may learn the hiſtory of other worlds, viſible and inviſible, and the ſcheme of Divine Providence with regard to the whole! and reflecting thereon, may become acquainted with all the attributes of the Deity; and being filled with unfeigned love and adoration, may draw near to the Moſt High, and ſee him as he is!"

Linnæus was in raptures at theſe words: he no longer lamented his condition:——he became ſuddenly contented with the ſhortneſs of his days, and even wiſhed to arrive at the end of them:——but conſcious how much attention and care it required to reach that deſireable period in ſuch a manner as to have well-grounded hopes of enjoying the ſtate of happineſs he ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, he addreſſed himſelf to the ſage, to beg his direction and inſtruction. Venerable monitor, (he cried) teach me, O teach me how to live, ſo that I may attain an happy end.——But ſuch was the fervour and ſolicitude of his mind that he awoke, and lo! that which he had ſeen and heard, was but a dream.

Avarice and Glory, an hiſtory. By the king of Pruſſia.——By the Shepherd his Majeſty means himſelf. Philoſophe de Sans Souci, p. 68.

THE miſer, my dear d'Argens, is chiefly his own enemy, but the ambitious man is the enemy of the human race. He ſtrides forward to vice with impunity, and even his virtues degenerate into faults. The miſer and the ambitious are both equally ſelf-intereſted; but, while one deſtroys only a cottage, the other, perhaps, overturns an empire.

Avarice and Glory once made a journey together to this world, in order to try how mankind were diſpoſed to receive them. Heroes, citizens, prieſts, and lords, immediately liſted beneath their ſtandards, and received their favours with gratitude and rapture. Travelling, however, into a more remote part of the country, they by accident ſet up at the cottage of a ſimple ſhepherd, whoſe whole poſſeſſions were his flock, and all his ſolicitude the next day's ſubſiſtence. His birth was but humble, yet his natural endowments were great. His ſenſe was refined, his heart ſenſible of love and piety, and, poor as he was, he ſtill preſerved an honeſt ardour for liberty and repoſe. Here, with his favourite Sylvana, his flock, his crook, and his cottage, he lived unknown, and unknowing a world that could only inſtruct him in deceit and falſehood.

Our two travellers no ſooner beheld him, than they were ſtruck with his felicity. "How inſupportable is it, cried Glory, thus to be a ſpectator of pleaſures which we have no ſhare in producing. Shall we, who are adored here below, tamely continue ſpectators of

a man

man who thus ſlights our favours, ecauſe as yet unexperienced in eir delights: no, rather let us tempt to ſeduce him from his iſe purſuit of tranquillity, and ach him to reverence our power." hus ſaying, they both, the better diſguiſe themſelves, aſſumed the eſs of ſhepherds, and accoſted the ſtic in terms the moſt inviting. Dear ſhepherd, how do I pity, ies Glory, your poor ſimplicity; ſee ſuch talents buried in unam- tious retirement, certainly might eate even the compaſſion of the ds. Leave, pr'ythee leave, a ſoli- de deſtined only for ignorance and pidity; it is doubly to die, to die thout applauſe. You have vir- es, and thoſe ought to appear, t thus lie hid with ungrateful ſtinacy. Fortune calls, and Glo- invites thee. I promiſe you a tainty of ſucceſs: you have only chuſe, whether to become an thor, a miniſter of ſtate, or a neral; in either capacity, be aſ- ed of finding reſpect, riches, and mortality."

At ſo unaccuſtomed an invita- n, the ſhepherd ſeemed uncapa- of determining. He heſitated ſome time between ambition and ntent, till at length the former vailed, and he became in ſome aſure a convert. Avarice now me in to fix him entirely, and ling to make him completely ſlave of both, thus continued converſation. "Yes, ſimple in, be convinced of your ignor- e; learn from me, in what e happineſs conſiſts. You are in igence, and you miſcall your erty temperance. What! ſhall an, formed for the moſt impor- t concerns, like you, exhauſt a cious life, only in ogling his treſs, playing upon his pipe, or ſhearing his ſheep. While the reſt of mankind, bleſſed with affluence, conſecrate all their hours to rapture, improved with art, ſhall you re- main in a cottage, perhaps ſhud- dering at the winter's breeze? Alas! little doſt thou know of the plea- ſures attending the great. What ſumptuous palaces they live in; how every time they leave them ſeems a triumphal proceſſion: how every word they pronounce is e- choed with applauſe: without for- tune, what is life but miſery? what is virtue but ſullen ſatisfaction?— Money, money, is the grand mov- er of the univerſe; without it, life is inſipid, and talents contemp- tible."

The unhappy ſhepherd was no longer able to reſiſt ſuch powerful perſuaſions; his miſtreſs, his flock, are at once baniſhed from his thoughts, or contemptible in his eye. His rural retreat becomes taſteleſs, and ambition fills up every chaſm in his breaſt: in vain did this faithful partner of all his plea- ſures and cares ſolicit his ſtay; in vain expoſe the numberleſs dangers he muſt neceſſarily encounter; no- thing could perſuade a youthful mind bent on glory, and whoſe heart felt every paſſion in extreme. How- ever, uncertain what courſe to fol- low, by chance he fixed upon the Muſes; and he began, by ſhewing the world ſome amazing inſtances of the ſublimity of his genius. He inſtantly found admiſſion among the men of wit, and he gave leſſons to thoſe who were candidates for the public favour. He publiſhed cri- ticiſms, to ſhew that ſome were not born poets, and apologies in vindication of himſelf. But ſoon ſatire attacked him with all its virulence; he found, in every brother wit, a rival, and, in every

rival,

rival, one ready to depreciate whatever he had written. Soon, therefore, he thought proper to quit this seducing train, that offer beds of roses, but supply only a couch of thorns.

He next took the field in quality of a soldier. He was foremost in revenging the affronts of his country, and fixing his monarch on the throne; he was foremost in braving every danger, and in mounting every breach: with a few successes more, and a few limbs less, our shepherd would have equalled Cæsar himself; but soon envy began to pluck the hardened laurel from his brow. His conquests were attributed not to his superior skill, but the ignorance of his rivals; his patriotism was judged to proceed from avarice, and his fortitude from unfeeling assurance.

Again, therefore, the shepherd changes, and, in his own defence, retired to the cabinet from the field. Here, become a thorough-bred minister of state, he copies out conventions, mends treaties, raises subsidies, levies, disposes, sells, buys, and loses his own peace, in procuring the peace of Europe; he even, with the industry of a minister, adopts his vices, and becomes slow, timid, suspicious, and austere. Drunk with power, and involved in system, he sees, consults, and likes none but himself. He is no longer the simple shepherd, whose thoughts were all honest, and who spoke nothing but what he thought; he now is taught only to speak what he never intends to perform. His faults disgusted some, his remaining virtues more: at length, however, his system fails, all his projects are blown up; what was the cause of misfortune, was attributed to corruption and ignorance; he is arraigned by the people, and scarcely escapes being condemned to suffer an ignominious death. Now, too late, he finds the folly of having attended to the voice of Avarice, or the call of Ambition; he flies back to his long-forsaken cottage, again assumes the rustic robe of innocence and simplicity; and, in the arms of his faithful Sylvana, passed the remainder of his life in innocence, happiness, and peace.

On the qualifications requisite in a commentator upon the holy scriptures.

SIR,

A BOOK of so much importance as the Bible, which contains a revelation from the Most High God of every thing interesting and important to human creatures, ought to be read with the greatest reverence, and handled with the greatest caution: But to sit down as a commentator upon this sacred book, and to profess one's self a public expositor of it, as it is one of the most arduous, so it is one of the most solemn undertakings. Great are the abilities, and many are the qualifications necessary for this purpose. No man should presume upon it, without a perfect critical knowledge of the languages in which the scriptures are written, without a competent understanding of the history and antiquities, the genius and polity of the Jewish nation, without an acquaintance with the connected profane history, the manners and costoms of ancient times. It is also absolutely necessary, that a commentator should understand the

e a complete master of all the con-oversies, ancient and modern, with ne tenets of the several sects and eresies; without a competent skill which he can never be able to ucidate those texts, which are ap-lied in the support of those several pinions. Besides these qualifica-ons, there is one, which all writers the subject have spoken of as in-spensably requisite, that is, a pious d devout frame of mind; a spirit e that with which the scriptures e written; without this, accom-nied by a holy, sedate, and con-mplative life, all the wisest and st of christians have agreed, that man is qualified to expound the acles of God.—Serious applica-n, continued labour, long expe-nce, much study, solid judgment, itedwith the qualifications above-ntioned, might lead us to hope valuable fruits in a commen-tor.

These, sir, are some of the things quisite, and which, indeed, must found in every man, who desires, attempts upon the Bible to suc-ed. How great then must be the dignation of every sensible man, d howsincere the concern of every e Christian, to see this most ve-rable of all books hackneyed ough the hands of booksellers, d retailed daily, not for the great ds of piety, virtue, and know-ge, but with the most mercenary d selfish views.—Some there are, th grief I speak it, who dare to roduce into the world the oracles truth with a lie in their mouths, h feigned names and false titles: hers, who think it enough, if, m the former labours of able and rthy men, they plunder without nscience, and without gratitude ch up their sheet, gain their scanty guinea, and dine! while others, with unblushing hypocrisy, pretend a zeal for the Lord, and a concern for the salvation of precious souls; when it is notoriously known, that they are only the tools of book-sellers, and draw the hireling pen as if the instrument of scheeming trade! while, without breach of charity, it may be said of all, that they are eminently deficient in those leading qualifications which are ne-cessary to constitute a commentator on the holy scriptures:—this—translations of which how can they have the arrogance to propose to correct, who, I will venture to af-firm, many of them cannot even read one of the languages at least in which those scriptures were written.

Thus much, sir, I thought due from me as an honest man, and a well-wisher to Christianity, in order to undeceive the ignorant, but well-meaning: to put a check, if possi-ble, to this scandalous traffick; to throw a proper contempt upon the low and mercenary dealers in it, in-jurious as it is to the cause of true religion and virtue: while, at the same time, I would be as forward, and would exhort all within my sphere to be so, in promoting the labours of any man of known learn-ing, known abilities, known expe-rience, and known piety; but till such a one shall appear amongst us, let us be content with those many useful and excellent comments we already have upon the scriptures, not be forward to encourage those who handle God's word only for hire, and steal honey from the hives of others, to supply their own defi-ciencies. As I know not any reason why I should conceal my name, where the word of God, Truth,

and Religion, are so much concerned, I readily subscribe it, as ready, if necessary, to make good what I have advanced.

I am, Sir.

Surry, Aug. 1, 1761. Your humble servant, PETER ALDREGE.

Some remarks on the modern manner of preaching.

IT is allowed on all hands, that our English divines receive a more liberal education, and improve that education by frequent study, more than any others of this reverend profession in Europe. In general also, it may be observed, that a greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a student in England than elsewhere; by which means our clergy have an opportunity of seeing better company while young, and of sooner wearing off those prejudices, which they are apt to imbibe even in the best-regulated universities, and which may be justly termed the vulgar errors of the literary republic.

Yet, with all these advantages, it is very obvious, that the clergy are no where so little thought of, by the populace, as here; and though our divines are foremost, with respect to abilities, yet they are found last in the effects of their ministry; the vulgar, in general, appearing no way impressed with a sense of religious duty. I am not for complaining of the depravity of the times, or for endeavouring to paint a prospect more gloomy than in nature; but certain it is, no person who has travelled will contradict me, when I aver, that the lower orders of mankind in other countries testify on every occasion the profoundest awe of religion, while in England the are scarcely awakened into a sen of its duties, even in circumstanc of the greatest distress.

This dissolute and fearless con duct foreigners are apt to attribu to climate and constitution; ma not the vulgar, being pretty muc neglected in our exhortations fro the pulpit, be a conspiring cause Our divines seldom stoop to the mean capacities, and they who wa instruction most, find least in ou religious assemblies.

Whatever may become of th higher orders of mankind, who a generally possessed of collateral mo tives to virtue, the vulgar should b particularly regarded, whose beha viour in civil life is totally hinge upon their hopes and fears. Tho who constitute the basis of the gre fabrick of society, should be partic cularly regarded; for in policy, a in architecture, ruin is most fata when it begins from the bottom.

Men of real sense and under standing prefer a prudent mediocri ty to a precarious popularity; and fearing to overdo their duty, leav it half undone. Their discours from the pulpit are generally dr methodical, and unaffecting; del vered with the most insipid calmnes insomuch, that should the peaceful preacher lift his head over th cushion, which alone he seems t address, he might discover his au dience, instead of being awakene into remorse, actually sleeping ov his methodical and laboured com position.

This method of preaching i however, by some called an addre to reason, and not to the passions this is stiled the making of con verts from conviction; but such a indifferently acquainted with huma nature, who are not sensible, th

hen ſeldom reaſon about their de-
aucheries till they are committed;
eaſon is but a weak antagoniſt when
eadlong paſſion dictates; in all
uch caſes we ſhould arm one paſſion
gainſt another; it is with the hu-
nan mind as in nature; from the
ixture of two oppoſites the reſult is
oſt frequent neutral tranquillity.
Thoſe who attempt to reaſon us out
f our follies, begin at the wrong
nd, ſince the attempt naturally pre-
uppoſes us capable of reaſon; but
o be made capable of this is one
reat point of the cure.

There are but few talents requiſite
o become a popular preacher, for
he people are eaſily pleaſed if they
erceive any endeavours in the ora-
or to pleaſe them: the meaneſt
ualifications will work this effect,
f the preacher ſincerely ſets about
t. Perhaps little, very little more
s required, than ſincerity and aſſu-
ance; and a becoming ſincerity is
lways certain of producing a be-
oming aſſurance. *Si vis me flere*
olendum eſt primum ipſi tibi, is ſo
rite a quotation, that it almoſt de-
ands an apology to repeat it; yet
hough all allow the juſtice of the
emark, how few do we find put it
n practice! our orators, with the
oſt faulty baſhfulneſs, ſeem im-
reſſed rather with an awe of their
ndience, than with the juſt reſpect
or the truth they are about to deli-
er; they, of all profeſſions, ſeem the
oſt baſhful, who have the greateſt
ight to glory in their commiſſion.

The French preachers generally
aſſume all that dignity, which be-
omes men who are ambaſſadors
rom Chriſt; the Engliſh divines,
ike erroneous envoys, ſeem more
olicitous not to offend the court to
which they are ſent, than to drive
ome the intereſts of their employer.
The biſhop of Maſſillon, in the firſt
ſermon he ever preached, found the
whole audience, upon his getting
into the pulpit, in a diſpoſition no
way favourable to his intentions;
their nods, whiſpers, or drowſy be-
haviour, ſhewed him that there was
no great profit to be expected from
his ſowing in a ſoil ſo improper:
however, he ſoon changed the diſ-
poſition of his audience by his man-
ner of beginning; "If, ſays he, a
cauſe, the moſt important that could
be conceived, were to be tried at
the bar before qualified judges; if
this cauſe intereſted ourſelves in par-
ticular; if the eyes of the whole
kingdom were fixed upon the event;
if the moſt eminent counſel were
employed on both ſides, and if we
had heard from our infancy of this
yet undetermined trial; would you
not all ſit with due attention, and
warm expectation, to the pleadings
on each ſide? Would not all your
hopes and fears be hinged upon the
final deciſion? And yet, let me tell
you, you have this moment a cauſe
of much greater importance before
you, a cauſe where not one nation,
but all the world are ſpectators,
tried not before a fallible tribunal,
but the awful throne of heaven,
where not your temporal and tran-
ſitory intereſts are the ſubjects of
debate, but your eternal happineſs
or miſery; where the cauſe is ſtill un-
determined, but, perhaps, the very
moment I am ſpeaking, may fix the
irrecoverable decree, that ſhall laſt
for ever; and yet, notwithſtanding
all this, you can hardly ſit with pa-
tience to hear the tidings of your
own ſalvation: I plead the cauſe of
heaven, and yet I am ſcarcely at-
tended to," &c. The ſtile, the
abruptneſs of a beginning like this
in the cloſet would appear abſurd,

but

but in the pulpit it is attended with the moſt laſting impreſſions; that ſtile, which in the cloſet might juſtly be called flimſy, ſeems the true mode of eloquence here. I never read a fine compoſition under the title of a ſermon, that I do not think the author has miſcalled his piece; for the talents to be uſed in writing well, entirely differ from thoſe of ſpeaking well. The qualifications for ſpeaking, as has been already obſerved, are eaſily acquired; they are accompliſhments which may be taken up by every candidate who will be at the pains of ſtooping. Impreſſed with a ſenſe of the truths he is about to deliver, a preacher diſregards the applauſe or the contempt of his audience, and he inſenſibly aſſumes a juſt and manly ſincerity. With this talent alone, we ſee what crowds are drawn around enthuſiaſts, even deſtitute of common ſenſe, what numbers converted to Chriſtianity. Folly may ſometimes ſet an example for wiſdom to practiſe, and our regular divines may borrow inſtruction from even Methodiſts, who go their circuits and preach prizes among the populace. Even Whitefield may be placed as a model to ſome of our young divines; let them join to their own good ſenſe his earneſt manner of delivery.

It will be perhaps objected, that by confining the excellencies of a preacher to proper aſſurance, earneſtneſs, and openneſs of ſtile, I make the qualifications too trifling for eſtimation: there will be ſomething called oratory brought up on this occaſion; action, attitude, grace, elocution, may be repeated as abſolutely neceſſary to complete the character; but let us not be deceived, common ſenſe is ſeldom ſwayed by fine tones, muſical periods, juſt attitude, or the diſplay o a white handkerchief; oratorial behaviour, except in very able hand indeed, generally ſinks into awkward and paltry affectation.

It muſt be obſerved, however that theſe rules are calculated onl for him who would inſtruct the vulgar, who ſtand in moſt need of in ſtruction; to addreſs philoſophers and to attain the character of polite preacher among the polite a much more uſeleſs, though mor ſought-for character, requires a dif ferent method of proceeding. Al I ſhall obſerve on this head is, t entreat the polemic divine, in hi controverſy with the Deiſts, to ac rather offenſively than to defend to puſh home the grounds of hi belief, and the impracticability o theirs, rather than to ſpend time in ſolving the objections of every op ponent. It is ten to one, ſays a late writer on the Art of War, bu that the aſſailant who attacks th enemy in his trenches, is always victorious.

Yet, upon the whole, our clergy might employ themſelves more t the benefit of ſociety, by declining all controverſy, than by exhibiting even the profoundeſt ſkill in polemi diſputes; their conteſts with each other often turn on ſpeculative trifles, and their diſputes with th Deiſts are almoſt at an end, ſince they can have no more than victory and that they are already poſſeſſe of, as their antagoniſts have been driven into a confeſſion of the neceſ ſity of revelation, or an open avowa of atheiſm. To continue the diſ pute longer, would only endange it; the ſceptic is ever expert a puzzling a debate which he find himſelf unable to continue, "and like

e an olympic boxer, generally hts beſt when undermoſt."

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he dying advice of a late eminent Prelate, concerning the nature and advantages of true religion.

Will conclude with that which is the moſt important of all things, d which alone will carry every ing elſe along with it; which is, recommend, in the moſt ſolemn d ſerious manner, the ſtudy and actice of religion, to all ſorts of en, as that which is both the light the world, and the ſalt of the rth. Nothing does ſo open our culties, and compoſe and direct e whole man, as an inward ſenſe God, of his authority over us, the laws he hath ſet us, of s eye ever upon us, of his hear- g our prayers, aſſiſting our en- avours, watching over our con- rns, and of his being to judge, and ward or puniſh us, in another te, according to what we ſhall do this. Nothing will give a man ch a deteſtation of ſin, and ſuch a nſe of the goodneſs of God, and r obligations to holineſs, as a ght underſtanding, and a firm be- f of the Chriſtian religion; no- ing can give a man ſo calm a peace ithin, and ſuch a firm ſecurity ainſt all fears and dangers with- t, as the belief of a kind and iſe Providence, and of a future te. An integrity of heart gives a an courage and confidence, that nnot be ſhaken. A man is ſure, at by living according to the rules religion, he becomes the wiſeſt, e beſt, and happieſt creature, that is capable of being. Honeſt in- uſtry, the employing his time well, d a conſtant ſobriety, an undefiled urity and chaſtity, with a quiet ſe- renity, are the beſt preſervers of life, and health; ſo that, take a man as a ſingle individual, religion is his guard, his perfection, his beauty, and his glory; this will make him the light of the world, ſhining brightly, and enlightening many round about him.

Thus religion, if truly received, and ſincerely adhered to, would prove the greateſt of all bleſſings to a nation. But, by religion, I underſtand ſomething more than the receiving ſome doctrines, though ever ſo true, or the profeſſing them, and engaging to ſupport them, not without zeal and eagerneſs. What ſignify the beſt doctrines, if men do not live ſuitably to them; if they have not a due influence upon their thoughts, their principles, and their lives? Men of bad lives, with ſound opinions, are ſelf-condemned, and lie under a highly-aggravated guilt; nor will the heat of any party, ariſing out of intereſt, and managed with fury and violence, compenſate for the ill lives of ſuch falſe pretenders to zeal, while they are a diſgrace to that which they profeſs, and ſeem ſo hot for. By religion, I do not mean an outward compliance with forms and cuſtoms, in going to church, to prayers, to ſermons, and to ſacraments, with an external ſhow of devotion; or even with ſome inward forced good thoughts, in which many ſatisfy themſelves, while theſe have no viſible effect on their lives, nor any inward force to ſubdue and rectify their appetites, paſſions, and ſecret deſigns. Thoſe cuſtomary performances, how good and uſeful ſoever, when well underſtood and rightly directed, are of little value when men reſt on them, and think that becauſe they do them, they have therefore acquitted themſelves of their duty, though

they

they continue ſtill proud, covetous, full of deceit, envy, and malice. Even ſecret prayer (the moſt effectual means) is deſigned for a higher end, which is, to poſſeſs our minds with ſuch a conſtant and preſent ſenſe of divine truths, as may make theſe live in us, and govern us, and to draw down ſuch aſſiſtance as may exalt and ſatisfy our natures.

So that by religion, I mean ſuch a ſenſe of divine truth as enters into a man, and becomes a ſpring of a new nature within him; reforming his thoughts and deſigns, purifying his heart, ſanctifying him, and governing his whole deportment, his words as well as his actions: convincing him that it is not enough not to be ſcandalouſly vicious, or to be innocent in his converſation, but that he muſt be entirely, uniformly, and conſtantly pure and virtuous, animating him with zeal to be ſtill better and better, more eminently good and examplary; uſing prayers, and all outward devotions, as ſolemn acts teſtifying what he is inwardly and at the heart, and as methods inſtituted by God, to be ſtill advancing in the uſe of them further and further, into a more refined and ſpiritual ſenſe of divine matters. This is true religion, which is the perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one, that feels it active and ſtrong within him. It is true, this is not arrived at all at once, and it will have an unhappy allay, hanging long even about a good man. But as thoſe ill mixtures are the perpetual grief of his ſoul, ſo it is his chief care to watch over and mortify them. He will be in a continual progreſs, ſtill gaining ground upon himſelf; and as he attains to a degree of purity, he will find a flame of life and joy growing upon him. Of this I wri with the greater concern and em tion, becauſe I have felt this th true, and indeed the only joy, whic runs through man's heart and lif it is that which has been for mar years my greateſt ſupport; I rejoi daily in it; I feel from it the earne of that ſupreme joy which I pa and long for: I am ſure there nothing elſe can afford any true a complete happineſs. I have (co ſidering my ſphere) ſeen a gre deal of all that is ſhining or temp ing in this world; the pleaſures ſenſe I did ſoon nauſeate; intrigu of ſtate, and the conduct of affai have ſomething in them that is mo ſpecious, and I was for ſome ye deeply immerſed in theſe; but f with hopes of reforming the wor and of making mankind wiſer a better; but I have found, that wh is crooked cannot be made ſtraig I acquainted myſelf with knowlec and learning, and that in a gr variety, and with more comp than depth; but though wiſd excelleth folly as much as li doth darkneſs; yet, as it is a f travail, it is ſo very defective, t what is wanting to complete it never be acquired. I have f that two is better than one, that a threefold cord is not ea broken, and have therefore cu vated friendſhip with much and diſintereſted tenderneſs: b have found this alſo vanity vexation of ſpirit, though it b the beſt and noble ſort. So t upon great and long experienc could enlarge upon the Preach text, "All is vanity;" but I r conclude with him, "Fear and keep his commandments, this is the all of man," the w both of his duty and of his ha

eſs. I do, therefore, end all, in
ne words of David, of the truth of
hich, upon great experience and
ng obſervation, I am ſo fully aſ-
red, that I leave theſe as my laſt
ords to poſterity; "Come, ye
ildren, hearken unto me; I will
ach you the fear of the Lord.
hat man is he that deſireth life,
d loveth many days, that he may
e good? Keep thy tongue from
il and do good; ſeek peace and
rſue it, The eyes of the Lord
e upon the righteous, and his ears
e open to their cries. The face
the Lord is againſt them that do
il, to cut off the remembrance of
m from the earth. The righ-
us cry, and the Lord heareth,
d delivereth them out of all their
ubles. The Lord is nigh unto
m that are of a broken heart,
d ſaveth ſuch as are of a contrite
rit."

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the attention due to the poor, and the beſt method of providing for them.

SIR,

AT a time when happineſs and proſperity crown our nation, en a king, univerſally and juſtly oved, fills our throne; when blic ſpirit and charity remarka- flouriſh, and men ſeem well diſ- ed to remedy evils and encou- e improvements; any hints tend- to the public welfare will, we bt not, be acceptable, and will t with all the regard and atten- which may ſeem due to their portance.

The caſe of the poor of the na- in general, but of the metro- s eſpecially, has long and often the object of ſerious ſpecula-

tion; their evils are many and grievous, and every wiſe and good man muſt wiſh to alleviate theſe evils; for, though poor and needy, they are fellow-creatures and fellow-chriſtians, made of the ſame blood, and heirs of the ſame glory: nay, and in a political light, it certainly merits our moſt attentive conſideration how beſt to provide for the lower, but moſt uſeful members of the ſociety: for owe we not to them all the eaſe and elegance of ſuperior life? owe we not to the painful hand of induſtry and labour all the comforts and conveniencies of more elevated ſtations? Surely then it is but juſtice, I will call it humanity, to take care, that, when age or infirmities, when afflictions and troubles come upon them, and incapacitate them from their daily toil, ſurely it is but common juſtice to take care, that they be as well provided for as their caſe and circumſtances will admit.

Happily for them, and much to the credit of our times, many comfortable proviſions are made, for their temporary misfortunes in our public hoſpitals: but whether the proviſion for them in our public workhouſes is comfortable, I imagine will ſcarcely be queſtioned. This is the object to which indeed the public attention has been turned, and which deſerves the utmoſt attention: indeed private as well as public intereſt, calls upon us to conſider it: for pariſh rates are grown to ſuch an exorbitant height, that families feel them very ſenſibly; and if we were to hear the ſum, which throughout the kingdom is collected for the poor, we ſhould ſtand amazed, and wonder how it could poſſibly be expended, and the poor be ill provided for.

Yet they are ill provided for: the allowance, in many cases, is not sufficient to support life; and there are some workhouses, which, conscious of this, suffer their poor to go out and beg; but with sufficient œconomy, they abridge them of part of their weekly stipend, in consideration of this scandalous liberty.

It is much to be wished, that some method could be fixed upon, to remedy these evils; to employ the poor properly; to support them decently; wholly to remove the opprobrious nuisance of common beggars from our streets; and to reduce the poor's rates at the same time: so large a part of which, surely, there can be no need, for inferior and mercenary officers to embezzle, and spend in eating and drinking.

I do not by any means pretend,—I am not of sufficient understanding—nor dare I, by any means, presume—I am not of sufficient authority — to offer to the public *schemes* or *plans* for the effecting so desirable and noble an end. Let me only hope, that some great and good men will take the matter into their hands; and, even in my little circle, I could point out many equal to the undertaking, and to whose distinguished virtues, such an attempt would add dignity. The blessing of the poor and needy, and the reverence of all thinking persons amongst us, would attend them: their country would honour them: and, what is chief of all, their God would crown and reward them.

But, though to hope and to wish, is all that men in lower stations can do; yet I will beg leave to propose an example to the public eye, of a poor-house, which I have lately visited, which gave me high satisfaction, and which occasioned the present reflections. It is called the *House of Industry*, and is built on a large and open common, in the parish of Nacton, about three or four miles from Ipswich. The building is commodious, and perfectly adapted to the scheme. It is designed for the poor of the hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in the county of Suffolk; and the house well answers to its name. We came to it just as they had finished their dinner: and were pleased and surprized at the cleanness and sweetness of the house, equal to that of any private family, though, I think, the inhabitants then much exceeded an hundred. The poor men, women, and children, according to their different abilities, are constantly and regularly employed; chiefly in hempen works, and in spinning, according to the direction of the managers. I examined all their stores, and found their provisions, in general, of the best sorts: they brew, bake, &c. all within themselves, and have separate rooms for their stock of corn, flour, and the like, as also for their manufactories; all neat and regular, as can be conceived. It was pleasing and affecting to see little children, who could scarce speak, plying their reels, or performing their tasks, with an assiduity that could scarce be expected. And the universal cleanliness, in men, women, and children, gave us high satisfaction.

The master of the house reads prayers, morning and evening, to the whole family, and on Sunday a clergyman performs duty in the place. I should have added, that at a proper distance from the house

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s an infirmary for the infectious iſeaſed, and an apothecary's ſhop n the houſe, which a regular apo-hecary attends.

The whole is under the direction nd government of the gentlemen, lergy, &c. within the hundreds, who hold a committee at the houſe very Monday, and to whoſe good are and management the houſe oes high honour. The induſtry which every able inhabitant is ob-ged to exert, has much diminiſhed he number of lazy and trouble-ome poor in the ſeveral pariſhes ithin their hundreds; the worthy nd deſerving poor are comfortably nd ſufficiently provided for; no eggars are ſeen or allowed within he diſtrict, and very large ſavings uſt neceſſarily be made in the oor's rates, throughout the pa-iſhes.

Now, if upon the plan of this *Houſe of Induſtry*, others were erect-d throughout the ſeveral counties, nd according to the populouſneſs f the diſtricts, might not happy ffects be produced? and does not his ſeem a ready and reaſonable ethod to provide for the poor ith propriety?

Yours, &c.

W. D.

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houghts on various ſubjects. By Sir Hildebrand Jacob.

THE chief reaſon, perhaps, why coxcombs are odious to us, is becauſe we cannot help looking upon them as retenders to what, we believe, we ave a better title to: for could a an get rid of the vanity within imſelf, he would hardly be offend-ed at the appearance of it in other people.

2. Fortune rarely grants us any bleſſing, without taking ſome other away at the ſame time; ſo that when ſhe is in good humour with us, ſhe ſeems rather to exchange her favours with us, than to multiply them upon us.

3. The moſt certain rule to be very ſincere in the advice we give, is to make the caſe our own, as much as we can.

4. Fools are oftentimes not ſo much contemned for their ſtupidity as for being held incapable of judging of our own merits.

5. It is ſcarce in Fortune's power to make a coxcomb unhappy: his good opinion of himſelf will ſupport him in moſt conditions. Is it not a reproach to philoſophy, that vanity can anſwer ſo well the ſame end?

6. It is an eſtabliſhed maxim in the world, that friendſhip cannot continue long but between ſuch as have pretty near an equality in their conditions, which neceſſarily renders friendſhip of little uſe, or, at beſt, but a mere traffick.

7. Ceremony is the affectation of good breeding, as cunning is the ape of wiſdom.

8. The world's contempt for ſome ſort of people, ſerves only to reconcile them the better to themſelves.

9. The favourites of great men may be compared to thoſe bright clouds, which the ſun has raiſed and ſhines upon, and which muſt fall down again upon the earth, out of which they were drawn, as ſoon as he withdraws his beams.

10. The moſt ſubtile flatterer has his paraſite.

11. It is not always so much the wholesomeness of advice, as the manner in which it is given, which makes it acceptable.

12. It is our fate to be seldom sensible, that we have been in a good condition of life, before we are obliged to change it for a worse.

13. Hospitality is rarely found but in such plentiful countries, where the inhabitants have commonly more than they know what to do withal.

14. We may say to ourselves concerning our passions, what a certain general said to his soldiers upon the discovering the enemy, 'There they are, lads! if we do not fell them, they will fell us.'

15. No man pays more homage to his own wit, than he who is not afraid of sacrificing his interest to a home jest.

16. Pride towards proud men is a kind of virtue.

17. The freedom which our women enjoy in these northern nations, may be owing to no better motive than our want of such strong passions for them, as men in warmer climates are subject to. Where their liberty is less, mankind are observed to be greater slaves to beauty, which here, like the sun in those countries, appears unobstructed every day, without having so much notice taken of it. But with them, like the same glorious planet amongst us, it comes rarely forth, and is more admired, though generally discovered but through the cloud of a veil.

18. The surest way to get rid of a worthless fellow, is to confer an obligation upon him.

19. That man who will needs instruct his wife in lewdness, or irreligion, may be said to foment civil war in his own dominions.

20. Whenever a poet attempts t turn historian, he is under no sma temptation of deviating from tha plain, unbiassed truth, which make no less the soul of history, than fa ble and agreeable fiction do tha of poetry: their provinces are s very different, that they should ne ver be suffered to pass each other' bounds.

21. Man is really incapable o making any promises, but such a are conditional, the constancy o his mind and inclinations being n more in his own disposal, than th continuation of his life, or fortune The utmost sincerity he can truly boast of, is to mean what he says when he declares it.

22. One of the most importan secrets in writing is, to say jus enough, and no more.

On the duty of clemency to brutes.

SIR,

THE wanton cruelty frequent ly exercised upon brutes, is a crime which I believe many com mit without considering either the misery it produces, or the guilt i incurs; and many more who in fit of causeless or capricious displeasure intend to inflict the misery, have ye no sense that they incur guilt.

To suppose that mankind in general would as frequently ill treat the creature which God has put into their power for their use and service, after they are convinced that by so doing they offend him and bring guilt upon themselves, a before, is to suppose what every man would resent as a disgrace to his

his ſpecies, and an inſult upon himſelf; yet the moral obligation of humanity to brutes has not, as I remember, been inſiſted upon from our pulpits ſo forcibly, or ſo frequently, as the importance of the duty requires. I was therefore extremely pleaſed to ſee the ſubſtance of two ſermons, preached on a Shrove-Sunday, lately publiſhed, with a view to inculcate the duty of clemency to brutes in general, and in particular to diſcourage that ſpecies of cruelty, which is annually practiſed, to the diſgrace of our country, and our ſpecies, the throwing at cocks.

The author proves that cruelty to brutes is ſinful, by ſeveral quotations from ſcripture, and a ſeries of juſt reaſonings upon them, particularly from his text, *A righteous man regardeth the life of his beaſt*; which implies, that he who regards not the welfare of the creatures beneath him, is not righteous but wicked. The attention of that Being, whoſe tender mercies are over all his works, to the irrational part of the ſenſitive creation, appears from the following precepts: *Thou ſhalt not ſeethe a kid in his mother's milk*, Ex. xxxiv. *Thou ſhalt not kill a cow, or an ewe, and her young on the ſame day*, Lev. xxii. *If a bird's neſt chance to be before thee, and the dam ſitting upon the young, thou ſhalt not take the dam with the young*, Deut. xxii. *Thou ſhalt not muzzle the mouth of an ox when he treadeth out the corn*, Deut. xxvi. It appears too, from the ſame divine revelation, that of the bounty of nature great part is intended for the ſubſiſtence and accommodation of brutes as well as of men. We are told that 'God ſends the ſprings which run among the hills into the vallies to give drink to *every beaſt of the field*, and that the *wild aſſes may quench their thirſt*; that the *fowls of heaven* may have a habitation in the trees nouriſhed by their moiſture, and delight themſelves with ſinging among the branches.' We are told alſo, that 'when God watereth the hills from his chambers, it is done to cauſe graſs to grow *for the cattle*, as well as corn, wine, and oil for the ſervice of man.' The tender care of the divine Being over the brute creation is alſo evident from his expoſtulation with Jonah, 'Should not I ſpare Nineveh, that great city, in which there are more than ſix ſcore thouſand perſons that cannot diſcern their right hand from their left hand, *and alſo much cattle*.' Can it then be ſuppoſed that man may innocently mangle and torture the beings for whom God opens the fountains of the hills, compreſſes the clouds of heaven into rain, cloaths the fields with verdure, and the foreſt with ſhade! If we are enjoined to be merciful, as our Father in heaven is merciful, mere negligence of the welfare of thoſe animals for whom he careth, is not blameleſs; what guilt then muſt he contract who counterworks the benevolence of his maker, and, with all the inſolence of deriſion, and the baſeneſs of ingratitude, inflicts miſery in ſport, and hears the groans which he extorts from nature, with laughter and merriment! That we are permitted to take the lives of animals is true, but it is as much for their ſakes as for ours. If God had not appointed our lives to be ſuſtained by animal food, the animal which we kill to eat, would never have lived at all. This very ordination, therefore, is an argu-

ment of the divine goodneſs, not to man only, but in general For it is manifeſt, if the very food we eat is capable of happineſs, and is actually happy till we eat it, that there is juſt ſo much more happineſs produced upon the whole, than if our food conſiſted wholly of things inſenſible; the happineſs of the creatures we eat, ſeems therefore to be the very condition upon which we are allowed to eat them; and nothing can be more ridiculouſly abſurd than to infer from our right to kill them for food, that we have a right to torture them for the moſt diabolical purpoſe, the pleaſure of doing miſchief, and contemplating miſery.

As our divines ſeem to have left the duty of general humanity, and, indeed, every duty of which neither God nor man is immediately the object, to moral writers, and tranſferred it from divinity to polite literature, this author expreſſes an honeſt and benevolent wiſh, that ſome perſon, whom providence has bleſſed with riches, would found an annual lecture on the duty of clemency to brutes, and appoint an handſome ſalary for the preacher, upon condition that he ſhould publiſh a certain number of copies of his ſermon within a limited time. This, however, will be leſs neceſſary if our clergy ſhould take the hint and make it a ſubject of their diſcourſes upon proper occaſions, particularly at *Shrove-tide*, when the moſt inhuman and infamous practice of throwing at cocks uſually takes place, notwithſtanding the laws by which it may be reſtrained, ariſing from the negligence of thoſe who ſhould enforce them, and their inattention to the enormity of the crime.

The folly of being diſſatisfied with the times we live in.

IT is aſtoniſhing that the world ſhould continue ſo bad, and even grow worſe and worſe every day, when every individual in it has an infallible receipt to reform and improve it.

The perſon out of place, and who conſequently wants to be in place, does not wonder that things go ſo ill, when people of a certain rank and character, of a certain age, dignity, and experience in buſineſs, are not called upon to ſteer the public veſſel; and when, on the contrary, it is left to the conduct of new and unexperienced men. It was not ſo formerly, when certain people (exactly like himſelf) were culled out to carry on the arduous affairs of the kingdom. He does not ſay this from a deſire of being, or a regret of not being, employed; but from a hearty and ſincere affection for his dear country. Every body knows that he does not value nor want any employment, and that he deſpiſes the profits of one. But be that as it will, it is certain, that merit is not conſidered in theſe days.

The ſublime author, who chuſes to write in an unglazed garret, for the benefit of the air, laments grievouſly the neglect of literary merit. It was not ſo formerly; there were then your Dorſets and your Halifaxes, who were at once poets and patrons; who elicited merit out of its modeſt obſcurity, and rewarded it with civil employments. This is the true way of giving luſtre to a government. Auguſtus and Mæcenas, who he believes were as wiſe as ſome folks, practiſed this method, and owed their

their glory to it. But where are now the patrons of letters? For his part, he declares, that he only writes for amuſement, and not for intereſt.

The unpreferred doctor of divinity, with a prominent cheſt, and large fluttering ſcarf, laments the deluge of vice, prophaneneſs, and immorality, that overwhelms and diſgraces the preſent age. But how ſhould it be otherwiſe, when favour is the only road to preferment, inſtead of ſound learning. As for the biſhops, he will ſay nothing of them; but that, conſidering their revenues, he thinks they might afford to labour harder in the vineyard than they do.

The veteran officer, who ſays that he has had all his bones broken, though perhaps he has never ſerved at all, bewails the decay of the true regular art of war. But how ſhould it be otherwiſe, when boys are put at the head of armies! Wolfe took Louiſbourg and Quebec, contrary to all the ſound rules of war; and, ſtrictly ſpeaking, he looks upon their taking, as blunders, and as null and void in themſelves. He compares Amherſt and Wolfe to boys who rob orchards; and who do not take ladders and baſkets with them, but moſt irregularly climb over the walls, and ſwarm up the trees, and carry off the fruit; not without manifeſt danger of their lives.

There is an inferior ſort of repairers of wrongs, and reformers of abuſes, who ſwarm in clubs and coffee-houſes, and are properly haberdaſhers of ſmall wares. Theſe gentlemen inveigh with great acrimony againſt the degeneracy of the times, and all thoſe abuſes in which they would, and cannot be ſharers. The pilferings of clerks in offices, the combination of trad ſmen, the want of police in the ſtreets, and a thouſand other irregularities; for every one of which, if they were but conſulted, authoriſed, and, above all, employed and paid, they have infallible noſtrums. But theſe are not times to hope for reformation, when people think only of their own intereſt.

For my own part, Sir, I admit that there are abuſes which every honeſt man muſt wiſh were corrected, but at the ſame time I confeſs that I have no ſpecific remedy to offer for their cure. By all I have read, both in ſacred and prophane hiſtory, crimes and abuſes have been co-æval with human nature; their modes only have varied in different ages of the world, and perhaps there never was a period ſince the creation, when crimes and vices were leſs atrocious and ſhocking than in the preſent age. Manners, now poliſhed and ſoftened, have improved morals. Self-intereſt was always the ruling paſſion of all mankind; the old way of gratifying it was by murdering and poiſoning; the new faſhion is by deceit; and I confeſs that I would rather be deceived than aſſaſſinated or poiſoned.

I will conclude with one word of advice to theſe unmerciful cenſurers of the preſent time, from the ſtatemenders at St. James's, down to the reformers of abuſes in clubs and coffee-houſes, which I hope, may mitigate their juſt grief for the degeneracy of the preſent times. Let them begin at home, examine their own hearts, and root out from thence, if they can, the paſſions of ſelf-love, pride, envy, hatred, and malice, the true and ſecret motives of their cenſure; and when they have brought that about, they will

see things in a very different light, take the world as it is, and drink their wine, their coffee, their punch, or their ale, with infinitely more comfort than they do at present.

Character of the Engliſh. From the SCHEMER.

TO what folly and infatuation muſt we impute this unſteady behaviour, that in no one article of their lives or manners are the Engliſh directed by the principles of reaſon? It is becauſe not one in a thouſand acts upon any principle at all.

With hearts of republicans, they pen the flattery of ſlaves; with inward grumbling and diſcontent, they raiſe ſupplies for half the powers of Europe; and yet with ſuch a baſe attention to private intereſt, that near a fifth part is ſquandered in lotteries and brokerage. In the ſame day, they will greedily attend to the bittereſt invectives againſt their allies, and ſpoil all the furniture of their dining-rooms with clay candleſticks and farthing lights, in honour of their victories. With a gloomy ſullenneſs, they put on the faſhions of their volatile neighbours; and at the ſame time univerſally condemn and practiſe the fopperies of France. Without any true and honeſt regard to their country, without any real public ſpirit, they are brave even to raſhneſs, and courageous beyond the example of the firmeſt patriots. The leaſt turn of affairs, the moſt trivial loſs, will make them fearful of an enemy whom they daily deride and deſpiſe. In private life, they are ſaucy without imperiouſneſs, generous without kindneſs, ſevere without hard-heartedneſs; in trifles, tenacious; in friendſhips, blind and undiſcerning; but little connected by the ties of blood, and oftentimes more willing to oblige a ſtranger than a relation; they are ſincere without civility, and without unkindneſs moroſe. In religion, with little or no communion or fellowſhip, they profeſs to be members of one church. They believe in Chriſt, and yet neglect his inſtitutions. They acknowledge alſo two ſacraments in their church: that of baptiſm they look upon as neceſſary, more becauſe it gives them a name, than for any other reaſon; and therefore the ſponſors will give ſecurity for the infant, without knowing or attending to the queſtions they are aſked, or ever after examining the conduct and behaviour of the child committed to their charge. The other ſacrament, the Lord's ſupper, is ſuppoſed very rightly to be a ſervice which no one ſhould engage in, that is not ſerious in his duty; and for this reaſon, not one in fifty ever goes near the communion table; and by this behaviour confeſſes to the world, that he is not very willing to repent, or enter into a new courſe of life; ſo that he would be thought a Chriſtian, without performing the ſervices of the church of Chriſt. By this I mean only thoſe who are really churchmen; for take the whole kingdom throughout, any one Sunday in the year, and you will find twenty at church, fifteen at different ſchiſm ſhops, and the reſt of the hundred in ale-houſes, counting-houſes, parties of pleaſure, or following the domeſtic occupations of the families they belong to.

I conceive this to be no partial eſtimate of the manners of the Engliſh;

ish; and now we must examine, whence comes this hydra headed evil, which thus universally sprouts forth in every member of the community.

One popular author has referred it to effeminacy; but we must acknowledge him biassed in his opinion, because the evil still continues, though that cause hath in many instances ceased. Another of less note attributes it to fear; but that cause is not sufficiently general to be the main spring of such various actions. No, the basis of all the inconsistencies of this undisciplined, unprincipled, unenlightened nation, is a false appetite for liberty; which has, through an unreasonable pursuit, degenerated into licentiousness.

Ye are in all things, O Britons, a licentious people! Ye act upon that noble principle, which your master Satan established, when his resolute wit discovered subjection to his Maker was servile and disgraceful.

Ye say, ye are loyal subjects: and yet the greatest courtiers among ye are the greatest republicans, nor will the greatest in your tribes, refuse in the same hour, to sing songs of triumph in honour of your sovereign, and utter the indecent ribaldries of disgusted traitors. What servile submission do ye expect from those members who are to represent you; and how well pleased are ye to level all authority unto the dirt, even as low as yourselves? Ye say, we have a value for your country, and yet how few are there among you that would not sacrifice it to party or profit! How gay and loyal is the appearance of your tradesmen, yet inwardly how debased by smuggling, how cankered with debts! Public stocks, and private loans, have filled near half your cities with idle gentlemen of pleasure, chiefly enlisted in the service of licentiousness. The retailed scraps of disunited literature, which are jumbled together in every periodical paper, have made all the kingdom learned in every science; this teaches the mind to wander in uncertainty, and calls off the application which every individual should bestow solely upon his own business, into frivoloui excursions on the surface and scum of learning. Dress, fashion, and affectation, have put all upon an equality; so that it is difficult to tell the milliner from her ladyship, my lord from the groom, or his grace in Pall-mall from the tallow-chandler at Wapping.

Nor is there to be found any alteration of this general plan in private families, or domestic life: children making a slavery of dependence and obedience; and, taking advantage of the law of their country, renouncing the authority of their parents, as soon as they are able to crawl alone; wives in breeches; husbands abroad; servants in ruffles; and the whole house anarchy and confusion. Nay, to such a pitch of impudence are those mean hirelings arrived who drudge in the party-coloured badge of submission, that they will spit in the cup of their master's friend if he be not liberal to excess; give him water for wine; and turn him out of doors, as though they were letting out a pickpocket or a thief.

But in religion the scene is still worse and worse; there licentiousness breaks out into swarms of indigested sectaries, who will lop off a branch from the mother trunk because a single leaf is faded or sickly; such as are offended because I wear

wear a coat whoſe ſurface refracts the rays of the ſun more obliquely than they fancy is agreeable to the faith of a chriſtian.

Nor is this the blackeſt picture of your licentious behaviour, ye have thoſe among ye who call themſelves men of ſenſe and reaſon. You, gentlemen, are free agents; you love a freedom and liberty of thought, and therefore you will ridicule the ſcripture, and try its ſacred doctrines by the teſt of mummery and laughter: the next thing you ſet about, will be to try your Maker in the ſame ſcales, and to put up the Creator of this univerſal frame as the laughing-ſtock of wits and buffoons. This is a glorious liberty indeed! and this you call the freedom of the will, and the noble faculty of a diſcerning reaſon.

I hope, my pupils, you will not think me tedious: The ſubject I have in hand is of conſequence, and requires ſome thought and recollection. I know, indeed, ye are moſt of you great adverſaries to any thing prolix; every ſubject, every undertaking, muſt now be done in an hurry, or your licentious ſpirits riſe into ferment, and boil with haſty indignation. A ſermon deſigned to promote the ſalvation of your ſouls, if it laſt half an hour, tires and fatigues you to death. An expedition, if it go not againſt wind and tide, in ſpite of ſickneſs and climate, is conſidered as loſt, defeated, and overthrown. A peace, if it be not made juſt at the time ye would have it, ſeems to be protracted, in order to enſlave you, and reduce you to beggary and rags; and ye alſo, merry citizens, join in the common humour of impatiency; and, if ye can't find contractors, like bottle conjurors, to promiſe you miracles, and a bridge in five years time, grow deſperate for want of your play-thing; and ſtorm at the dilatory maſon for not covering with the utmoſt diſpatch, that profuſion of bad Latin which ye have juſt ſenſe enough to wiſh buried in the earth. But alas! ye are all aground; no carpenter nor maſon now can be found in the world mad-headed enough to bind himſelf to the execution of impoſſibilities: is this not then licentiouſneſs?

But now for the ſcheme to remedy this evil: In the firſt place, as to your religion.—Make it not the tool of faction: continue not in error becauſe it is the faſhion of your friends; nor too nicely and rigorouſly inſiſt upon trifles, and neglect the eſſentials of brotherly love, charity, faith, hope, and humility. Remember, an open hand makes not charity without an open heart; and that ſtubbornneſs is the very oppoſite of an humble mind. Judge not vainly of your own perſuaſion; and if you are in a private ſtation, remember it is your buſineſs to reform at home, nor ſet about reforming others till you have brought yourſelf up to the true chriſtian ſtandard: and obſerve this general rule, that all authority is derived from God, whether civil or paſtoral. Therefore he that ſets up for a teacher or governor upon his own foundation, advances his claim upon the ſame principle which Satan urged againſt the dominion of the Almighty. As to teachers; indulge not tickliſh ears, gape not, like the Athenians, after novelties every day, and be not given to change, except where you find doctrines offered to you that are inconſiſtent with the goſpel of your maſter. Set not your clergy, like prize-

fighters,

ighters, to contend in ale-houſes or your pulpits; nor wear out, by perpetual elections and oppoſitions, hat harmony and love which is the ery cement of chriſtianity. Exerciſe not your religion by ſtarts and its, but daily, univerſally, and conſtently; and encourage not thoſe vriters, or writings, which manifeſtly tend only to abuſe the moſt acred ordinances of God.

Do not, in politics, blindly follow any party to extreme; be not aſely ſervile, nor licentiouſly ſaucy. Know and acknowledge that ſubordination is the neceſſary cement of ſtate: for if all parts are alike, hey cannot be framed into different ſes and members. Have more enſe and prudence than to talk of natters which you do not underand; rather gladly ſuffer, than urt the public faith; for however pecious that argument may appear, hat home is to be firſt conſulted, et ought the faith of the nation to e kept ſacred and inviolable. But n theſe things, as private men, ye ave no concern. If you profeſs ourſelves to be patriots, remember, ou may do more good by a diſaſſionate choice of a worthy honeſt nember to repreſent you, than by earned harangues for ſeven years n continental meaſures over a diſh f coffee or bottle of port. Be areful of your choice of a good nan; and when you have got him, e not ready to hear the idle tale of very fool againſt him; for politics, in private, take a caſt from he relater, and are variouſly reſented according to the various ntereſts of mankind. Look upon your ſovereign with reverence, and e not deſirous of diminiſhing the ignity of his perſon or crown. When your nobility will give you an opportunity, by a proper exertion of their talents, honour them as the noble deſcendants of an illuſtrious race, and pay them the due diſtinction which their birth and quality demand. Scorn not to be obliged, nor fret at an honeſt dependence. Your maxim is, that all mankind are free, and therefore you ſet up for independency. My maxim is, that all mankind are bound by one common link, bound to aid and aſſiſt one another, and therefore I will receive with thanks, and, if poſſible, repay with generoſity. Good offices to one another are the common traffick of mankind; being connected through neceſſity, we practiſe the duties of love, friendſhip, and humanity. In private life, be affable, know your place, your condition, your expences, and your income: put not the yearly profits of a precarious trade upon the ſame footing with the rents of an eſtate, or the ſtatutable intereſt of a certain capital ſtock; for this alſo leads to a licentious equality. Remember that excellent chriſtian rule, *Whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, even ſo do unto them.* Attend ſeriouſly each man to his own buſineſs, ſo ye will attain much perfection and knowledge, and thoſe who deal with you will be led to put an entire confidence in your abilities; and let none of you expect more from man than nature, time, or the univerſal principles of things will permit.

Thus would I have you, my countrymen, inwardly diſtinguiſhed; and as to outward diſtinctions, I could alſo wiſh them more certain and general. The flouriſhing trade and circumſtances of the middling people in this kingdom have put all diſtinctions of this kind entirely aſide,

aside, yet I could wish that riches alone might not be the outward distinction between man and man.

On the extraordinary cleverness of the Moderns.

I HAVE often been of opinion, that should our language ever become what the Greek and Latin are now, and any of our newspapers (which by the way is not very probable) have the good fortune to escape the rage of times, and be perused a millennium or two hence; the reader will not be a little surprized, in conning over the advertisements, to find the amazing perfection to which all things have been brought here, towards the middle of the eighteenth century. Indeed, in this respect, the ancients were but mere novices to us; and notwithstanding the veneration which many still pretend to retain for antiquity, I will undertake to make it appear evident to every one who has his senses about him, that neither in the reigns of Augustus or Trajan, put together, were there half the number of clever fellows existing, as are in the single reign of George III. My proofs for this shall be drawn from the aforesaid advertisements, in which we find complete histories, complete bodies of architecture, complete husbandries, complete cookeries, complete justices of the peace, complete militiamen, and complete rat-catchers. Let any man now only compare these, and the innumerable other complete things which this age has produced, with the pandects, digests, and anthologies of old, and he will most certainly own, at the very first sight, that the sages of Greece and Rome, though complete fellows enough too in their way, yet were, by no means, half so complete as the present sages of Great Britain. Nor is our ingenuity confined to the theory only, for in practice we shall be found equally eminent. Every disease has its never-failing, infallible, grand specific, or universal remedy for all ages; and down from the great Dr. Rock, the powerful restorer of broken constitutions, to the sagacious Mr. Tobit Earle, who, with equal success, presides over smoaky chimnies, we find them all ready to engage their honour for the efficacy of their respective performances. In short, whether the point be to kill time, or destroy fleas, we have the most infallible receipt always at hand for either; and the booksellers, who, it must be allowed, of all the modern sages that this kingdom has produced, best understand their own interest, seem so thoroughly to have considered the strict union there is between the soul and body, that the same shop which sells *pills to purge melancholy*, now furnishes us also with a safe and speedy remedy for almost every kind of distemper. Should it be objected, indeed, hereafter, by any ill-natured critic, who, repining at the inferiority of his own times, may have the confidence to tell his readers, that these were merely devices to catch the unwary; and, in support of his objection, produce the bills of mortality inserted in the very same papers; I make no doubt but some able commentator will arise, who, with much force of argument, and display of literature, shall prove that the said bills of mortality, were only registers of such as, like the critic, had no confidence in these advertisements, and therefore quitted this life for an early

early grave; that our church-yards and other depoſitaries of the dead, were but ſo many fields of battle, or at leaſt catacombs of thoſe who had been ſlain in war; and that all who availed themſelves of the proffered preſcriptions lived to a vaſt old age, when, like Tithonus, they were at laſt worn away to graſshoppers, and hung up in baſkets for the conſolation of the ſurviving relations. In confirmation too of this, I would have every advertiſing empiric, of the leaſt eminence, provide himſelf with a number of wicker-baſkets, made of the tougheſt materials, and having labels of the ſame affixed to them, containing the names of the ſeveral perſons who had been endowed with longevity by the help of their medicines; theſe to be ſuſpended in their laboratories: and as willow or oſier may be ſuppoſed to be equally durable with bread or packthread, which we all know to have been found entire in the ruins of Herculaneum; we may as reaſonably conclude, that theſe baſkets will one day or other fall into the hands of ſome judicious collector of a diſtant age, who will conſider them as inconteſtable remains of our unrivalled proficiency in the art of healing, and, accordingly, give them a place among the moſt venerable reliques of antiquity. Nor need theſe leaders of the faculty be in the leaſt apprehenſive of any diſgrace that may accrue to them from the above practice, even though it ſhould be found out hereafter that there never had been ſuch Anthropotettiges or human graſshoppers exiſting, as thoſe pretended to have been hung up in their baſkets; for in this, they have the example of Alexander the Great to quote, by way of precedent, who, though undoubtedly as much a proficient in the art of healing as themſelves, yet, is well known to have made uſe of a like artifice, to induce poſterity to think more highly of his performances. Their brother doctors too, the country farriers, have already ſhewn them the way, by nailing to their ſhops, the hoofs, horns, &c. of innumerable animals, which were never ſo much as let blood by them.

Having thus, Sir, given you my thoughts on the wonderful perfection to which all things are at preſent arrived; I ſhall, in my next, point out the cauſe to which this perfection is owing; and in the mean time remain, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

DEMOCRITUS MINOR.

On the country manners of the preſent age. From the GENIUS.

Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi,
Quid prius illuſtrem? ——HOR.

AT this ſeaſon of annual migration (as a great writer ſolemnly ſtiles it), when the noble lord and the knight of the ſhire go down to their ſeveral ſeats, to ſupport their intereſt in the country; when the lawyer takes his circuit; when the right reverend dioceſan appoints his viſitation; and when the humble out-rider, aſtride his ſaddle-bags, goes his rounds for freſh orders, to dealers and chapmen in the country;—in a word, when buſineſs or pleaſure carry thouſands out of town, it is no wonder that one or the other ſhould have tranſported the Genius almoſt two hundred miles beyond the limits of the bills of mortality. I could oblige the reader with a curious detail of

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my journey and adventures: I could tell him, that my publiſher furniſhed me with one horſe, and my printer with another, together with his devil in livery, for an attendant: but theſe and many other curious particulars muſt be deferred to ſome future opportunity, that in the mean time I may have leiſure to communicate ſome few obſervations made *en paſſant*, on my fellow-ſubjects reſident in the country.

Notwithſtanding the encomiums on a rural life, ſown ſo thick in the writings of poets and philoſophers, we do not, in this degenerate age, think ourſelves ſure to breathe the pure air of innocence and ancient ſimplicity, the minute we have got out of the ſmoke of London; we do not perceive a gradual declenſion of vice at every mile-ſtone, or diſcover morality upon every hay-cock. The clown who works at plough and cart, nay even the tender of ſheep, for whom we have ſo much reſpect in paſtoral and romance, excite our veneration little more than a link-boy or a hackney-coachman. The very milk-maid, with her pail on her head, engages our eſteem no more than her fellow-labourers, who carry the yoke about our ſtreets: and ſo little do we expect to find the manners of the golden age prevail among our ruſtics, that we ſee, without remorſe or ſurprize, ſome bumkin Phillis condemned to the gallows for the murder of her baſtard child, or a refractory Damon committed to the houſe of correction, ſet in the ſtocks, or ſent abroad for a ſoldier.

But though we have ſurmounted theſe prejudices, perhaps we ſtill retain ſome antiquated ideas of the manners of the country, ſcarce leſs remote from thoſe which at preſent reign there, than even the manners of Arcadia. We are apt to take it for granted, that there yet remains among them a ſtrong leaven of that roughneſs and ruſticity, which was ſo long conſidered as their diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic. It is ſcarce half a century ago, ſince the inhabitants of the diſtant counties were regarded as a ſpecies, almoſt as different from thoſe of the metropolis, as the natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Their manners, as well as dialect, were entirely provincial; and their dreſs no more reſembling the habit of the town, than the Turkiſh or Chineſe. But time, which has incloſed commons, and ploughed up heaths, has likewiſe cultivated the minds, and improved the behaviour of the ladies and gentlemen of the country. We are no longer encountered with hearty ſlaps on the back, or preſſed to make a breakfaſt on cold meat and ſtrong beer; and in the courſe of a tour through Great Britain you will not meet with a high-crowned hat, or a pair of red ſtockings. Politeneſs and taſte ſeem to have driven away the horrid ſpectres of rudeneſs and barbarity, that haunted the old manſion-houſe and its purlieus, and to have eſtabliſhed their ſeats in the country.

It is certainly to the intercourſe between the town and country, of late ſo much more frequent, that this extraordinary change muſt be imputed. Every traveller, that goes down to Cumberland, or Cornwall, carries in ſome ſort the town along with him, and inevitably leaves ſome tincture of it behind him: and every viſit, which an honeſt ruſtic pays to London, inſenſibly files off ſome of the ruſt of the country. Formerly, indeed, when *that the roads were dark, and*

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he ways were mire, as Milton, ex-preſſeth it in one of his ſonnets, a ourney into the country was con-idered almoſt as great an under-aking as a voyage to the Indies. The old family-coach was ſure to e ſlowed, according to Vanbrugh's dmirable deſcription of it, with all orts of luggage and proviſions; and erhaps in the courſe of the jour-ey, a whole village, together with heir teams, were called in aid to ig the heavy vehicle out of the lay, and to drag it to the next lace of wretched accommodation, hich the road afforded. Thus ey travelled, like the caravan over ie deſarts of Arabia, with every iſagreeable circumſtance of tedi-uſneſs and inconvenience. But ow, the amendments of the roads, ith the many other improvements travelling, have, in a manner, pened a new communication be-ween the ſeveral parts of our land. The people venture forth, nd find themſelves enabled to tra-erſe the country with eaſe and ex-edition. Stage-coaches, machines, ys, and poſt-chaiſes, are ready to ranſport paſſengers, to and fro, etween the metropolis and the moſt iſtant parts of the kingdom. The ver now can almoſt literally *an-ihilate time and ſpace*, and be with is miſtreſs before ſhe dreams of his rrival. Even a troop of geeſe and urkies may be driven from the ountry to town in a ſhorter time, han a nobleman and his family ould have taken the journey here-ofore; and the gameſter offers to et, that he can go from London o Edinburgh in twelve hours. In hort, the manners, faſhions, amuſe-ents, vices, and follies of the etropolis, now make their way to e remoteſt corners of the land, as readily and ſpeedily, along the turn-pike road, as, of old, Milton's Sin and Death, by means of their mar-vellous bridge over the *Chaos*, from the infernal regions to our world.

The effects of this eaſy commu-nication have almoſt daily grown more and more viſible The ſeve-ral great cities, and we might add many poor country towns, ſeem to be univerſally inſpired with an am-bition of becoming the little *Lon-dons* of the part of the kingdom wherein they are ſituated; the no-tions of ſplendour, luxury, and amuſement, that prevail in town, are eagerly adopted; the various changes of the faſhion exactly co-pied; and the whole manner of life ſtudiouſly imitated. The country ladies are as much devoted to the card-table, as the reſt of the ſex in London; and being equally tired of making puddings and tarts, or working ſcreens and carpets, they too have their routs, and crowd as many of their neighbours as they can get together, into their apart-ments; they too, have their balls and concerts by ſubſcription: their theatres, their mall, and ſometimes their rural *Ranelagh*, or *Vauxhall*. The reading female hires her no-vels from ſome country circulat-ing library, which conſiſts of about a hundred volumes; and the merchant, or opulent hardware-man, has his villa three or four miles diſtant from the great town where he carries on his buſineſs. The nobleman and country 'ſquire, no longer affect an old-faſhioned hoſpitality, or ſuffer the locuſts of the country to eat them up, while they keep open-houſe, and diſpenſe victuals and horns of beer, like the ancient convents, to all comers; but more faſhionably diſplay the ele-

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gance of their taſte by making genteel entertainments: the ſame French cooks are employed, the ſame wines are drunk, the ſame gaming practiſed, the ſame hours kept, and the ſame courſe of life purſued in the country as in town. The force of this illuſtrious example influences the whole country; and every male and female wiſhes to think and ſpeak, to eat and drink, and dreſs, and live, after the manner of people of quality in London.

There is no popular ſubject of ſatire, on which the modern common places of wit and ridicule have been exhauſted with more ſucceſs, than on that of a mere cockney affecting the pleaſures of the country. The duſty houſe cloſe to the road-ſide, the half-acre of garden, the canal no bigger than a waſh-hand-baſon, &c. have all been marked out with much humour and juſtice; but after all, it is not unnatural for a tradeſman, who is continually pent up in the cloſe ſtreets and alleys of a populous city, to wiſh for freſh air, or to attempt to indulge a leiſure hour in ſome rural occupation: and he who prevails on himſelf to give up the enjoyments which nature has thrown into our laps in the country, for a poor imitation of the follies of the town, is infinitely more ridiculous. Lycurgus paſſed a law in Sparta to prevent the importation of foreign vanities, and not only expreſsly forbad the continuance of ſtrangers in the city, for fear of their corrupting the people, but for the ſame reaſons would not permit his own people to travel. Frequent intercourſe will undoubtedly produce ſimilarity of manners; but the preſent communication between th various quarters of our iſland, ar ſo far from being to be lamented that it is only to be wiſhed and re commended, that they may produc real refinements and improvement of a valuable nature. At the ſam time, let it be conſidered by ou country gentlemen and ladies, tha no benefit can ariſe from changing one ſet of follies for another; an that the vices of the town neve appear ſo truly ridiculous, or ſ thoroughly contemptible, as whe they are aukwardly practiſed in th country.

A Prophecy by Monſieur Voltaire.

Geneva, 1761

IN thoſe days there will appea in France a very extraordinar perſon *, come from the banks o a lake. He will ſay unto the people I am poſſeſſed by the dæmon o enthuſiaſm; I have received fro heaven the gift of inconſiſtency and the multitude ſhall run afte him, and many ſhall believe in him and he ſhall ſay unto them, Ye ar all villains and raſcals; your wome are all proſtitutes; and I am com to live amongſt you: and he wi take advantage of the natural lenit of this country, to abuſe the peopl and he will add, All the men ar virtuous in the country where I wa born, and I will not ſtay in th country where I was born; and h will maintain, that the ſciences an the arts muſt neceſſarily corrupt ou morals, and he will treat of all ſor of ſciences and arts; and he wi maintain, that the theatre is a ſourc

* Monſieur Rouſſeau, author of The New Eloiſa.

f proſtitution and corruption, and e will compoſe operas and plays. Ie will publiſh, that there is no irtue but among the ſavages, tho' e never was among them; he will lviſe mankind to go ſtark naked, id he will wear laced clothes when ven him. He will employ his me in copying French muſic, and will tell you there is no French uſic. He will tell you, that it is poſſible to preſerve your morals, you read romances; and he will mpoſe a romance, and in this ro-ance ſhall be ſeen vice in deeds, d virtue in words, and the actors it ſhall be mad with love and with iloſophy; and in this romance we all learn how to ſeduce a young rl philoſophically; and the diſ-ple ſhall loſe all ſhame and all odeſty: and ſhe ſhall practiſe folly, d raiſe maxims with her maſter, d ſhe ſhall be the firſt to give him kiſs on the lips, and ſhe ſhall in-e him to lie with her, and he ſhall ually lie with her, and ſhe ſhall come pregnant with metaphy-ks; and his love-letters ſhall be iloſophical homilies. And he ſhall t drunk with an Engliſh noble-n, who ſhall inſult him, and he ll challenge him to fight: and his ſtreſs, who hath loſt the honour her own ſex, ſhall decide with re-rd to that of men; and ſhe ſhall ch her maſter, who taught her ery thing, that he ought not to ht. And he ſhall go to Paris, ere he ſhall be introduced to ne ladies of pleaſure; and he ll get drunk like a fool, and ſhall with theſe women of the town; d he ſhall write an account of this venture to his miſtreſs, and ſhe ll thank him for it. The man o ſhall marry his miſtreſs, ſhall ow that ſhe is loved to diſtraction by another; and this good man, notwithſtanding, ſhall be an atheiſt; and immediately after the marriage, his wife ſhall find herſelf happy, and ſhe ſhall write to her lover, that if ſhe were again at liberty, ſhe would wed her huſband rather than him. And the philoſopher ſhall have a mind to kill himſelf, and ſhall compoſe a long diſſertation to prove that a lover ought always to kill himſelf when he has loſt his miſtreſs: and her huſband ſhall prove to him, that it is not worth his while; and he ſhall not kill himſelf. Then he ſhall ſet out to make the tour of the world, in order to allow time for the children of his miſtreſs to grow up, and that he may get to Switzerland time enough to be their preceptor, and to teach them virtue, as he had done their mother. And he ſhall ſee nothing in the tour of the world, and he ſhall return to Europe; and when he ſhall be arrived there, they ſhall ſtill love one another with tranſport, and they ſhall ſqueeze each other's hands, and weep. And this fine lover being in a boat alone with his miſtreſs, ſhall have a mind to throw her into the water, and himſelf along with her; and all this they ſhall call philoſophy and virtue; and they ſhall talk ſo much of philoſophy and virtue, that nobody ſhall know what philoſophy and virtue is. And the miſtreſs of the philoſopher ſhall have a few trees, and a rivulet in her garden, and ſhe ſhall call that her elyſium: and nobody ſhall be able to comprehend what that elyſium is; and every day ſhe ſhall feed ſparrows in her garden; and ſhe ſhall watch her domeſticks, both males and females, to prevent their playing the ſame fooliſh prank that ſhe herſelf had played; and ſhe

ſhall ſup in the midſt of her harveſt people; and ſhe ſhall cut hemp with them, having her lover at her ſide; and the philoſopher ſhall be deſirous of cutting hemp the day after, and the day after that, and all the days of his life; and ſhe ſhall be a pedant in every word ſhe ſays, and all the reſt of her ſex ſhall be contemptible in her eyes; and ſhe ſhall die, and before ſhe dies, ſhe ſhall preach according to cuſtom; and ſhe ſhall talk inceſſantly, till her ſtrength fail her, and ſhe ſhall dreſs herſelf out like a coquet, and die like a ſaint.

The author of this book, like thoſe empiricks who make wounds on purpoſe, in order to ſhew the virtue of their balſams, poiſons our ſouls for the glory of curing them; and this poiſon will act violently on the underſtanding, and on the heart, and the antidote will operate only on the underſtanding, and the poiſon will triumph, and he will boaſt of having opened a gulph, and he will think he ſaves himſelf from all blame, by crying, Woe be to the young girls who ſhall fall into it; I have warned them againſt it in my preface; and young girls never read a preface; and he will ſay, by way of excuſe for his having written a book which inſpires vice, that he lives in an age wherein it is impoſſible to be good; and to juſtify himſelf, he will ſlander the whole world, and threaten with his contempt all thoſe who do not like his book; and every body ſhall wonder how, with a ſoul ſo pure and virtuous, he could compoſe a book which is ſo much the reverſe; and many who believed in him ſhall believe in him no more.

Character of a mighty good kind man.

THE good qualities of *mighty good kind of man* he has any) are of the negati kind. He does very little harn but you never find him do a good. He is very decent in a pearance; and takes care to have the externals of ſenſe and virtu but you never perceive the hea concerned in any word, thought, action. Not many love him, th very few think ill of him: to hi every body is his "Dear Sir though he cares not a farthing f any one but himſelf. If he wri to you, though you have but t ſlighteſt acquaintance with him, begins with "Dear Sir," and en with "I am, good Sir, your ev ſincere and affectionate frien and moſt obedient humble ſervant You may generally find him company with older perſons th himſelf, but always with rich He does not talk much; but he h a "Yes," or a "True, Sir," "You obſerve very right, Sir for every word that is ſaid: whic with the old gentry, that love hear themſelves talk, makes h paſs for a *mighty ſenſible* and *cerning*, as well as *mighty good k of man*. It is ſo familiar to him be agreeable, and he has got ſuc habit of aſſenting to every thing a vanced in company, that he d it without the trouble of thinki what he is about. I have kno ſuch an one, after having approv an obſervation made by one of company, aſſent with "What y ſay is very juſt," to an oppoſite ſe timent from another; and I ha frequently made him contrad himſelf five times in a minute.

the weather is a principal and favourite topic of a *mighty good kind of man*, you may make him agree, that it is very hot, very cold, very cloudy, a fine ſun-ſhine, or it rains, ſnows, hails, or freezes, all in the ſame hour. The wind may be high, or not blow at all; it may be eaſt, weſt, north, or ſouth, ſouth-eaſt and by eaſt, or in any point in the compaſs, or any point not in the compaſs, juſt as you pleaſe. This, in a ſtage-coach, makes him a mighty agreeable companion, as well as *a mighty good kind of man*. He is ſo civil and well-bred, that he would keep you ſtanding half an hour uncovered in the rain, rather than ſtep into your chariot before you; and the dinner is in danger of growing cold, if you attempt to place him at the upper end of the table. He would not ſuffer a glaſs of wine to approach his lips, till he had drank the health of half the company; and would ſooner riſe hungry from table, than not drink the other half before dinner is over, leſt he ſhould offend any by his neglect. He never forgets to hob or nob with the lady of the family, and by no means omits to toaſt her fire-ſide. He is ſure to take notice of little maſter and miſs, when they appear after dinner, and is very aſſiduous to win their little hearts by almonds and raiſins, which he never fails to carry about him for that purpoſe. This is ſure of recommending him to mamma's eſteem; and he is not only *a mighty good kind of man*, but ſhe is certain he would make *a mighty good huſband*.

No man is half ſo happy in his friendſhips. Almoſt every one he names is a friend of his, and every friend is *a mighty good kind of man*. I had the honour of walking lately with one of theſe good creatures, from the Royal Exchange to Piccadilly; and I believe he pulled off his hat to every third perſon we met, with a "How do you do, my dear ſir?" though I found he hardly knew the names of five of theſe intimate acquaintances. I was highly entertained with the greeting between my companion, and *another mighty good kind of man*, that we met in the Strand. You would have thought they were brothers, that had not ſeen one another for many years, by their mutual expreſſions of joy at meeting. They both talked together; not with a deſign of oppoſing each other, but through eagerneſs to approve what each other ſaid. I caught them frequently crying "Yes," together, and "Very true," "You are very right, my dear ſir;" and, at laſt, having exhauſted their favourite topic of what news and the weather, they concluded, with each begging to have the vaſt pleaſure of an agreeable evening with the other very ſoon; but parted without naming either time or place.

I remember, at Weſtminſter, a *mighty good kind of boy*, though he was generally hated by his ſchool-fellows, was the darling of the dame where he boarded, as by his means ſhe knew who did all the miſchief in the houſe. He always finiſhed his exerciſe before he went to play: you could never find a falſe concord in his proſe, or a falſe quantity in his verſe: and he made huge amends for the want of ſenſe and ſpirit in his compoſitions, by having very few grammatical errors. If you could not call him a ſcholar, you muſt allow he took

great pains not to appear a dunce. At the univerſity he never failed attending his tutor's lectures, was conſtant at prayers night and morning, never miſſed gates, or the hall at meal time; was regular in his academical exerciſes, and took pride in appearing on all occaſions with maſters of arts; and he was happy beyond meaſure, in being acquainted with ſome of the heads of the houſes, who were glad through him to know what paſſed among the under-graduates. Though he was not reckoned by the college to be a Newton, a Locke, or a Bacon, he was univerſally eſteemed by the ſenior part to be *a mighty good kind of young man*; and this even, placid turn of mind has ſince recommended him to no ſmall preferment in the church.

We may obſerve, when theſe *mighty good kind of young men* come into the world, their attention to appearances and externals, beyond which the generality of people ſeldom examine, procures them a much better ſubſiſtence, and a more reputable ſituation in life, than ever their abilities or their merit could otherwiſe intitle them to. Though they are ſeldom advanced very high, yet if ſuch a one is in orders, he gets a tolerable living, or is appointed tutor to a dunce of quality, or is made companion to him on his travels; and then, on his return, he is *a mighty polite*, as well as *a mighty good kind of man*. If he is to be a lawyer, this being ſuch *a mighty good kind of man*, will make the attornies ſupply him with ſpecial pleadings, or bills and anſwers to draw; as he is ſufficiently qualified by his [illegible] genius to be a dray-horſe of the law. But though he can never hope to be a chancellor, or an archbiſhop; yet if he is admitted of the medical college of Warwick-lane, he will have a good chance to be at the top of their profeſſion, as the ſucceſs of the faculty chiefly depends on old women, fanciful and hyſterical young ones, whimſical men, and young children, among the generality of whom nothing recommends a perſon ſo much, as his being *a mighty good kind of man*.

I muſt own, that *a good man and a man of ſenſe*, certainly ſhould have every thing that this kind of man has: yet, if he poſſeſſes no more, much is wanting to finiſh and complete his character. Many are deceived by French paſte: it has the luſtre and brilliancy of a real diamond: but the want of hardneſs, the eſſential property of this valuable jewel, diſcovers the counterfeit, and ſhews it to be of no intrinſic value whatſoever. If the head and the heart are left out in the character of any man, you might as well look for a perfect beauty in a female face without a noſe, as expect to find a valuable man without ſenſibility and underſtanding. But it often happens, that theſe *mighty good kind of men* are wolves in ſheep's cloathing: and that their want of parts is ſupplied by an abundance of cunning, and the outward behaviour and deportment calculated to entrap the ſhort-ſighted and unwary.

Where this is not the caſe, I cannot help thinking, theſe kind of men are no better than blanks in the creation: if they are not unjuſt ſtewards, they are certainly to be reckoned unprofitable ſervants.

Cha-

Character of a good sort of woman.
From the IDLER.

SIR,

THE uncertainty and defects of language have produced very frequent complaints among the learned; yet there still remain many words among us undefined, which are very necessary to be rightly understood, and which produce very mischievous mistakes, when they are erroneously interpreted.

I lived in a state of celibacy beyond the usual time. In the hurry first of pleasure, and afterwards of business, I felt no want of a domestic companion; but becoming weary of labour, I soon grew more weary of idleness, and thought it reasonable to follow the custom of life, and to seek some solace of my cares in female tenderness, and some amusement of my leisure in female chearfulness.

The choice which has been long delayed is commonly made at last with great caution. My resolution was to keep my passion neutral, and to marry only in compliance with my reason. I drew up, on a page of my pocket-book, a scheme of all female virtues and vices, with the vices which border upon every virtue, and the virtues which are allied to every vice. I considered that wit was sarcastic, and magnanimity imperious; that avarice was œconomical, and ignorance obsequious; and having estimated the good and evil of every quality, employed my own diligence, and that of my friends, to find the lady in whom nature and reason had reached that happy mediocrity which is equally remote from exuberance and deficience.

Every woman had her admirers and her censurers, and the expectations which one raised were by another quickly depressed: yet there was one in whose favour almost all suffrages concurred. Miss Gentle was universally allowed to be *a good sort of woman*. Her fortune was not large, but so prudently managed, that she wore finer cloaths, and saw more company, than many who were known to be twice as rich. Miss Gentle's visits were every where welcome; and whatever family she favoured with her company, she always left behind her such a degree of kindness as recommended her to others; every day extended her acquaintance, and all who knew her declared, that they never met with *a better sort of woman*.

To Miss Gentle I made my addresses, and was received with great equality of temper. She did not, in the days of courtship, assume the privilege of imposing rigorous commands, or resenting slight offences. If I forgot any of her injunctions, I was gently reminded; if I missed the minute of appointment, I was easily forgiven. I foresaw nothing in marriage but a halcyon calm, and longed for the happiness which was to be found in the inseparable society of *a good sort of woman*.

The jointure was soon settled by the intervention of friends, and the day came in which Miss Gentle was made mine for ever. The first month was passed easily enough in receiving and repaying the civilities of our friends. The bride practised with great exactness all the niceties of ceremony, and distributed her notice in the most punctilious proportions to the friends who surrounded us with their happy auguries.

But the time soon came when we were left to ourselves, and were to receive our pleasures from each

other, and then I began to perceive that I was not formed to be much delighted by a *good sort of woman*. Her great principle is, that the orders of a family must not be broken. Every hour of the day has its employment inviolably appropriated; nor will any importunity persuade her to walk in the garden, at the time which she has devoted to her needle-work, or to sit up stairs in that part of the forenoon, which she has accustomed herself to spend in the back-parlour. She allows herself to sit half an hour after breakfast, and an hour after dinner; and, while I am talking or reading to her, keeps her eye upon her watch, and, when the minute of departure comes, will leave an argument unfinished, or the intrigue of a play unravelled. She once called me to supper when I was watching an eclipse, and summoned me at another time to bed when I was going to give directions at a fire.

Her conversation is so habitually cautious, that she never talks to me but in general terms, as to one whom it is dangerous to trust. For discriminations of character she has no names; all whom she mentions are *honest men* and *agreeable women*. She smiles not by sensation, but by practice. Her laughter is never excited but by a joke, and her notion of a joke is not very delicate. The repetition of a good joke does not weaken its effect; if she has laughed once, she will laugh again.

She is an enemy to nothing but ill-nature and pride; but she has frequent reason to lament that they are so frequent in the world. All who are not equally pleased with the good and bad, with the elegant and gross, with the witty and the dull, all who distinguish excellence from defects, she considers as ill-natured; and she condemns as proud all who repress impertinence, or quell presumption, or expect respect from any other eminence than that of fortune, to which she is always willing to pay homage.

There are none whom she openly hates; for if once she suffers, or believes herself to suffer, any contempt or insult, she never dismisses it from her mind, but takes all opportunities to tell how easily she can forgive. There are none whom she loves much better than others; for, when any of her acquaintance decline in the opinion of the world she always finds it inconvenient to visit them; her affection continues unaltered, but it is impossible to be intimate with the whole town.

She daily exercises her benevolence by pitying every misfortune that happens to every family within her circle of notice: she is in hourly terrors lest one should catch cold in the rain, and another be frighted by the high wind. Her charity she shews by lamenting that so many poor wretches should languish in the streets, and by wondering what the great can think on that they do so little good with such large estates.

Her house is elegant, and her table dainty, though she has little taste of elegance, and is wholly free from vicious luxury; but she comforts herself that no-body can say that her house is dirty, or that her dishes are not well dress.

This, Mr. Idler, I have found by long experience to be the character of *a good sort of woman*, which I have sent you for the information of those by whom *a good sort of woman*, and *a good woman*, may happen to be used as equivalent terms, and who may suffer by the mistake, like yours, &c.

TIM. WARNER.

POETRY.

The concluding copy of the Oxford Verſes on the death of his late, and acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty. Written by Mr. WARTON, *Poetry Profeſſor of that Univerſity.*

To Mr. SECRETARY PITT.

SO ſtream the ſorrows that embalm the brave,
The tears that ſcience ſheds on glory's grave!
So pure the vows which claſſic duty pays
To bleſs another *Brunſwick*'s riſing rays!——
O PITT! if choſen ſtrains have pow'r to ſteal
Thy watchful breaſt awhile from Britain's weal;
If votive verſe, from ſacred Iſis ſent,
Might hope to charm thy manly mind, intent
On patriot plans which ancient freedom drew,
Awhile with fond intention deign to view
This ample wreath, which all th' aſſembled Nine
With ſkill united have conſpir'd to twine.
Yes, guide and guardian of the country's cauſe;
Thy conſcious heart ſhall hail with juſt applauſe
The duteous muſe, whoſe haſte officious brings
Her blameleſs offering to the ſhrine of kings:
Thy tongue, well tutor'd in hiſtoric lore,
Can ſpeak her office and her uſe of yore:
For ſuch the tribute of ingenuous praiſe
Her harp diſpens'd in Grecia's golden days;
Such were the palms, in iſles of old renown,
She cull'd to deck the guiltleſs monarch's crown;
When virtuous Pindar told with Tuſcan gore
How ſcepter'd Hiero ſtain'd Sicilia's ſhore,
Or to mild Theron's raptur'd eye diſclos'd
Bright vales where ſpirits of the brave repos'd:
Yet ſtill beneath the throne, unbrib'd ſhe ſate,
The decent hand-maid, not the ſlave of ſtate;
Pleas'd in the radiance of the regal name
To blend the luſtre of her country's fame:
For, taught like ours, ſhe dar'd with prudent pride,
Obedience from dependence to divide:
Though princes claim'd her tributary lays,
With truth ſevere ſhe temper'd partial praiſe:
Conſcious ſhe kept her native dignity,
Bold as her flights, and as her numbers free.

And ſure if e'er the Muſe indulg'd her ſtrains,
With juſt regard, to grace heroic reigns,
Where could her glance a theme of triumph own
So dear to Fame as GEORGE's trophied throne?
At whoſe firm baſe, thy ſtedfaſt ſoul aſpires
To wake a mighty nation's ancient fires:
Aſpires to baffle Faction's ſpecious claim,
Rouze England's rage, and give her thunder aim.
Once more the main her conquering banners ſweep,
Again her commerce darkens all the deep,
Thy fix'd reſolve renews each fair decree,
That made, that kept of yore, thy country free.
Call'd by thy voice, nor deaf to war's alarms,
Its willing youth the rural empire arms:
Again the Lords of Albion's cultur'd plains
March the firm leaders of their faithful ſwains;
As erſt ſtout archers, from the farm or fold,
Flam'd in the van of many a baron bold.
Nor thine the pomp of indolent debate,
The war of words, the ſophiſtries of ſtate;
Nor frigid caution checks thy free deſign,
Nor ſtops thy ſtream of eloquence divine:
For thine the privilege, on few beſtow'd,
To feel, to think, to ſpeak for public good.
In vain corruption calls her venal tribes;
One common cauſe, one common end preſcribes;
Nor fear nor fraud, or ſpares or ſcreens the foe,
But ſpirit prompts, and valour ſtrikes the blow.
O PITT, while honour points thy liberal plan,
And o'er the Miniſter exalts the Man,
Iſis, congenial, greets thy faithful ſway,
Nor ſcorns to bid a ſtateſman grace her lay.
For ſcience ſtill is juſtly fond to blend,
With thine, her practice, principles, and end.
'Tis not for Her, by falſe connexions drawn,
At ſplendid Slavery's ſordid ſhrine to fawn;
Each native effort of the feeling breaſt
To friends, to foes, in ſervile fear, ſuppreſt;
'Tis not for Her, to purchaſe or purſue
The phantom favours of the cringing crew;
More uſeful toils her ſtudious hours engage,
And fairer leſſons fill her ſpotleſs page:
Beneath ambition, but above diſgrace,
With nobler arts ſhe forms the riſing race:
With happier taſks, and leſs refin'd pretence,
In elder times ſhe woo'd Munificence
To rear her arched roofs in regal guiſe,
And lift her temples nearer to the ſkies;

Princes

Princes and Prelates ſtretch'd the ſocial band,
To form, diffuſe, and fix her high command:
From kings ſhe claim'd, yet ſcorn'd to ſeek the prize,
From kings, like GEORGE, benignant, juſt, and wiſe.
Lo, this her genuine lore,——Nor thou refuſe
This humble preſent of no partial Muſe,
From that calm bower, which nurs'd thy thoughtful youth
In the pure precepts of Athenian truth:
Where firſt the form of Britiſh liberty
Beam'd in full radiance on thy muſing eye:
That form, whoſe mien ſublime, with equal awe,
In the ſame ſhade unblemiſh'd Somers ſaw:
Where once (for well ſhe lov'd the friendly grove
Which ev'ry claſſic grace had learn'd to rove)
Her whiſpers wak'd ſage Harrington to feign
The bleſſings of her viſionary reign;
That reign, which, now no more an empty theme,
Adorns Philoſophy's ideal dream,
But crowns at laſt, beneath a GEORGE's ſmile,
In full reality this favour'd iſle.

TRUTH AT COURT. *By a Reverend Divine.*

NOW fie upon't! quoth FLATTERY,
Theſe are bad times indeed for me,
Spurn'd by the man, and in the place
Where leaſt I thought to meet diſgrace:
And yet I ſaid the fineſt things,
"Thou young, but righteous, beſt of kings,
Thou, who,——" abrupt he turn'd away,
And with an air, as who ſhould ſay,
"Go, ſhew that gentleman the door,
And never let me ſee him more."
Shock'd I withdrew——when, to enhance
My ſhame, I ſtraightway ſaw advance,
And take my very place, forſooth,
That ſtrange old-faſhion'd fellow, TRUTH.
Oh! how it griev'd my heart to ſee
The diff'rence made 'twixt him and me!
I of each ſanguine hope bereav'd,
He with a gracious ſmile receiv'd:
And yet—(or greatly I miſtake)
The monarch bluſh'd whene'er he ſpake;
For he, though in a plainer way,
Said ev'ry thing I meant to ſay.

The Patriot King, or George the Third.

THREE Georges now, for Britain's welfare born,
The lateſt times our annals will adorn.
The *firſt*, though view'd with Party's envious eyes,
Contending factions own, was *good* and *wiſe*.
Through a long reign, brave, mild, and juſt approv'd,
We ſtyle the *Second George*—the *Well-below'd*.
Behold a youth now mounts the Britiſh throne,
Whom ev'ry royal Virtue calls her own!——
Proceed, great Prince, a Patriot King compleat,
And *George* the *Third* henceforth be *George* the *Great*.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1761, *performed before His Majeſty. Written by William Whitehead, Eſq. Poet Laureat.*

Strophe.

STILL muſt the Muſe, indignant, hear
The clanging trump, the rattling car,
And uſher in each opening year
With groans of death, and ſounds of war?
O'er bleeding millions, realms oppreſt,
The tuneful mourner ſinks diſtreſs'd,
Or breathes but notes of woe:
And cannot Gallia learn to melt,
Nor feel, what Britain long has felt
For her inſulting foe?
Amidſt her native rocks ſecure,
Her floating bulwarks hovering round,
What can the ſea-girt realm endure,
What dread, through all her wat'ry bound?
Great queen of ocean, ſhe defies
All but the Power who rules the ſkies,
And bids the ſtorms engage:
Inferior foes are daſh'd and loſt,
As breaks the white wave on her coaſt,
Conſum'd in idle rage.
For alien ſorrows heaves her gen'rous breaſt,
She proffers peace to eaſe a rival's pain,
Her crowded ports, her fields in plenty dreſt,
Bleſs the glad merchant, and th' induſtrious ſwain.
Do blooming youths in battle fall?
True to their fame the funeral urn we raiſe,
And thouſands, at the glorious call,
Aſpire to equal praiſe.

Anti-

Antiſtrophe.

Thee, Glory, thee through climes unknown
Th' adventurous chief with zeal purſues,
And Fame brings back from ev'ry zone
Freſh ſubjects for the Britiſh Muſe.
Tremendous as th' ill omen'd bird
To frighted France, thy voice was heard
From Minden's echoing towers:
O'er Biſcay's roar thy voice prevail'd:
And at thy word the rocks we ſcal'd,
And Canada is ours.
O potent queen of ev'ry breaſt,
Which aims at praiſe by virtuous deeds,
Where'er thy influence ſhines confeſt
The hero acts, th' event ſucceeds.
But ah, muſt glory only bear,
Bellona-like, the vengeful ſpear?
To fill her mighty mind
Muſt bulwarks fall, and cities flame,
And is her ampleſt field of fame
The miſeries of mankind?
On ruins pil'd on ruins muſt ſhe riſe,
And lend her rays to gild her fatal throne?
Muſt the mild power who melts in vernal ſkies
By thunders only make his godhead known?
No; be the omen far away!
From yonder pregnant cloud a kinder gleam,
Though faintly ſtruggling into day,
Portends a happier theme.

Epode.

And who is he, of regal mien,
Reclin'd on Albion's golden fleece,
Whoſe poliſh'd brow, and eye ſerene,
Proclaim him elder-born of Peace?
Another George! ye winds, convey
Th' auſpicious name from pole to pole:
Thames, catch the ſound, and tell the ſubject ſea
Beneath whoſe ſway its waters roll,
The hoary monarch of the deep,
Who ſooth'd its murmurs with a father's care,
Doth now eternal ſabbath keep,
And leaves his trident to his blooming heir.
O, if the Muſe aright divine,
Fair Peace ſhall bleſs his opening reign,
And through its ſplendid progreſs ſhine
With every art to grace her train.
The wreaths, ſo late by glory won,
Shall weave their foliage round his throne,

Till

Till kings, abaſh'd, ſhall tremble to be foes,
And Albion's dreaded ſtrength ſecure the world's repoſe.

ODE *for His Majeſty's* BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1761, *performed before His Majeſty.*

Written by William Whitehead, Eſq. Poet Laureat.

Strophe.

'TWAS at the nectar'd feaſt of Jove,
When fair Alcmena's ſon
His deſtin'd courſe on earth had run,
And claim'd the thrones above,
Around their king, in deep debate,
Conven'd, the heavenly ſynod ſate,
And meditated boons refin'd
To grace the friend of human kind:
When lo, to mark th' advancing god,
Propitious Hermes ſtretch'd his rod,
The roofs with muſic rung!
For, from amidſt the circling choir,
Apollo ſtruck th' alarming lyre,
And thus the Muſes ſung:
"What boon divine would heav'n beſtow?
"Ye gods, unbend the ſtudious bow,
"The fruitleſs ſearch give o'er,
"Whilſt we the juſt reward aſſign,
"Let Hercules with Hebe join,
"And YOUTH unite with POWER!"

Antiſtrophe.

O ſacred Truth in emblem dreſt!
Again the Muſes ſing,
Again in Britain's blooming king
Alcides ſtands confeſt;
By temp'rance nurs'd, and early taught
To ſhun the ſmooth fallacious draught,
Which ſparkles high in Circe's bowl;
To tame each Hydra of the ſoul,
Each lurking peſt, which mocks its birth,
And ties its ſpirit down to earth,
Immers'd in mortal coil:
His choice was that ſeverer road
Which leads to Virtue's calm abode,
And well repays the toil.
In vain ye tempt, ye ſpecious harms,
Ye flow'ry wiles, ye flatt'ring charms,
That breathe from yonder bower:

And Heav'n the juſt reward aſſigns,
For Hercules with Hebe joins,
And YOUTH unites with POWER.

Epode.

O, call'd by Heav'n to fill that awful throne,
Where Edward, Henry, William, George, have ſhone,
(Where love with rev'rence, laws with power agree,
And 'tis each ſubject's birthright to be free)
The faireſt wreaths already won
Are but a prelude to the whole:
Thy arduous taſk is now begun,
And, ſtarting from a nobler goal,
Heroes and kings of ages paſt
Are thy compeers: extended high
The trump of fame expects the blaſt,
The radiant liſts before thee lie,
The field is time, the prize eternity!
Beyond example's bounded light
'Tis time to urge thy daring flight,
And heights untry'd explore:
O think what thou alone can'ſt give,
What bleſſings Britain may receive,
When YOUTH unites with POWER!

An Epiſtle to a Friend, on the expected Arrival of the Queen.

YES——every hopeful ſon of rhyme
Will ſurely ſeize this happy time,
Vault up on Pegaſus's back,
Now grown an academic hack,
And ſing the beauties of a queen,
(Whom, by the bye, he has not ſeen)
Will ſwear her eyes are black as jet,
Her teeth are pearls in coral ſet;
Will tell us that the roſe has lent
Her cheeks its bloom, her lips its ſcent;
That Philomel breaks off her ſong,
And liſtens to her ſweeter tongue;
That Venus and the Graces join'd
To form this Phœnix of her kind;
And Palſas undertook to ſtore
Her mind with wiſdom's choiceſt lore:
Thus form'd, Jove iſſues a decree
That George's conſort ſhe ſhall be;
Then Cupid (for what match is made
By poets without Cupid's aid?)
Picks out the ſwifteſt of his darts,
And pierces inſtant both their hearts.

Your

Your fearful proſe-men here might doubt,
How beſt to bring this match about;
For winds and waves are ill-bred things,
And little care for queens and kings;
But as the gods aſſembled ſtand,
And wait each youthful bard's command,
All fancy'd dangers they deride,
Of boiſt'rous winds, and ſwelling tide;
Neptune is call'd to wait upon her,
And ſea-nymphs are her maids of honour;
Whilſt we, inſtead of Eaſtern gales,
With vows and praiſes fill the ſails,
And when, with due poetic care,
They ſafely land the royal fair,
They catch the happy ſimile
Of Venus riſing from the ſea.
Soon as ſhe moves, the hill and vale,
Reſponſive, tell the joyful tale;
And wonder holds th' enraptur'd throng
To ſee the goddeſs paſs along,
The bowing foreſts all adore her,
And flow'rs ſpontaneous ſpring before her,
Where you and I all day might travel,
And meet with nought but ſand and gravel;
But poets have a piercing eye,
And many pretty things can ſpy,
Which neither you nor I can ſee;
But then the fault's in you and me.
The king aſtoniſh'd muſt appear,
And find that Fame has wrong'd his dear;
Then Hymen, like a biſhop, ſtands,
To join the lovers plighted hands;
Apollo and the Muſes wait,
The nuptual ſong to celebrate:
But I, who rarely ſpend my time,
In paying court, or ſpinning rhyme;
Who cannot from the high abodes,
Call down, at will, a troop of gods,
Muſt, in a plain proſaic way,
The wiſhes of my ſoul convey.
May Heav'n our Monarch's choice approve,
May he be bleſt with mutual love,
And be as happy with his queen,
As with my Cloe I have been:
When wandering through the beechen grove,
She ſweetly ſmil'd and talk'd of love!
And oh! that he might live to ſee,
A ſon as wiſe and good as he;

And may his conſort grace the throne
With virtues equal to his own!
Our courtly bards will needs be telling,
That ſhe's like Venus or like Helen;
I wiſh that ſhe may prove as fair
As Egremont and Pembroke are:
For tho' by ſages 'tis confeſt,
That beauty's but a toy at beſt;
Yet 'tis, methinks, in married life,
A pretty douceur with a wife:
And may the minutes as they fly,
Strengthen ſtill the nuptial tye,
While hand in hand thro' life they go,
Till love ſhall into friendſhip grow;
For tho' theſe bleſſings rarely wait
On regal pomp and tinſel'd ſtate,
Yet happineſs is virtue's lot,
Alike in palace and in cot:
'Tis true, the grave affairs of ſtate,
With little folks have little weight;
Yet I confeſs my patriot heart
In Britain's welfare bears its part;
With tranſport glows at George's name,
And triumphs in its country's fame;
With hourly pleaſure I can ſit,
And talk of Granby, Hawke, and Pitt;
And whilſt I praiſe the good and brave,
Diſdain the coward and the knave.
At growth of taxes others fret,
And ſhudder at the nation's debt;
I ne'er the fancied ills bemoan,
No debts diſturb me but my own.
What! tho' our coffers ſink, our trade
Repairs the breach which war has made;
And if expences now run high,
Our minds muſt with our means comply.
Thus far my politics extend,
And here my warmeſt wiſhes end,
May merit flouriſh, faction ceaſe,
And I and Europe live in peace!

Humility exalted; or, the glorious Transformation. A little Perſian Fable, poetically paraphraſed from the Spectator. (Vol. IV. Numb. 239.)

——*Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica Virtus.* JUV.

Virtue is Beauty. Dr. YOUNG.

ONE cloudy day, a drop of rain,
(As he hung hovering o'er the main)
Cry'd out with innate modeſty,
" What can I add, O flood, to thee?
When once upon thy ſurface toſs'd,
In thy immenſity I'm loſt;
Of no importance to thy wave;
I ſeem, at laſt, to meet my grave.
O! why ſhould Jove, all-good, all-wiſe,
The leaſt of all his creatures prize?
Why ſhould his bleſſings downwards fly,
On ſuch a worthleſs form as I?"
With pleaſure Jove his ear inclin'd
To one ſo humble, ſo reſign'd.
True merit claims his high regard,
And ſeldom loſes its reward.
This modeſt, unambitious drop,
Soon by an oyſter's ſwallow'd up;
Content within its ſhell he lies,
And there to heav'n erects his eyes;
To Jove directs his daily pray'r,
And thanks the godhead for his care.
His praiſes, incenſe-like, ariſe,
And, as they mount, perfume the ſkies.
" Pleas'd with thy pray'rs and with thy praiſe,
I'll now, ſaid Jove, thy fortune raiſe.
Henceforth become (ſo Heav'n ſees good)
A pearl of the firſt magnitude.
And thus transform'd, with ſpeed reſort
To fair Britannia's ſplendid court:
There all thy radiant luſtre ſpread
Around my fav'rite Charlotte's head:
Tell her 'twas I, Jove, ſent thee down
To ſtand conſpicuous on her crown:
Since well, I know, in her eſteem,
Virtue's the brigheſt diadem."

D. B.

VERSES

VERSES *on the King's Marriage, taken from the Oxford and Cambridge Collections preſented to his Majeſty on that Occaſion.*

By Mr. SPENCE. *From the Oxford Collection.*

AT length the gallant navy from afar
Riſes in proſpect, with expanded wings
Improving the kind gale, ſo long delay'd;
And wings in pompous pride her eaſy way
To Albion's ſhore, charg'd with the precious freight
Of England's deareſt hopes, and George's love.
Not ſo deſir'd, nor with ſuch treaſure fraught,
Arrives the wealthy convoy, from the coaſt
Of Ceylon or Golconda: laden deep
With ſpicy drugs, barbaric gems, and gold.
Nor he who circled in his daring courſe
The globe entire, old Ocean's utmoſt round,
Brought back ſo rich a prize, though with the ſpoils
Of proud Iberia loaded he return'd;
Or captive in his halſers when he dragg'd
The vanquiſh'd Gallic fleets; as now he brings,
More welcome, from Germania's friendly ſhore.
Hail, kindred regions, dear parental ſoil,
Saxonian plains! where deep Viſurgis flows,
Where Leina's doubly honour'd waters glide,
Where mighty Albis draws his humid train!
England to you with grateful homage pays
Filial obeyſance meet: to you ſhe owes
Her name, her tribes, her generous race; to you
Her firſt, her lateſt bleſſings. Forth from you
Iſſued our ſires, old Woden's high-born ſons;
Great Woden deem'd a god, with uncouth rites
By his rude offspring worſhip'd: they their courſe
Advent'rous ſteer'd to theſe alluring ſhores.
Firſt Hengiſt, valiant chief; nor yet leſs wiſe
Than valiant: he the Cantian world obtain'd,
His new domain; yielded by ſocial league,
Or won by fair Rowena's conquering charms.
Next Ella, Cerdic, and th' intrepid race
Of Anglians from Eydora's northern ſtream,
Pour'd in their numerous hoſts: nor Britiſh proweſs,
Nor Merlin's ſpells, nor Arthur's puiſſant ſword
Hight Caliburn, fam'd in romantic tale,
Could long withſtand th' impetuous onſet bold
Of our great ſires in battle. Soon they rais'd,
On Britain's ruins, ſeven imperial thrones;
Seven thrones conjoin'd at length in Cerdic's race:
From whoſe high ſource the ſtream of regal blood,
Through the long line of Engliſh monarchs, flows

Down to th' illuſtrious houſe of Lunenbourg,
From ancient Brunſwic nam'd (Brunſwic, the ſeat
Primeval of Saxonian chieftains old),
To George, great heir of Anglo-Saxon Kings.
And thou, Saxonia's brighteſt ornament
Erewhile, now England's boaſt, and higheſt pride,
Welcome to theſe congenial ſhores! to this
Ambiguous land, another Saxony.
See thine own people, thy compatriot tribes,
With heart-felt joy, and zealous loud acclaim,
Thy bleſt arrival hail. Tho' ſever'd long
From their original ſoil, on foreign ſtock
Tho' grafted, not degenerate: ſtill within
Works the wild vigour of the parent root.
Rough, hardy, brave; by force intractable,
Or lawleſs rule; patient of equal ſway;
With civil freedom tempering regal pow'r.
Be this thy better country; nor regret
Thy natal plains, tho' dear: here thou ſhalt find
What largely ſhall o'erpay thy loſs. Lo! here
Thy parent, brother, friend, all charities
Compriz'd in one, thy conſort, with fond wiſh
Expects thee; ſcepter'd George, with every grace
Adorn'd: yet more renown'd for virtue's praiſe,
Faith, honour, in green years wiſdom mature;
True majeſty with awful goodneſs crown'd.
He ſhall aſſuage thy grief: his thoughtful breaſt,
Studious of England's glory and Europe's weal,
Thou in return ſhalt ſoothe with tender ſmiles,
Endearing blandiſhment, and equal love.
Nor ſhall heav'n's gift, fruit of the genial bed,
Be wanting; pledge of public happineſs
Secure; dear ſource of long domeſtic joys.
Here thou ſhalt reign a ſecond Caroline;
Diffuſing from the throne a milder ray,
Soft beauty's unexpreſſive influence ſweet.
Prompt to relieve th' oppreſt; to wipe away
The widow's tears; to call forth modeſt worth;
To cheriſh drooping virtue: patroneſs
Of ſcience and of arts; friend to the Muſe,
Of every grateful Muſe the favourite theme.
Hail, ſov'ran lady, deareſt dread! accept
Ev'n now this homage of th' officious Muſe,
That on the verge extreme of Albion's cliff
With gratulation thy firſt ſteps prevents,
Tho' mean, yet ardent; and ſalutes thine ear
With kindred accents in Teutonic lays.

JOSEPH SPENCE, M. A.
Regius Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory.

To

To the QUEEN.

By Mr. WARTON. *From the Oxford Collection.*

WHEN first the kingdom to thy virtues due
Rose from the billowy deep in distant view;
When Albion's isles, old Ocean's peerless pride,
Tow'r'd in imperial state above the tide;
What bright ideas of the new domain
Form'd the fair prospect of thy promis'd reign!
And well with conscious joy thy breast might beat
That Albion was ordain'd thy regal seat:
Lo! this the land where freedom's sacred rage
Has glow'd untam'd through many a martial age.
Here patriot Alfred, stain'd with Danish blood,
Rear'd on one base the king's, the people's good:
Here Henry's archers fram'd the stubborn bow
That laid Alanzon's haughty helmet low;
Here wak'd the flame that still superior braves
The proudest threats of Gaul's ambitious slaves;
Here chivalry, stern school of valour old,
Her noblest feats of knightly fame enroll'd;
Heroic champions heard the clarion's call,
And throng'd the board in Edward's banner'd hall;
While chiefs, like George, approv'd in worth alone,
Unlock'd chaste beauty's adamantine zone.
Lo! the fam'd isle, which hails thy chosen sway,
What fertile fields her temperate sons display!
Where property secures the conscious swain,
And guards, while plenty gives, the golden grain;
Hence ripe with stores her villages abound,
Her airy downs with scatter'd sheep resound;
Fresh are her pastures with unceasing rills,
And future navies crown her darksome hills.
To bear her formidable glory far,
Behold her opulence of hoarded war!
See, from her ports a thousand banners stream,
On ev'ry coast her vengeful lightnings gleam!
Meantime, remote from ruin's armed hand,
In peaceful majesty her cities stand;
Whose splendid domes and tradeful streets declare,
Their firmest fort, a king's parental care.
And O! blest Queen, if e'er the magick pow'rs
Of warbled truth have won thy musing hours;
Here poesy, from awful days of yore,
Has pour'd her genuine gifts of raptur'd lore.
'Mid oaken bow'rs, with holy verdure wreath'd,
In druid songs her solemn spirit breath'd:

While cunning bards, at ancient banquets, ſung
Of paynim foes defy'd, and trophies hung;
Here Spenſer tun'd his myſtic minſtrelſy,
And dreſs'd in fairy robes a queen like thee.
Here, boldly mark'd with ev'ry living hue,
Nature's unbounded portrait Shakeſpear drew:
But chief, the dreadful groupe of human woes
The daring artiſt's tragic pencil choſe;
Explor'd the pangs that rend the royal breaſt,
Thoſe wounds that lurk beneath the tiſſued veſt!
Lo! this the land, whence Milton's muſe of fire
High ſoar'd to ſteal from heav'n a ſeraph's lyre;
And told the golden ties of wedded love,
In ſacred Eden's amaranthine grove.
Thine too, majeſtic bride, the favour'd clime,
Where Science ſits enſhrin'd in roofs ſublime——.
O mark how green her wood of ancient bays
O'er Iſis' marge in many a chaplet ſtrays!
Thither, if haply ſome diſtinguiſh'd flower
Of theſe mix'd blooms from that ambroſial bower
Might catch thy glance, and, rich in nature's hue,
Entwine thy diadem with honour due;
If ſeemly gifts the train of Phœbus pay,
To deck imperial Hymen's feſtive day;
Thither thyſelf ſhall haſte, and mildly deign
To tread with nymph-like ſtep the conſcious plain;
Pleas'd in the Muſe's nook, with decent pride,
To throw the ſcepter'd pall of ſtate aſide:
Nor from the ſhade ſhall George be long away,
Which claims Charlotta's love, and courts her ſtay.——
Theſe are Britannia's praiſes. Deign to trace,
With rapt reflection, Freedom's favourite race!
But though the generous iſle in arts and arms
Thus ſtands ſupreme, in nature's choiceſt charms;
Though George and Conqueſt guard her ſea-girt throne,
One happier bleſſing ſtill ſhe calls her own;
And, proud a freſh increaſe of fame to view,
Crowns all her glory by poſſeſſing you.

THOMAS WARTON, M. A. Fellow of Trinity-College,
Profeſſor of Poetry.

By the Hon. JOHN GREY. *From the Cambridge Collection.*

I.

WHILE o'er Germania's ravag'd plains
Stern Deſolation ruthleſs reigns;
While, as ſhe darts her redd'ning eye,
Death gives his keeneſt ſhafts to fly:

The

The gifts of plenty and repoſe
Safe on her cliffs Britannia knows;
Her valleys ſpread their verdant veſt;
Her fields in richeſt robes are dreſt;
No hoſtile hoof her laurel'd walks invades,
Or frights the Siſters from their peaceful ſhades.

II.

I ſee the God, whom Venus bore
To Bacchus on Iliſſus' ſhore:
In yellow folds his mantle plays;
His torch ſends forth a brighter blaze.
He waves his hand: I feel, he cries,
Such tranſports in my boſom riſe,
As when I wreath'd the myrtle twine
To bind the brows of Caroline:
Or when in Clifden's bow'rs to Fred'ric's arms
I gave the treaſure of Auguſta's charms.

III.

Ye nymphs, who arts of conqueſt try,
Who bend the neck, who roll the eye,
See Charlotte win with grace and eaſe,
And pleaſe without a wiſh to pleaſe!
Ye purple tyrants, ſlaves to love,
From fair to fair who fated rove,
What is the boaſt of Beauty, ſay,
That ſpark Time's wing ſoon wafts away?
Go! from a Britiſh monarch learn to place
Your bliſs on virtue's adamantine baſe.

IV.

Hail, happy union! the preſage
Of glories down from age to age.
Yes; as through time I dart my ſight,
Succeſſive Georges ſpring to light:
Patriots, by leſſons and by laws
To aid expiring freedom's cauſe;
Warriors, by many a daring blow
To check each vain preſumptuous foe;
Till vaunting Gaul a mightier power ſhall own,
And Spain's proud genius bow to Brunſwic's throne.

The Honourable JOHN GREY, of Queen's College, third Son of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of STAMFORD.

By Mr. GANDY. *From the Cambridge Collection.*

WHEN pictur'd oft in the poetic page
We've ſeen the bliſsful iſles, and golden age,

Adorn'd appear'd the viſionary theme
With fabled beauties, caught from fancy's dream;
Yet now the bright original behold:
Theſe the bleſt iſles, and this the age of gold!
Our ancient bards thus doubly claim the bays,
And join the prophet's to the poet's praiſe.
For Albion's ſons unnumber'd bleſſings riſe;
No patriot pray'r indulgent heav'n denies.
She aſk'd a monarch, virtuous, wiſe, and great;
And George aroſe to ſteer the helm of ſtate:
She aſk'd a queen the diadem to ſhare;
Heav'n gave a Charlotte to Britannia's prayer.
O may kind heav'n ſtill more propitious prove,
And ſmooth the rugged path of ſtate with love!
Give Britain princes, who ſhall dare aſpire
To emulate the glories of their ſire;
Aſſert their birth, their title, lineage, name,
The firſt in virtue, as the firſt in fame!
Are there who now the Stoic art employ,
Nor feel th' expanſive force of generous joy?
The wretch who pines beneath oppreſſive woe,
Forbids the groan to riſe, the tear to flow:
Steals from himſelf, nor feels his pain awhile;
And his pale cheek glows with a patriot ſmile.
Hark! the firm voice of joy pervades the air;
And the pleas'd echo greets the royal pair.
Though breath'd with loyal warmth, my ſlender ſong
Is drown'd 'midſt patriot ſhouts from ev'ry tongue:
Thus drops the dew upon old Ocean's ſide;
Seems to be loſt, yet ſwells the riſing tide.
What form divine burſts on my raviſh'd ſight,
Circled in beams of mild and ſteady light,
Girt with a virgin zone, her robes of pureſt white?
" O'er thee, bleſt iſle, heav'n's pureſt gifts are ſhow'r'd;
" On thee its beſt, its choiceſt bleſſings pour'd.
" In George's breaſt are mark'd my legends fair;
" Harcourt's and Hayter's labours fix'd them there.
" Such the firm baſis——See the ſtructure prove
" Religion, freedom, loyalty, and love.
" The ſofter virtues of the female heart
" In Charlotte's gentle boſom claim a part.
" Thus both in virtue's ſacred bands are twin'd:
" The monarch leads, yet ſhe is ſcarce behind.
" Live, happy pair, thus bleſſing and thus bleſt!
" Own one Supreme, and leave to him the reſt."——
Thus Virtue ſpeaks——enſues a ſolemn pauſe:
Now ſhouts the gen'ral voice with loud applauſe;

" Live,

" Live, happy pair, thus bleſſing and thus bleſt!
" Own one Supreme, and leave to him the reſt."
No more we ſing you in our humble lays,
For the beſt eulogy is Virtue's praiſe.

JOHN GANDY, A. B. of Sidney-Suſſex College.

Verſes occaſioned by the theatric champion's performance at Covent-garden.

IN art equeſtrian, on a late occaſion,
Two mighty men did ſhare great admiration:
The one, with armour girt, by bold advancing;
T'other, in civil garb, by backward prancing.
But greater far's thy praiſe, O peerleſs wight!
That in thy proweſs both their fates unite.
Backwards and forwards thou doſt guide thy horſe,
With D—m—k's ſtately port, and T——'s rigid force.
The power of nature could no further go;
To make a third, ſhe join'd the former two.

On Mr. Pitt's reſigning the ſeals.

NE'ER yet in vain did heav'n its omens ſend,
Some dreadful ills unuſual ſigns portend!
When Pitt reſign'd, a nation's tears will own,
Then fell the *nobleſt jewel in the crown**.

Walton, Oct. 15. R. BROWNE.

Prologue to the Tempeſt; acted at Hinchinbroke, near Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1760. Spoken by Lord Palmerſton.

SHOULD ſome harſh cenſor blame theatric joys,
And cry, " This acting ſpoils our forward boys:"
Should prudes exclaim, " Shame on our modern ways!
No girls of mine ſhall ſee thoſe filthy plays:"
Let them be taught, that paſtimes ſuch as theſe
Did oft amuſe our grave forefathers days.
Virtue to teach was oft their pleaſing taſk,
In myſtic pageantry, or moral maſque.
To bid the heart with joys imagin'd glow,
Or melt with ſympathy of mimic woe.
No bluſhing fire then ſaw his ſon advance
In antic dreſs, to form the public dance.

* Alluding to the largeſt jewel falling out of the king's crown at the coronation.

No mother fear'd her daughter's tender age,
Or thought the devil haunted ev'ry ſtage.
But if theſe old examples fail to move,
Nobler and nearer ſhall our toils approve.
To Britain's court we boldly lift an eye,
And claim a monarch once our ſtage ally,
With generous maxims of a Portius' part,
He form'd to virtue's rules his youthful heart,
To him the actor's rules were fully known,
And the ſtage taught the graces of the throne.
Our leſs ambitious labours humbly chuſe
The milder beauties of the comic Muſe.
Our guiltleſs aim the moments to beguile,
And move, as reaſon prompts, th' approving ſmile.
Our modeſt ſtage no looſer ſhows ſhall ſtain,
Nor ribald words your decent ears profane;
But forms, by Shakeſpear's glowing pencil wrought,
The genuine fruits of his creative thought,
Preſent the image of a mighty mind,
Bound by no limits, to no rules confin'd.
To-night his pow'rful magic claims your eyes,
And bids the viſionary ſcenes ariſe.
Oh may your breaſts the pleaſing influence warm,
And hide our failings by the poet's charm!
And, taught by Nature's and her Shakeſpear's laws,
Grant us your honeſt, your unforc'd applauſe.

Epilogue ſpoken by Miſs Courtney, Niece to Lord Sandwich, in the Character of Ariel.

WELL, ſirs, I gueſs, by what you've ſeen to-night,
You fear no danger from a female ſpright;
Light airy beings, ready, quick, and gay,
Like juggler's balls, now there, and then away;
Humble, obedient, without noiſe or ſtrife,
Uncommon qualities——ev'n in a wife.
But why, you'll ſay, ſo eager to be free?
Why ſuch a hank'ring after liberty?
This indicates a roving inclination,
To be diſguſted at your ſituation.
What could one do, confin'd in deſert iſle,
But one young man within a thouſand mile;
He too ſhot thro' and thro' by Cupid's dart?
Poor ſoul! I pity'd him with all my heart.
No creature elſe, but ſuch as Caliban:
Catch me again, then, maſter, if you can!

My

My liberty attain'd, no longer air,
I'm grown corporeal, like my neighbours there;
Yet ſtill I promiſe to preſerve full well
My airy virtues in this mortal ſhell.
Ye wedded dames, obedience learn from me;
Yet, have an eye——to proper liberty.
Gallants, let Ferdinand's example move
Your hearts to virtuous conſtancy in love.
Ye fair, if in Miranda's part you find
A ſpotleſs innocence, and gentle mind,
Copy what Shakeſpear's hand from Nature drew:
Such charms will prove as amiable in you,
And place your merits in a brighter view.

Prologue to the Comedy of All in the Wrong, acted at Drury-Lane during the ſummer months of the preſent year 1761.

Written and ſpoken by Mr. Foote.

TO-night be it known to box, gall'ries, and pit,
Will be open'd the original warehouſe for wit;
The new manufacture, Foote and Co. undertakers,
Play, opera, pantomime, farce—by the makers.
We ſcorn, like our brethren, our fortunes to owe
To Shakeſpear and Southern, to Otway and Rowe;
Tho' our judgment may err, yet our juſtice is ſhown;
For we promiſe to mangle no works but our own;
And moreover, on this you may firmy rely,
If we can't make you laugh, that we won't make you cry.
For our monarch, who knew we were mirth-loving ſouls,
Has lock'd up his lightning, his daggers, and bowls;
Reſolv'd that in buſkins no heroes ſhould ſtalk,
He has ſhut us quite out of the tragedy-walk.
No blood, no blank verſe—in ſhort we're undone,
Unleſs you're contented with frolic and fun.
If, tir'd of her round in the Ranelagh mill,
There ſhould be one female inclin'd to ſit ſtill;
If, blind to the beauties, or ſick of the ſquall,
A party ſhould not chuſe to catch cold at Vauxhall;
If at Sadler's ſweet Wells the wine ſhould be thick,
The cheeſecakes be ſour, or Miſs Wilkinſon ſick;
If the fume of the pipes ſhould prove pow'rful in June,
Or the tumblers be lame, or the bells out of tune;
We hope you will call at our warehouſe in Drury,
We've a curious aſſortment of goods, I aſſure you,
Domeſtic and foreign, indeed all kinds of wares,
Engliſh cloths, Iriſh linens, and French pet-enl'airs;

If for want of good cuſtom, or loſſes in trade,
The poetical partners ſhould bankrupts be made;
If, from dealings too large, we plunge deeply in debt,
And a *whereas* comes out in the Muſes Gazette,
We'll on you, our aſſigns, for certificates call;
Tho' inſolvents, we're honeſt, and give up our all.

Epilogue to Edgar and Emmeline. Written by Mr. Garrick. Spoken by Mr. Yates.

OLD times, old faſhions, and the faireſt gone,
Let us return, good folks, to ſixty-one——
To this bleſt time, ye fair, of female glory,
When pleaſures unforbidden lie before ye!
No ſprites to fright ye now, no guardian elves;
Your wiſe directors are——your own dear ſelves——
And every fair one feels, from old to young,
While theſe your guides——you never can do wrong.
Weak were the ſex of yore——their pleaſures few——
How much more wiſe, more ſpirited are you!
Would any lady Jane, or lady Mary,
Ere they did this or that, conſult a fairy?
Would they permit this ſaucy pigmy crew,
For each ſmall ſlip, to pinch them black and blue?
Well may you ſhudder——for with all your charms,
Were this the caſe——good heav'n, what necks and arms!
Thus did they ſerve our grandames heretofore——
The very thought muſt make us moderns ſore!
Did their poor hearts for cards or dancing beat,
Theſe elves rais'd bliſters on their hands and feet:
Tho' Loo the game, and fiddles play'd moſt ſweetly——
They could not ſqueeze poor Pam, nor foot Moll Peately.
Were wives with huſbands but a little wilful,
Were they at that ſame Loo a little ſkilful;
Did they with pretty fellows laugh or ſport——
Wear ruffs too ſmall, or petticoats too ſhort:
Did they, no matter how, diſturb their cloaths;
Or, over lilied, add a little roſe!——
Theſe ſpiteful fairies rattle round their beds,
And put ſtrange frightful nonſenſe in their heads!
Nay, while the huſband ſnor'd, and prudent aunt,
Had the fond wife but met the dear gallant——
Tho' lock'd the door, and all as ſtill as night——
Pop thro' the key-hole whips the fairy ſprite,
Trips round the room——"My huſband!"——madam cries——
"The devil!——where?" the frighted beau replies;

Jumps

Jumps thro' the window——ſhe calls out in vain ;
He, cur'd of love——and cool'd with drenching rain !
Swears——" damn him if he'll e'er intrigue again !
Theſe were their tricks of old.——But all allow,
No childiſh fears diſturb our fair ones now.——
Ladies, for all this trifling, 'twould be beſt
To keep a little fairy in your breaſt :
Not one that ſhould with moderate paſſions war,
But juſt to tweak you——when you go too far.

Prologue and Epilogue to the Andria of Terence, performed lately with applauſe by the young gentlemen of Weſtminſter School.

PROLOGUS.

ALTER jam ſolitis abiit ſine luſibus annus,
Et lepidi in ſcenis obticuere ſales :
Scilicet, extincto tam charo rege, quis eſſe
Aut ludo poterat lætitiæve locus ?
Nunc intermiſſam repetit comœdia ſcenam,
Dum nihil eſt, quod non omnia fauſta ferat ;
Dum Georgi auſpiciis ſtudiiſque virilibus aucta,
Læta foris res eſt Anglica, læta domi.
Quæque oris magni advolvit commercia ponti,
Fert etiam laurus quælibet aura novas.
Felices ! queis rex, populi ut mereatur amorem,
Uſque docet, populum quam ſtudioſus amet ;
Qui, melius quo ſint leges pietaſque tuendæ ;
Quod jubet, exemplo comprobat ipſe ſuo.
Et ne quid deſit, conjux en regia, tanto
Annis, ingenio, moribus apta viro !
Di faciant ſimili felices prole parentes,
Quæ ſceptra hæc olim geſtet honore pari.
Sic ſua libertas, ſic patria jura, fideſque
Gentibus his nulla ſtent violanda manu.

EPILOGUS.

CRITO *loquitur.*

LOngum iter emenſi, jam tandem huc venimus omnes,
Ipſe, uxor, ſoboles, hei mihi ! tota domus.
Nempe coronandus rex ; pompæque ſuperbæ
Haud parvum accedit regia nupta decus.
Viſendi ſtudio, puerique uxorque fatigant ;
Ni cedam, noſtro ſub lare nulla quies.

Viſo

Viſo loca, inquiro pretium——quis crederet? Eheu!
Quiſque locus bis ſex conſtitit aureolis.
Dein tentanda via eſt per mille pericula, turbam
Dum luctans abigo hoc fuſte, abigorque ſimul.
Territat hinc, oſtans prætenta cuſpide, miles;
Hinc, urgens fremitu & calce, minatur equus.
Paſſim ſe agglomerat denſato examine vulgus;
Turba frequens ſummas veſtit ubique domos.
Longa illic fixos tenet expectatio; pauci
Evigilant, plures opprimit alta quies.
Jam lente procerum procedit lucidus ordo——
Sub noctem haud adeo lucidus ordo redit.
Quo ſtrepitu interea reſonant, quo compita plauſu!
Dum grata exultat patria rege ſuo.
Confundor totus vario diſcrimine ſcenæ,
Splendore & tanto mens oculique ſtupent.
Pompa quidem auguſta eſt. Votis tamen omnibus oro;
Me vivo, ut nullâ ſit reditura die.

Fragments of Celtic Poetry, from Olaus Verelius, a German writer; literally tranſlated.

The daughter comes by midnight to the tomb of her deceaſed father, and thus begins her ſolemn incantation over his grave.

Hervor. AWake, Angantyr, Hervor the only daughter of thee and Suafu doth awake thee. Give me out of thy tomb the hardened ſword which the dwarfs made for Suafurlama. Hervardur, Hiorvardur, Herani, and Angantyr, with helmet, and coat of mail, and a ſharp ſword, with ſhield and accoutrements, and bloody ſpear — I wake you all, under the roots of trees. Are the ſons of Andgrim, who delighted in miſchief, now become duſt and aſhes? Can none of Eyvor's ſons now ſpeak with me out of the habitations of the dead? Hervardur, Hiorvardur! ſo may you all be within your tombs, as a thing that is hanged up to putrify among inſects, unleſs you deliver me the ſword which the dwarf made * * * * and the glorious belt.

Angantyr. Daughter Hervor, full of ſpells to raiſe the dead, why doſt thou call ſo? Wilt thou run on to thy own miſchief? Thou art mad and out of thy ſenſes, who art deſperately reſolved to waken the dead. It was not buried either by thy father or other friends; two which lived after me got the ſword Tirfing, one of whom is now poſſeſſor thereof.

Hervor. Thou doſt not tell the truth: ſo let Oden hide thee in the tomb, as thou haſt Tirfing by thee. Art thou unwilling, Angantyr, to give an inheritance to thy only child?

Angantyr. I will tell thee, Hervor, what will come to paſs: this Tirfing will, if thou doſt believe me, deſtroy almoſt all thy offspring. Thou ſhalt have a ſon, who afterwards

rds muſt poſſeſs Tirfing, and any think that he will be called idreck by the people.

Hervor. I do by enchantments uſe, that the dead ſhall never joy reſt, unleſs Angantyr deliver Tirfing * * * *.

Angantyr. Young maid, I ſay thou of manlike courage, who doſt ve about by night to tombs with ar engraven with magical ſpells, th helmet and coat of mail be- e the door of our hall.

Hervor. I took thee for a brave n, before I found out your hall. ve me out of the tomb the work- nſhip of the dwarfs, which di- les all coats of mail; it is not od for thee to hide it.

Angantyr. This death of Hial- r lies under my ſhoulders; it is wrapt up in fire; I know no id in any country that dares this ord take in hand.

Hervor. I ſhall keep, and take in hand, the ſharp ſword, if I may ain it. I do not think that fire l burn which plays about the ſight deceaſed men.

Angantyr. O conceited Hervor! u art mad. Rather than thou in oment ſhouldſt fall into the fire, will give the ſword out of the nb, young maid, and not hide it m thee.

Hervor. Thou didſt well, thou pring of heroes, that thou didſt ſend me the ſword out of the tomb. I am now better pleaſed, O Prince, to have it, than if I had got all Norway.

Angantyr. Falſe woman, thou doſt not underſtand that thou ſpeakeſt fooliſhly of that in which thou doſt rejoice; for Tirfing ſhall, if thou wilt believe me, maid, deſtroy all thy offspring.

Hervor. I muſt go to my ſeamen; here I have no mind to ſtay longer. Little do I care, O royal friend, what my ſons hereafter quarrel about.

Angantyr. Take and keep Hialmar's bane, which thou ſhalt long have and enjoy: touch but the edges of it, there is poiſon in both of them; it is a moſt cruel devourer of men.

Hervor. I ſhall keep, and take in hand, the ſharp ſword, which thou haſt let me have. I do not fear, O ſlain father, what my ſons hereafter may quarrel about.

Angantyr. Farewell, daughter; I do quickly give thee twelve men's deaths, if thou canſt believe with might and courage, even all the goods which Andgrym's ſons left behind them.

Hervor. Dwell all of you ſafe in the tomb; I muſt be gone, and haſten hence; for I ſeem to be in the midſt of a place where fire burns round about me.

Verſes on Henry I. *wrote immediately after his death. The author unknown.*

KYNG Henry is dead, bewty of the world!
For whome is greate dole:
Goddes now maken rowm for their kinde brother!
For he is ſole.
Mercurius in ſpeeche, Marce in battayle,
In harte ſtrong Apollo,
Jupiter in heſt, egall with Saturn,
And enemie to Cupido!
King he was of right!
And man of moſt myght!
And glorious in rayninge!
And, when he left his crowne,
Then fell honour down!
For miſſe of ſuch a king;
Normandy then gan lowre,
For loſſe of their floure,
And ſang wel a way!
England made mone,
And Scotland did grone,
For to ſee that day!

VERSES written on the gates of Bologna in Italy, much admired by travellers, and others who have by chance met with them.

SI tibi pulchra domus, ſi ſplendida menſa; quid inde?
Si ſpecies auri, argenti quoque maſſa; quid inde?
Si tibi ſponſa decens, ſi ſit generoſa; quid inde?
Si tibi ſint nati, ſi prædia magna; quid inde?
Si fueris pulcher, fortis, diveſque; quid inde?
Si doceas alios qualibet arte? quid inde?
Si longus ſervorum inſerviat ordo; quid inde?
Si faveat mundus, ſi proſpera cuncta; quid inde?
Si Prior, aut Abbas, ſi Dux, ſi Papa; quid inde?
Si felix annos regnes per mille; quid inde?
Si rota fortunæ ſe tollit ad aſtra; quid inde?
Tam citò, tamque citò fugiunt hæc, ut nihil inde.
Sola manet Virtus; nos glorificabimur inde:
Ergo Deo pare, bene nam tibi provenit inde.

TRANSLATION.

What, if the ſtatelieſt buildings were thy own;
What, if the choiceſt fruits thy table crown?

If

If thou haſt heaps on heaps of gold in ſtore,
And each ſucceeding year ſtill adding more?
What, if thou hadſt the faireſt, kindeſt wife,
To be the ſweet companion of thy life?
If thou art bleſs'd with ſons, a large eſtate,
And all around magnificent and great;
What, if thou 'rt comely, valiant, rich, and ſtrong,
And teacheſt others in each art, each tongue;
If thou haſt numerous ſervants at command,
All things in ſtore, and ready to thy hand;
If thou wert king, commander of a nation
Full thouſand happy years without vexation;
If fortune rais'd thee to the higheſt ſtrain
Of grandeur, wealth, and dignity; what then?
Soon, very ſoon, all ends and comes to nought;
Virtue alone 's the greateſt glory ſought:
Obey th' Almighty's will; from hence ariſe
All happineſs within, in this all glory lies.

* *Quod feciſſe voles in tempore quo morieris,*
Id facias juvenis, dum in corpore ſanus haberis.
Lex ea ſit vitæ regula firma tuæ.

On Miſs Frampton, who was buried in the Abbey-church at Bath an hundred years ſince, wrote by Mr. Dryden.

BELOW this marble monument is laid
All that heav'n wants of this celeſtial maid;
Preſerve, O ſacred tomb! thy truſt conſign'd,
The mould was made on purpoſe for the mind.
And ſhe would loſe, if at the latter day
One atom could be mix'd with other clay.
Such were the features of her heav'nly face,
Her limbs were form'd with ſuch ſurpriſing grace,
So faultleſs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an emanation of the ſoul,
Which her own inward ſymmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture ſhone, in glaſs conceal'd;
Or like the ſun eclips'd with ſhaded light,
Too piercing elſe to be ſuſtain'd by ſight.
Each thought was viſible that rul'd within,
As thro' a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen:
And heav'n did this tranſparent veil provide,
Becauſe ſhe had no guilty thoughts to hide.
All white, a virgin ſaint, ſhe ſought the ſkies,
For marriage, though it ſullies not, it dyes.

* Cicero's maxim.

High tho' her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if ſhe could not, or ſhe would not, find
How much her worth tranſcended all her kind.
Yet ſhe had learn'd ſo much of heav'n below,
That, when arriv'd, ſhe ſcarce had more to know;
But only to refreſh the former hint,
And read her Maker in a fairer print.
So pious, that ſhe had no time to ſpare
For human thoughts, but ſeem'd confin'd to pray'r:
Yet in ſuch charities ſhe paſs'd the day,
'Twas wondrous how ſhe found an hour to pray.
A ſoul ſo calm, it knew not ebbs or flows,
Which paſſion could but curb, not diſcompoſe;
A female ſoftneſs with a manly mind;
A daughter duteous, and a ſiſter kind;
In ſickneſs patient, and in death reſign'd.

Under the buſto of Comus, in a beaufet, at Lord Melcombe's at Hammerſmit
Written by his Lordſhip.

E. Auguſt, 1750.

WHILE roſy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus ſpoke, or ſeem'd to ſpeak:—
"This place, for ſocial hours deſign'd,
May care and buſineſs never find.
Come, every Muſe, without reſtraint
Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
Let wit and mirth, with friendly ſtrife,
Chaſe the dull gloom that ſaddens life:
True wit, that, firm to virtue's cauſe,
Reſpects religion and the laws;
True mirth, that chearfulneſs ſupplies
To modeſt ears and decent eyes;
Let theſe indulge their livelieſt ſallies,
Both ſcorn the canker'd help of malice;
True to their country and their friend,
Both ſcorn to flatter or offend."

VIRTUE AND FAME.

To the Counteſs of Egremont. By Lord Lyt——n.

VIRTUE and Fame, the other day,
Happen'd to croſs each other's way:

Sai

Said Virtue! "Hark ye, madam Fame,
Your ladyſhip is much to blame;
Jove bids you always wait on me,
And yet your face I ſeldom ſee.
The Paphian queen employs your trumpet,
And bids it praiſe ſome handſome ſtrumpet,
Or, thund'ring thro' the ranks of war,
Ambition ties you to her car."
Saith Fame, "Dear madam, I proteſt
I never find myſelf ſo bleſt
As when I humbly wait behind you;
But 'tis ſo mighty hard to find you!
In ſuch obſcure retreats you lurk!
To ſeek you is an endleſs work."
"Well, anſwered Virtue, I allow
Your plea. But hear, and mark me now.
I know (without offence to others)
I know the beſt of wives and mothers;
Who never paſs'd an uſeleſs day
In ſcandal, goſſiping, or play:
Whoſe modeſt wit, chaſtis'd by ſenſe,
Is lively chearful innocence;
Whoſe heart nor envy knows, nor ſpite,
Whoſe duty is her ſole delight;
Nor rul'd by whim, nor ſlave to faſhion,
Her parent's joy, her huſband's paſſion."
Fame ſmil'd, and anſwer'd, "On my life,
This is ſome country parſon's wife,
Who never ſaw the court nor town,
Whoſe face is homely as her gown;
Who banquets upon eggs and bacon"——
"No, madam, no—you're much miſtaken——
I beg you'll let me ſet you right——
'Tis one with ev'ry beauty bright;
Adorn'd with ev'ry poliſh'd art
That rank or fortune can impart;
'Tis the moſt celebrated toaſt
That Britain's ſpacious iſle can boaſt;
'Tis princely Petworth's noble dame;
'Tis EGREMONT—Go, tell it, Fame!"

Addition extempore, by Earl H.

FAME heard with pleaſure—ſtrait reply'd,
"Firſt on my roll ſtands Wyndham's bride;
My trumpet oft I've rais'd to ſound
Her modeſt praiſe the world around;

But notes were wanting———Can'ſt thou find
A muſe to ſing her face, her mind?
Believe me I can name but one,
A friend of your's———'tis LYTTLETON."

Lord L———'s Letter to Earl H———, occaſioned by the foregoing Verſes.

MY LORD,

"A Thouſand thanks to your lordſhip for your addition to my verſes. If you can write ſuch *extempore*, it is well for other poets, that you choſe to be a lord chancellor, rather than a laureat. They explain to me a viſion I had the night before.

Methought I ſaw before my feet,
With countenance ſerene and ſweet,
The muſe, who in my youthful days
Had oft inſpir'd my careleſs lays.
She ſmil'd, and ſaid, "Once more I ſee
My fugitive returns to me;
Long had I loſt you from my bower,
You ſcorn'd to own my gentle power;
With me no more your genius ſported,
The grave hiſtoric Muſe you courted;
Or, rais'd from earth, with ſtraining eyes,
Purſu'd Urania through the ſkies;
But now, to my forſaken track,
Fair EGREMONT has brought you back;
Nor bluſh, by her and Virtue led,
That ſoft, that pleaſing path to tread;
For there, beneath to-morrow's ray,
Ev'n Wiſdom's ſelf ſhall deign to play.
Lo! to my flow'ry groves and ſprings
Her fav'rite ſon the goddeſs brings,
The council's and the ſenate's guide,
Law's oracle, the nation's pride:
He comes, he joys with thee to join,
In ſinging WYNDHAM's charms divine.
To thine he adds his nobler lays,
E'en thee, my friend, he deigns to praiſe.
Enjoy that praiſe, nor envy PITT
His fame with burgeſs or with cit;
For ſure one line from ſuch a bard,
Virtue would think her beſt reward."

To a noble Lord, on his late poetical Compoſitions.

SAYS one of the Muſes, detach'd from the reſt,
To one of their bards, which they all lov'd the beſt:
"With joy we have ſeen, on the Counteſs, your wit,
With grief, have beheld your late ſlur upon P—tt:
Unenvy'd, let him, then, enjoy all his boxes;
Unrivall'd, ſing thou, all thy beautiful doxies:
Parnaſſus's freedom rewardeth thy lays,
Which, ſee! I have brought, in a baſket of bays."

On a noble Lawyer's Addition to the above noble Lord's Poem on a Lady.

O Muſic! ever thought of power divine,
Own Beauty's power ſtill greater far than thine:
'Tis true, of thee thus once a poet ſpoke,
"Muſic has charms to bend the knotted oak;"
But Beauty's charms, in Egremonta's praiſe,
Law's knottier language turns to tuneful lays.

On the above Lord's Reply, to the noble Lawyer's Addition, under the Fiction of a Dream.

WHEN Homer nods, he only nods: it ſeems
Our modern Homer when he nods, he dreams.

Under a Caſt of the Venus de Medicis, at the Leaſowes.

——— *Semi-reducta Venus.*

I.

TO Venus, Venus here retir'd,
My ſober vows I pay;
Not her on Paphian plains admir'd;
The bold, the pert, the gay!

II.

Not her, whoſe amorous leer prevail'd
To bribe the Phrygian boy;
Not her, who clad in armour fail'd
To ſave diſaſterous Troy,

III.

Freſh-riſing from the foamy tide,
She every boſom warms;
While half withdrawn ſhe ſeems to hide,
And half reveals, her charms.—

IV.

Learn hence, ye boaſtful ſons of taſte,
Who plan the rural ſhade;
Learn hence, to ſhun the vicious waſte
Of pomp, at large diſplay'd.

V.

Let ſweet concealment's magic art
Your mazy bounds inveſt;
And while the ſight unveils a part,
Let fancy paint the reſt.

VI.

Let coy reſerve with coſt unite
To grace your wood or field;
No rays obtruſive pall the ſight,
In aught you paint, or build.

VII.

And far be driv'n the ſumptuous glare
Of gold from Britiſh groves;
And far, the meretricious air
Of China's vain alcoves!

VIII.

'Tis baſhful beauty ever twines
The moſt coercive chain;
'Tis ſhe, that ſovereign rule declines,
Who beſt deſerves to reign.

Verſes occaſioned by an Incident at the Seat of William Shenſtone, Eſq. By Mr. R. Dodſley.

"HOW ſhall I fix my wand'ring eye? where find
The ſource of this inchantment? dwells it in
The woods? or moves there not a magic wand
O'er the tranſlucent waters? ſure, unſeen,
Some favouring power directs the happy lines
That ſketch theſe beauties; ſwells the riſing hills,
And ſcoops the dales to nature's fineſt forms,
Vague, undetermin'd, infinite; untaught
By line or compaſs, yet ſupremely fair?"
So ſpake Phileno, as with raptur'd gaze
He travers'd Damon's farm. From diſtant plains
He ſought his friend's abode: Nor had the fame
Of that new-form'd Acadia reach'd his ear.

And

And thus the youth, as o'er each hill and dale,
Thro' lawn or thicket, he purſues his way:
"What is it gilds the verdure of theſe meads
With hues more bright than fancy paints the flowers
Of paradiſe? What Naiads guiding hand
Leads thro' the broider'd vale theſe lucid rills,
That, murmuring as they flow, bear melody
Among their banks: and, thro' the vocal ſhades
Improve the muſic of the warbling choir?
What penſive Dryad rais'd yon ſolemn grove,
Where minds contemplative, at cloſe of day
Retiring, muſe o'er Nature's various works,
Her wonders ven'rate, or her ſweets enjoy?—
What room for doubt? Some rural deity
Preſiding ſcatters o'er th' unequal lawns,
In beauteous wildneſs, yon fair ſpreading trees;
And, mixing woods and waters, hills and dales,
And herds and bleating flocks, domeſtic fowl,
And thoſe that ſwim the lake, ſees riſing round
More pleaſing landſcapes than in Tempe's vale
Penéus water'd. Yes, ſome ſylvan god
Spreads wide the varied proſpect; waves the woods,
Lifts the proud hills, and clears the ſhining lakes;
While, from the congregated water pour'd,
The burſting torrent tumbles down the ſteep
In foaming fury; wild, irregular,
Fierce, interrupted; croſs'd with rocks and roots,
And interwoven trees; till now abſorb'd,
An opening cavern all its rage entombs.
So vaniſh human glories; ſuch the pomp
Of ſwelling warriors, of ambitious kings,
Who fret and ſtrut their hour upon the ſtage
Of buſy life, and then are heard no more!
'Tis faſcination all!—And lo! the ſpells,
The powerful incantations, magic verſe
Inſcrib'd on ev'ry tree, alcove, or urn!
Spells, incantations? ah, my tuneful friend!
Thine are the numbers! thine the wonderous works!
Yes, great magician, now I read thee right,
And lightly weigh all ſorcery, but thine.
Nor Naiad's leading ſtep conducts the rill;
Nor ſylvan god preſiding ſkirts the lawn,
In beauteous wildneſs, with fair-ſpreading trees;
Nor magic wand has circumſcrib'd the ſcene.
'Tis thine own *taſte*, thy *genius*, that preſides;
Nor needs there other deity, nor needs
More potent ſpell than *they*."—No more the youth;

For lo! his Damon, o'er the tufted lawn
Advancing, led him to the ſocial dome.
The Leaſowes, 1755.

To William Shenſtone, Eſq. The production of half an hour's leiſure.
Auguſt 30, 1761.

HEALTH to the bard, in Leaſowes' happy groves,
Health and ſweet converſe with the Muſe he loves!
The lowlieſt vot'ry of the tuneful nine,
With trembling hand, attempts her artleſs line,
In numbers ſuch as untaught nature brings,
As flow ſpontaneous, like the native ſprings.
But ah! what airy forms around me riſe,
The ruſſet mountain glows with richer dyes!
In circling dance a pigmy crowd appear,
And hark! an infant voice ſalutes my ear:
"Mortal, thy aim we know, thy taſk approve,
His merit honour, and his genius love;
For Us what verdant carpets has he ſpread,
Where nightly we our myſtic mazes tread!
For Us each ſhady grove and rural ſeat,
His falling ſtreams, and flowing numbers ſweet.
Didſt thou not mark amid the winding dell,
What tuneful verſe adorns the root-wove cell?
That ev'ry Fairy of our ſprightly train
Reſorts, to bleſs the woodland, and the plain;
There, as we move, unbidden ſplendors glow,
The green turf brightens, and the flowrets blow.
There oft with thought ſublime we bleſs the ſwain,
Nor we inſpire, nor he attends in vain.
Go, ſimple rhymer, bear this meſſage true,
The truths that Fairies dictate none ſhall rue.
Say to the bard, in Leaſowes' happy grove,
Whom Dryads honour, and whom Fairies love—
Content thyſelf no longer that thy lays
By others foſter'd, lend to others praiſe;
No longer to the fav'ring world refuſe
The welcome treaſures of thy poliſh'd Muſe;
Collect the flowers that own thy valu'd name,
Unite the ſpoil, and give the wreath to fame.
Ne'er can thy morals, taſte, or verſe engage
More ſolid fame, than in this happier age;
When ſenſe, when virtue's cheriſh'd by the throne,
And each illuſtrious privilege their own.
Tho' modeſt be thy gentle Muſe, I ween,
O, lead her, bluſhing, from the daiſy'd green,
A fit attendant on Britannia's queen!"

Ye

Ye ſportive elves, as faithful I relate,
Th' entruſted mandates of your fairy ſtate,
Viſit theſe wilds again with nightly care,
So ſhall my kine, of all the herd, repair,
In healthy plight, to fill the copious pail;
My ſheep be penn'd with ſafety in the dale;
My poultry fear no robber in the rooſt;
My linen more than common whiteneſs boaſt;
Let order, peace, and houſewifery be mine:
Shenſtone? be taſte, and fame, and fortune thine!

COTSWOULDIA.

To Mr. S. upon his deſiring her to paint his character. Dec, 30, 1760.

By Miſs Loggin.

THO' you flatter my genius, and praiſe what I write,
Sure this whimſical taſk was impos'd out of ſpite.
Becauſe this poor head, with much ſcratching and thinking,
Made ſome little reflections on raking and drinking;
To clip my weak wings——with malicious intention——
You preſent me a theme that defies all invention.
Your picture! Lord bleſs me! Where can one begin?
To ſpeak truth, were inſipid; to lie, were a ſin.
You might think me in love, ſhould I paint your perfections;
Should I ſketch out your faults, you might make——worſe objections.
Should I blend in one piece of ſuperlative merit,
Good-nature with wit, condeſcenſion with ſpirit;
Should, with modeſty, eaſe and politeneſs be join'd;
Unlimited freedom, with manners refin'd;
Courage, tenderneſs, honour, enthron'd in one heart;
With frankneſs, reſerve; and with honeſty, art:
With theſe glaring good qualities plac'd in full view.
Do you think any ſoul would believe it was you?
Why then turn t'other ſide, ſays ill-nature, and find him,
In ſome few modiſh faults, leave his ſex all behind him.
For levity, flattery, and ſo forth, he's fam'd——
Pr'ythee, peace, fool; and let no ſuch trifles be nam'd:
If his failings *be* ſuch, time will certainly cure 'em.
And the ladies——till then——will with pleaſure endure 'em,

To a Lady.

IN diſappointments not unſkill'd,
My mind in ſearch of pleaſure roves?

With hopes of happineſs beguil'd,
Tow'rds every fond amuſement moves.
But fond amuſements—all are vain,
The wiſh'd-for happineſs to gain.
Free from Ambition's reſtleſs fire
My humble ſoul could dwell at eaſe;
Nor can the thirſt of gold inſpire
A wiſh injurious to my peace.
Honour and wealth in vain allure
A heart contented to be poor.
Not the whole world, with all its charms,
Could my regardleſs mind entice;
Beauty alone my heart diſarms,
Proof to the other baits of vice.
Yet here, a lovely Mira's name
Inſpires me with the pureſt flame.
Pleaſures in theſe ſoft colours dreſt,
Attract my unexperienc'd eyes;
Until within my youthful breaſt
Warm expectations quickly riſe,
And with deluſive hopes controul
Each wiſh of my unwary ſoul.
Thus, while on earthly bliſs my mind
Is fix'd with fancy'd joy elate;
Soon all my hopes I ſadly find
Daſh'd by ſome ſudden turn of fate,
Thus all my hopes I find are vain;
I only riſe to fall again.
No more, fond youth, direct thy aims
At what thou ne'er muſt truly know;
A love ſo pure heav'n only claims,
Unrival'd by the joys below,
There thou wilt find—what here thoul't miſs,
A laſting portion and ſubſtantial bliſs.

The Anſwer, by a Lady.

I.

THE tender friendſhip ſtill has charms,
The ſoothing tear and plaintive ſigh;
Grateful and generous thoſe alarms
That ſwell my heart when thou art nigh.

II.

Then ceaſe, Vill'roy, ſuch gentle care,
Nor ſeek thy Mira's life to ſave:
Rather ſend forth thy pious pray'r,
To take her peaceful to the grave.

III. There

III.

There ſafely ſhelter'd in the tomb,
Secure from all the ſtorms of fate,
She'll wait you in a world to come,
Where love and friendſhip know no date.

IV.

Accept, my Vill'roy, the laſt Muſe
Which ſhall tranſpire your Mira's pen;
Don't her laſt anxious gift refuſe,
But take her praiſe, thou beſt of men.

V.

Like mine, thy vows, beyond the grave,
With truth unwearied, muſt extend:
To all things loſt beyond retrieve,
With ſacred force of patience bend.

Wrote to an admirable Lady under misfortunes and undeſerved confinement.

TO meet affliction with a ſcorn divine,
Befits, oh! P——l, a ſoul like thine;
Calm to encounter calumny and pain,
While fixt in conſcious virtue you remain.
So much in ſentiments your mind tranſcends,
That few have ſentiments to be your friends.
Amidſt that few——oh! let the Muſe be plac'd,
In fortune humble, but refin'd in taſte.
I ſee your worth, your merit I adore,
And court your ſmile—when fortune ſmiles no more.
Can there be anguiſh where ſuch ſweetneſs dwells,
Where Phœbus viſits our ſequeſter'd cells;
Where ſenſe, and worth, and elegance can chuſe,
To kill one moment with the ſuff'ring Muſe?
Let this to reptiles be the ſcourge of vice,
While you enrich it, 'tis a paradiſe.
Permit this tribute, when the hand of fate
Shall waft my ſpirit to it's wiſh'd-for ſtate:
When perſecution, with an iron rod,
Frees me from man, and gives me to my God.
Let this convince th' abject of human race,
I honour dignity, and ſcorn the baſe.
Not all the glitt'ring mammon of Peru
Could force theſe lays that Nature gives to you.
And when your bard, unbidden, I commence,
I raiſe one monument to prove my ſenſe.

An Ode to Solitude.

OH! Solitude! Celeſtial maid!
Wrap me in thy ſequeſter'd ſhade,
And all my ſoul employ!
From folly, ignorance, and ſtrife,
From all the giddy whirls of life!
And loud unmeaning joy!
While in the ſtateſman's glowing dream,
Fancy pourtrays the high-wrought ſcheme,
And plans a future fame;
What is the phantom he purſues!
What the advantage that accrues!
Alas! an empty name!
To him, the grove no pleaſure yields,
Nor moſſy bank, nor verdant fields,
Nor daiſy-painted lawns;
In vain the ambroſial gale invites,
In vain all Nature ſheds delights;
Her genuine charms he ſcorns!
Pleaſure allures the giddy throng,
The gay, the vain, the fair, the young,
All bend before her ſhrine!
She ſpreads around deluſive ſnares,
The borrow'd garb of bliſs ſhe wears,
And tempts in form divine!
Faſhion, with wild tyrannic ſway,
Directs the buſineſs of the day,
And reigns without controul;
The beaus and ſparkling belles confeſs,
She animates the modes of dreſs,
And chains the winning ſoul!
Can theſe, the ſlaves of faſhion's pow'r,
Enjoy the ſilent, tranquil hour,
And bloom with nature's glow?
Or, to the votaries of ſenſe
Can Solitude her ſweets diſpenſe,
And happineſs beſtow?
How wretched that unfurniſh'd mind,
Which, to each vain purſuit inclin'd,
Is ever bent to roam?
Oh! be that reſtleſs ſtate abhorr'd,
Seek not for happineſs abroad,
She's only found at home!

Ye

Ye ſages, who with anxious care,
Rov'd thro' the fleeting tracts of air,
A vacuum to find;
Wiſer had ye employ'd your ſkill,
With ſolid ſenſe, and worth, to fill
The vacuum of the mind!
Let choice, not wrinkled ſpleen, engage
The mind, to quit the world's gay ſtage,
Where folly's ſcenes are play'd;
Sour diſcontent, and pining care,
Attaint the fragrance of the air,
Diſturb the ſilent ſhade.
Not wounded by misfortune's dart,
I ſeek to eaſe the rankling ſmart
Of thorny-feſt'ring woe;
But far remote from crowds and noiſe,
To reap fair virtue's placid joys;
In wiſdom's ſoil they grow.
I aſk not pageant pomp, nor wealth,
For bleſt with competence and health,
'Twere folly to be great!
May I through life ſerenely ſlide,
As yon clear ſtreams, which ſilent glide,
Nor quit this lov'd retreat.
Beneath this leafy arch reclin'd,
I taſte more true content of mind,
Than frolick mirth can give;
Here, to the buſy world unknown,
I feel each bliſsful hour my own,
And learn the art to live!
While turning nature's volume o'er,
Freſh beauties riſe, unſeen before,
To ſtrike th' aſtoniſh'd ſoul!
Our mental harmony improves,
To mark each planet how it moves,
How all in order roll!
From nature's fix'd, unerring laws,
I'm lifted to th' Eternal Cauſe,
Which moves this lifeleſs clod!
This wond'rous frame, this vaſt deſign,
Proclaims the workmanſhip divine,
The architect, a God!
Oh! ſacred bliſs; thy paths to trace,
And happieſt they of human race,
To whom this pow'r is given.
Each day, in ſome delightful ſhade,
By contemplation's foſt'ring aid,
To plume the ſoul for heaven!

Wrote

Wrote on a Tomb ſtone, where is laid the ſkull of a man.

WHY ſtart! The caſe is yours, or will be ſoon,
Some years perhaps—perhaps another moon.
Life in its utmoſt ſpan is but a breath,
And they who longeſt dream, muſt wake in death.
Like you I once thought ev'ry bliſs ſecure,
And gold of ev'ry ill the certain cure;
Till ſteep'd in ſorrows, and beſieg'd with pain,
Too late I found all earthly riches vain.
Diſeaſe with ſcorn threw back the ſordid fee,
And Death ſtill anſwer'd, What is gold to me?
Fame, titles, honours next I vainly ſought,
And fools obſequious nurs'd the childiſh thought.
Circled with brib'd applauſe and purchas'd praiſe,
I built on endleſs grandeur endleſs days;
But death awak'd me from a dream of pride,
And laid a prouder beggar by my ſide.
Pleaſure I courted, and obey'd my taſte,
The banquet ſmil'd, and ſmil'd the gay repaſt.
A loathſome carcaſe was my conſtant care,
And worlds were ranſack'd but for me to ſhare.
Go on, vain man, in luxury be firm,
Yet know I feaſted, but to feaſt a worm.
Already ſure leſs terrible I ſeem,
And you like me can own that life's a dream.
Whether that dream may boaſt the longeſt date,
Farewell, remember, leſt you wake too late.

Wrote on another Tomb-ſtone, where is laid the ſkull of a woman.

BLUSH not, ye fair, to own me; but be wiſe,
Nor turn from ſad mortality your eyes.
Fame ſays, and Fame alone—can tell how true,
I once was lovely, and belov'd like you.
Where are my vot'ries—where my flatt'rers now?
Gone with the ſubject of each lover's vow.
Adieu the roſes red, and lilies white,
Adieu thoſe eyes, which made the darkneſs light
No more, alas! that coral lip is ſeen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.
Turn from your mirror, and behold in me,
At once what thouſands can't, or dare not ſee.

Unvarniſh'd

Unvarniſh'd I the real truth impart,
Nor here am plac'd but to direct the heart.
Survey me well—ye fair ones, and believe,
The grave may terrify—but can't deceive.
On beauty's fragile baſe no more depend,
Here youth and pleaſure, age and ſorrow end;
Here drops the maſk—here ſhuts the final ſcene,
Nor differs grave threeſcore, from gay fifteen.
All preſs alike to that ſame goal, the tomb,
Where wrinkled Laura ſmiles at Chloe's bloom.
When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Learn here the leſſon to be vain no more.
Yet virtue ſtill againſt decay can arm,
And even lend mortality a charm.

Upon a Child of two years old crying.

FOR the departure of her love,
Poor little Charlotte dies!
And has no way the truth to prove,
But ſighs and wat'ry eyes.
Her tongue's too young ſuch grief to tell,
As ſwells her tender breaſt;
'Twould poſe thoſe on Parnaſſus dwell,
To have 'em all expreſt.
Yet the leaſt birds in tuneful notes,
Their ſorrows do repeat,
In warblings from melodious throats,
More moving than the great.

SONG, *by a Lady.*

REflection, that makes mortals wiſe,
Gives me the greateſt pain;
The doubts that in my breaſt ariſe,
Of meeting thee again,
Abſence, for ever foe to love,
The thought diſtracts my mind:
Leſt you a fairer nymph approve,
And ſhe like me be kind.

II.

Then to my humble cott retir'd,
To ſearch and wiſh for peace,
No more with mortal charms I'm fir'd,
But wait my kind releaſe.

Secluded

Secluded far from human ſight,
Attend my fleecy care,
But till my eyes are ſeal'd in night,
Thou ſhalt partake my pray'r.

III.

My cottage on a riſing ground,
Near to a friendly ſhade,
A ruin ſhall my proſpect bound,
With greens that never fade.
Some murm'ring brooks within my view,
That not too lifeleſs flow,
Whilſt I the paths of truth purſue,
Both time and chance will ſhew.

IV.

But if thou bring'ſt thy heart again,
Untainted and ſincere,
I'll laugh at all my preſent pain,
And baniſh ev'ry fear.
Then like a ſhip the tempeſt toſt,
I'll bleſs the friendly ſhore,
Forget the dangers that are paſt,
But venture out no more.

SONG, *written by a Lady.*

WHEN the nymphs were contending for beauty and fame,
Fair Sylvia ſtood foremoſt in right of her claim,
When to crown the high tranſports dear conqueſt excites,
At court ſhe was envy'd and toaſted at White's.

II.

But how ſhall I whiſper this fair one's ſad caſe?
A cruel diſeaſe has ſpoil'd her ſweet face;
Her vermillion is chang'd to a dull ſettled red,
And all the gay graces of beauty are fled.

III.

Yet take heed, all ye fair, how you triumph in vain,
For Sylvia, tho' alter'd from pretty to plain,
Is now more engaging ſince reaſon took place,
Than when ſhe poſſeſs'd the perfections of face.

IV,

Convinc'd ſhe no more can coquet it and teaze,
Inſtead of tormenting—— ſhe ſtudies to pleaſe;
Makes truth and diſcretion the guide of her life,
And tho' ſpoil'd for a toaſt, ſhe's well form'd for a wife.

A Copy

A Copy of Verſes, on ſeeing a boy walk on ſtilts.

LEaving the grammar, for his play,
Forgetful of the rod;
Tott'ring on ſtilts, through mire and dirt,
The ſchool-boy ſtrolls abroad.
Why does this innocent delight
Provoke the pedant's ſpleen;
Look round the world, thou fool, and ſee
The uſe of this machine.
The tricking ſtateſman, prop'd by theſe,
His virtues boaſts aloud;
And on his gilded ſtilts, ſublime,
Steps o'er the murm'ring crowd,
Through fields of blood the general ſtalks,
And fame ſits on his hilt;
The ſword, or gun, at length beſtows
An honourable ſtilt.
When quite deſerted by the Muſe,
The ſinking ſonneteer
Hammers in vain a thoughtleſs verſe,
To pleaſe Belinda's ear:
The mighty void of wit he ſtops
With a ſucceſsful chime;
On ſtilts poetic riſes quick,
And leans upon his rhime.
With well diſſembled anguiſh, ſee!
The canting raſcal beg,
And by a counterfeit gain more
Than by a real leg.
Yet on the boy's inſtructive ſport,
Is this contrivance built:
The ſource from whence his gains ariſe,
What is it, but a ſtilt?
Corinna fair, of ſtature low,
Yet, this defect ſupplies,
By heels, like ſtilts, which may aſſiſt,
The conqueſt of her eyes.
See! in his ſecond childhood faint,
The old man walks with pain;
On crutches imitates his ſtilts,
And acts the boy again.

So

So well concerted is this art,
It ſuits with all conditions:
Heroes, and ladies, beggars, bards,
And boys, and politicians.
Long through the various courſe of life
Each artiſt walks unhurt,
Till death, at laſt, kicks up his ſtilts,
And lays him in the dirt.

The RAINBOW. A Fable.

——*Nimium ne crede* Colori.——VIRG.

AN age there was, ſome authors teach,
When all things were endu'd with ſpeech;
Nor plant, nor bird, nor fiſh, nor brute,
Nor thing inanimate was mute:
Their converſe taught—or theſe men lie—
Better than books, morality.
One grain more faith afford me now,
I aſk but one more grain, I vow,
Speech on mere viſions to beſtow.
Then you'll believe, that truth I tell,
That what I now relate befell.
Calm was the day, the ſky was clear,
Save that a light cloud here and there,
Floating amid the azure plain,
Promis'd ſome gentle ſhow'rs of rain;
Tho' *Men* are faithleſs, *Clouds* are true,
As by the ſequel ſoon I'll ſhew.
Sol from the zenith now departed,
Eaſtward his rays obliquely darted,
The clouds, late glories of the day,
By weſtern winds are borne away,
Till to the eaſt each vapour blown,
In lucid ſhow'rs came gently down.
Now full oppos'd to Phœbus' rays,
Iris her vivid tints diſplays;
A wat'ry mirror ſpread below,
To her own eyes her beauties ſhew.
I ſcarce can think Narciſſus ey'd
Reflected beauty with ſuch pride;
Or modern belle for birth-night dreſs'd,
Raptures ſo exquiſite expreſs'd.
Some time enamour'd o'er the lake
She hung, then——thus ſhe ſpake:

"Say, in Creation's ample bound,
Where can there ſuch a form be found?
How fine that curve! how bright thoſe rays!
Oh I could here for ever gaze;
See, ſee, reſplendent circles riſe,
Each above each, of various dyes!
Mark that firſt ring of ſanguine light!
Beam'd ever ruby half ſo bright?
Or can the flaming topaz vie
With that next ſtream of golden dye?
Where was that em'rald ever ſeen
Whoſe rays could rival yonder green?
Or where's that ſapphire's azure hue,
Can emulate its neighb'ring blue?
See! purple terminates my bow:
Boaſt amethyſts ſo bright a glow?"
Thus to each charm ſhe gave its due,
Nay more—but that is—entre nous,
Exhauſtleſs ſeem'd the copious theme,
For where's the end of ſelf-eſteem?
She finding ſtill for praiſe pretence,
From vanity drew eloquence:
When in the midſt of her career,
Behold her glories diſappear.
See her late boaſted tints decay,
And vaniſh into air away,
Like ſpectres at th' approach of day.
On things too tranſient hangs their fate,
For them to hope a laſting date;
The fallen rain has clear'd the ſkies,
And lo! the ſhort-liv'd phantom dies.
My application's brief and plain,
Beauty's the *Rainbow*, *Youth*'s the *Rain*.

EUGENIO.

EPIGRAM

On the Sea-horſe, *with the aſtronomers on board, being attacked by a* French *frigate.*

MARS, inform'd that ſome wights with inquiſitive eye
Deſign'd into Venus's motions to pry,
Diſpatch'd a bold warrior from Lewis's fleet,
The caitiffs to ſeize, and their purpoſe defeat;
But Neptune ſtrait ſent a Sea-horſe to their aid,
And ſafe o'er the ocean his fav'rites convey'd.

CRITO.

Lines from G——k *to a Nobleman, who aſked him if he did not intend being in Parliament.*

MORE than content with what my labours gain,
Of *public favour* though a little vain;
Yet not ſo vain my mind, ſo madly bent,
To wiſh to *play* the *fool* in parliament;
In each dramatic unity to err;
Miſtaking *time* and *place* and *character!*
Were it my fate to quit the mimic art,
I'd "ſtrut, and fret," no more in any part;
No more in *public ſcenes* would I engage,
Or wear the *cap* and *maſk* on any ſtage.

EPITAPH *on Admiral Boſcawen.*

STOP and behold,
Where lies
(Once a ſtable pillar of the ſtate)
Admiral EDWARD BOSCAWEN,
Who died
January the 10th, 1761,
In the fiftieth year of his age;
Equally in the luſtre of renown
As in the meridian of life.
His birth, tho' noble,
His titles, tho' illuſtrious,
Were but incidental additions to his greatneſs.
Be theſe therefore the leſſer theme of heralds,
Whilſt the annals of diverſe nations,
If they faithfully record
What our own hiſtory,
Proud to adorn her page,
Muſt perpetuate,
Shall even to lateſt poſterity convey,
With what ardent zeal,
With what ſucceſsful valour,
He ſerv'd his country,
And taught her foes to dread
Her naval power.
Alſo,
What an inflexible attachment to merit
Flouriſhing beneath his happy auſpices,
What an aſſemblage

Of

Of
Intrepidity, humanity, and juſtice,
United
To form his character,
And render him
At once beloved and envied.
Yet known, inſidious Gaul!
Eternal enemy of this our iſle!
Howe'er our grief
May ſeem to give thee preſent exultation,
Yet, even after death,
BOSCAWEN'S triumphs
Shall to ſucceeding ages ſtand
A fair example,
And rouſe the active ſons of Britain,
Like him,
To dart the terror of their thunders
On Gallic perfidy!
So ſhall the conqueſts which his deeds inſpired,
Indelibly tranſmit his virtues
(A blaze of martial glory)
Far beyond
The mural epitaph,
Or,
The local and periſhable monuments
Of braſs or ſtone.

EPITAPH *on the late Mr. Richardſon, Author of Pamela, Sir Charles Grandiſon,* &c.

IF ever warm benevolence was dear,
If ever wiſdom gain'd eſteem ſincere,
Or genuine fancy deep attention won,
Approach with awe the duſt——of *Richardſon.*
What tho' his muſe, thro' diſtant regions known,
Might ſcorn the tribute of this humble ſtone;
Yet pleaſing to his gentle ſhade muſt prove
The meaneſt pledge of *friendſhip*, and of *love:*
For oft will *theſe*, from venal throngs exil'd;
And oft will *Innocence*, of aſpect mild,
And white-rob'd *Charity*, with ſtreaming eyes,
Frequent the cloiſter where their patron lies.
This, reader, learn; and learn from one, whoſe woe
Bids her wild verſe in artleſs accents flow:
For, could ſhe frame her numbers to commend
The huſband, father, citizen, and friend,
How would her Muſe diſplay, in *equal* ſtrain,
The critic's judgment, and the writer's vein?—

Ah, no! expect not from the chiſſel'd ſtone
The praiſes, graven on our hearts alone.
There ſhall his fame a laſting ſhrine acquire:
And ever ſhall his moving page inſpire
Pure truth, fixt honour, virtue's pleaſing lore,
While taſte and ſcience crown this favour'd ſhore.

On the Death of JOHN RICH, *Eſq.*

Accept this lateſt tribute at my hand.
SHAKESPEARE.

THE ſcene is clos'd—Life's play is done—
And pleaſantry expires with Lun;
Who well perform'd, with various art,
The mimic, and the moral part.
His action juſt, correct his plan,
Whether as Harlequin, or man.
Hear, critics, hear! and ſpare your jeſt,
Life's but a motley garb at beſt;
He wore it long with grace and eaſe,
And ev'ry geſture taught to pleaſe;
Where (ſome few patch-work foibles ſeen
Scatter'd around—blue—yellow—green—)
His conſtant virtue's radiant hue
O'er all ſuperior ſhone to view.
The lively vein of repartee,
As magic-ſword, was ſmart and free:
Like that, for harmleſs mirth deſign'd,
It ſtruck, but left no pain behind.
The maſque of oddity he wore,
Endear'd the hidden beauties more.
When thrown aſide, the ſhade was clear'd,
The real countenance appear'd;
Where human kindneſs, candour fair,
And truth, the native features were.
With moral eye his labours ſcan,
And in the actor read the man.
How few, like him, could change with eaſe
From ſhape to ſhape, and all ſhould pleaſe!
Think on the num'rous hours of ſport
We ſpent with him in Fancy's court!
What evenings of ſupreme delight!
They're paſt——they're clos'd in endleſs night,
——For gratitude, for virtue's cauſe,
Crown his laſt exit with applauſe.

Let him not want the laſting praiſe,
(That noble meed of well-ſpent days!)
While this his mortal dreſs laid by
With ready grace and decency,
Now changing, on a nobler plan,
T' bleſſful ſaint from worthy man,
He makes, on yon celeſtial ſhore,
One eaſy transformation more.

The Riſe of Tea.

THink not, ye fair, deceiv'd by poet's lays,
Cupid in ſloth inglorious melts his days;
Think not enchain'd on Chloe's breaſt he lies,
Or bathes himſelf in Delia's languid eyes;
Now here, now there, the wanton wanderer roves
O'er Belgia's waters, or Italia's groves;
Now ſoothes the hearts of Gallia's ſilken ſwains,
Now fires the tawny youth on Java's plains.
As o'er luxurious China's fields he ſails,
Upborn by lovers ſighs, and balmy gales,
Deep in the boſom of a fragrant glade,
Where pines, ſlow-moving, form'd a dancing ſhade,
Where Zephyr ſtole the roſe's rich perfume,
And wakeful almonds ſhook their ſnowy bloom,
Crown'd with rough thickets roſe a moſs-grown cave,
Whoſe tinkling ſides pour down a ſparkling wave:
Unwilling to deſert its native groves,
The ling'ring ſtream in flow'ry lab'rinths roves;
The god of love feeds his inſatiate ſight,
Slow wave his looſe wings, and retard his flight.
But ſay, what ſoft confuſion ſeiz'd thy breaſt,
What heaving ſighs thy inſtant flame confeſt,
When Thea broke from Morpheus' dewy arms,
Roſe from the grot, and blaz'd in all her charms?
Its ſwelling orb no hoop enormous ſpread,
Like magic ſphere to guard the tim'rous maid;
No torturing ſtays the yielding waiſt confin'd,
A bliſs for lover's arms alone deſign'd;
Her hair, by no malicious art repreſs'd,
Play'd in the wind, and wanton'd o'er her breaſt.
Jove grew a ſwan to preſs the Spartan fair:
What form to taſte thoſe charms would Cupid wear?
Quick thro' the ſounding grove the god deſcends,
Quick at her feet the ſighing ſuppliant bends.
Can you be deaf when Syren paſſion ſues?
Or how can beauty fly, when love purſues?

No more he ſeeks the Cyprian's ſmoaking fanes,
Or ſips rich nectar in celeſtial plains;
In Thea's heart a flame more pleaſing glows,
And from her lips more luſcious nectar flows.
Venus, indignant, ſaw her power decay,
And ruſh'd impetuous through the realms of day:
Thus doſt thou guard thy once-lov'd parent's throne?
Shall then thy rebel power my power diſown?
See! where the fatal cauſe of my diſgrace
(Each hateful beauty glowing in her face)
Inſulting ſtands!——There let her fixt remain,
Nor be the anger of a goddeſs vain.
To kneel, to ſue ſhe ſtrove, unhappy maid!
In vain, her ſtiffening knees refuſe their aid:
Her arms ſhe lifts with pain, in wild ſurprize
She ſtarts to ſee a verdant branch ariſe:
O Love! ſhe try'd to ſay, thy Thea aid,
Her ruddy lips the envious leaves invade:
Yet then, juſt ſinking from his tortur'd view,
Her ſwimming eyes languiſh'd a laſt adieu.
Venus triumphant, with a ſcornful ſmile,
Points to the tree, and ſeeks the Cyprian iſle.
He mark'd the goddeſs with indignant eyes,
And grief and rage, alternate tyrants, riſe;
Then ſighing o'er the vegetable fair,
Yet ſtill, he-ſaid, thou claim'ſt thy Cupid's care!
Her arts no more ſhall Cytherea prove,
But own my Thea aids the cauſe of love.
To the free iſle, I'll give thy rights divine,
To nymphs whoſe charms alone can equal thine.
For thee the toiling ſons of Ind' ſhall drain
The honey'd ſponge, which ſwells the leafy cane;
The gentle Naiads to thy ſhrine ſhall bring
The limpid treaſures of the cryſtal ſpring;
Thy verdant bloom ſhall ſtain the glowing ſtream,
Diffuſing fragrance in the quivering ſteam;
Around thy painted altar's brittle pride
Shall dimpled ſmiles and ſleek-brow'd health preſide;
Whilſt white-rob'd nymphs diſplay each milder grace,
The morning dream juſt glowing on each face.
With joy I ſee, in ages yet unborn,
Thy votaries the Britiſh iſle adorn.
With joy I ſee enamour'd youths deſpiſe
The goblet's luſtre for the fair one's eyes:
Till roſy Bacchus ſhall his wreaths reſign,
And Love and Thea triumph o'er the vine.

EPI-

EPIGRAM

On a report of the king of Spain's marrying Madame Victoire, a princeſs of France.

THO' Frenchmen may promiſe him Madame *Victoire*,
He'll find it a trick and a cheat;
An union with France, upon this or that ſcore,
Will wed him to Madam———*Defeat*.

The following epigram was made by an Heſſian officer upon Marſhal Broglio's being ſo near taken on the 10th of July, 1761, reconnoitring, and loſing his ſpying glaſs, which Prince Ferdinand immediately returned. The affair of the 10th of the ſame month at Fellinghauſen is well known.

Le Maréchal de Broglio, dit la Gazette,
Ce fameux héros, favori des cieux,
Le dixieme perdit ſes lunettes,
Et le ſeizieme ſes yeux.

In the Gazette we're told,
That Broglio the bold
His ſpectacles loſt by ſurprize;
But when, to our coſt,
Fellinghauſen was loſt,
'Twas found that he wanted his eyes.

Advice from a Matron to a young Lady concerning Wedlock.

ERE you read this, then, you'll ſuppoſe
That ſome new liſted lover,
Through means of poetry hath choſe
His paſſion to diſcover.
No, fair one, I'am a matron grave,
Whom time and care hath waſted;
Who would thy youth from ſorrow ſave,
Which I in wedlock taſted.
Thy tender air, thy chearful mien,
Thy temper ſo alluring,
Thy form, for conqueſt well deſign'd,
Gives torments paſt enduring;
And lovers, full of hopes and fears,
Surround thy beauties daily,

Whilſt yet, regardleſs of thy cares,
Thy moments paſs on gaily.
Then paſs them, charmer, gaiſier on,
A maiden whilſt you tarry;
For, troth, your golden days are gone
The moment that you marry.
In courtſhip we are all divine,
And vows and prayers enſnare us;
Darts, flames, and tears, adorn our ſhrine,
And artfully men woo us.
Then who'd the darling power forego,
Which ignorance has giv'n;
To eaſe them of eternal woe,
Muſt we reſign our heav'n?
No, marriage lets the vizard fall,
Then ceaſe they to adore us:
The goddeſs ſinks to houſewife Moll,
And they reign tyrants o'er us.
Then let no man impreſſion make
Upon thy heart ſo tender,
Or play the fool for pity's ſake,
Thy quiet to ſurrender.
Lead apes in hell! there's no ſuch thing,
Thoſe tales are made to fool us;
Though there we'd better hold a ſtring,
Than here let monkies rule us.

The applauſe beſtowed on the Roſciad will, we imagine, render the following extracts from it agreeable. They are ſuch, we preſume, as ſhew that the author unites the judgment of a critic with the fire and fancy of a poet.

Character of Mrs. Cibber.

FORM'D for the tragic ſcene, to grace the ſtage,
With rival excellence of love and rage,
Miſtreſs of each ſoft art, with matchleſs ſkill,
To turn and wind the paſſions as ſhe will;
To melt the heart with ſympathetic woe,
Awake the ſigh, and teach the tear to flow;
To put on frenzy's wild diſtracted glare,
And freeze the ſoul with horror and deſpair;
With juſt deſert enroll'd in endleſs fame,
Conſcious of worth ſuperior, C-bb-r came.
When poor Alicia's madding brains are rack'd,
And ſtrongly-imag'd griefs her mind diſtract;

Struck

Struck with her grief, I catch the madneſs too!
My brain turns round, the headleſs trunk I view!
The roof cracks, ſhakes, and falls!—New horrors riſe,
And reaſon buried in the ruin lies.
Nobly diſdainful of each ſlaviſh art,
She makes her firſt attack upon the heart:
Pleas'd with the ſummons, it receives her laws,
And all is ſilence, ſympathy, applauſe.
But when, by fond ambition drawn aſide,
Giddy with praiſe, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic ſcene, and, in pretence
To comic merit, breaks down nature's fence;
I ſcarcely can believe my ears or eyes,
Or find out C-bb-r through the dark diſguiſe.

Mrs. Pritchard, from the ſame.

PRITCHARD, by nature, for the ſtage deſign'd,
In perſon graceful, and in ſenſe refin'd;
Her art as much as nature's friend became,
Her voice as free from blemiſh as her fame.
Who knows ſo well in majeſty to pleaſe,
Attemper'd with the graceful charms of eaſe?
When, Congreve's favour'd pantomine to grace,
She comes a captive queen of Mooriſh race;
When love, hate, jealouſy, deſpair, and rage,
With wildeſt tumults in her breaſt engage;
Still equal to herſelf is Zara ſeen;
Her paſſions are the paſſions of a queen.
When ſhe to murther whets the tim'rous thane,
I feel ambition ruſh through ev'ry vein;
Perſuaſion hangs upon her daring tongue,
My heart grows flint, and ev'ry nerve's new-ſtrung.
In comedy—"Nay, there," cries critic, "hold,
Pritchard's for comedy too fat and old.
Who can, with patience, bear the grey coquette,
Or force a laugh with over-grown Julett?
Her ſpeech, look, action, humour, all are juſt;
But then her age and figure give diſguſt."
Are foibles then, and graces of the mind,
In real life, to ſize or age confin'd?
Do ſpirits flow, and is good-breeding plac'd
In any ſet circumference of waiſt?
As we grow old, doth affectation ceaſe,
Or gives not age new vigour to caprice?
If in originals theſe things appear,
Why ſhould we bar them in the copy here?

The

The nice punctilio-mongers of this age,
The grand minute reformers of the ſtage,
Slaves to propriety of ev'ry kind,
Some ſtandard-meaſure for each part ſhould find;
Which, when the beſt of actors ſhall exceed,
Let it devolve to one of ſmaller breed.
All actors too upon the back ſhould bear
Certificate of birth;—time, when;—place, where.
For how can critics rightly fix their worth,
Unleſs they know the minute of their birth?
An audience too, deceiv'd, may find, too late,
That they have clapp'd an actor out of date.
Figure, I own, at firſt may give offence,
And harſhly ſtrike the eye's too curious ſenſe:
But when perfections of the mind break forth,
Humour's chaſte ſallies, judgment's ſolid worth;
When the pure genuine flame, by nature taught,
Springs into ſenſe, and ev'ry action's thought;
Before ſuch merit, all objections fly;
Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick ſix feet high.
Oft have I, Pritchard, ſeen thy wond'rous ſkill,
Confeſs'd thee great, but find thee greater ſtill,
That worth, which ſhone in ſcatter'd rays before,
Collected now, breaks forth with double pow'r.
The Jealous Wife———On that thy trophies raiſe,
Inferior only to the author's praiſe.

Mr. Qu—n, from the ſame.

QU—N, from afar, lur'd by the ſcent of fame,
A ſtage Leviathan, put in his claim.
Pupil of Betterton and Booth. Alone,
Sullen he walk'd, and deem'd the chair his own.
For how ſhould moderns, muſhrooms of the day,
Who ne'er thoſe maſters knew, know how to play?
Grey-bearded vet'rans, who, with partial tongue,
Extol the times when they themſelves were young;
Who, having loſt all reliſh for the ſtage,
See not their own defects, but laſh the age,
Receiv'd, with joyful murmurs of applauſe,
Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cauſe.
Far be it from the candid Muſe to tread
Inſulting o'er the aſhes of the dead.
But, juſt to living merit, ſhe maintains,
And dares the teſt, whilſt Garrick's genius reigns:
Ancients, in vain, endeavour to excel,
Happily prais'd if they could act as well.

But, though preſcription's force we diſallow,
Nor to antiquity ſubmiſſive bow;
Though we deny imaginary grace,
Founded on accidents of time and place;
Yet real worth of ev'ry growth ſhall bear
Due praiſe; nor muſt we, Q—n, forget thee there.
His words bore ſterling weight, nervous and ſtrong;
In manly tides of ſenſe they roll'd along.
Happy in art, he chiefly had pretence
To keep up numbers, yet not forfeit ſenſe.
No actor ever greater heights could reach
In all the labour'd artifice of ſpeech.
Speech! Is that all? And ſhall an actor found
An univerſal fame on partial ground?
Parrots themſelves ſpeak properly by rote;
And, in ſix months, my dog ſhall howl by note.
I laugh at thoſe who, when the ſtage they tread,
Neglect the heart to compliment the head;
With ſtrict propriety their care's confin'd
To weigh out words, while paſſion halts behind,
To ſyllable-diſſectors they appeal.
Allow them accent, cadence——fools may feel;
But, ſpite of all the criticiſing elves,
Thoſe who would make us feel, muſt feel themſelves.
His eyes, in gloomy ſocket taught to roll,
Proclaim'd the ſullen habit of his ſoul.
Heavy and phlegmatic he trod the ſtage,
Too proud for tenderneſs, too dull for rage.
When Hector's lovely widow ſhines in tears,
Or Rowe's gay rake dependent virtue jeers;
With the ſame caſt of features he is ſeen
To chide the libertine and court the queen.
From the tame ſcene which without paſſion flows,
With juſt deſert his reputation roſe.
Nor leſs he pleas'd, when, on ſome ſurly plan,
He was, at once, the actor and the man.
In Brute he ſhone unequall'd: all agree
Garrick's not half ſo great a Brute as he.
When Cato's labour'd ſcenes are brought to view,
With equal praiſe the actor labour'd too;
For ſtill you'll find, trace paſſions to their root,
Small diff'rence 'twixt the Stoic and the Brute.
In fancied ſcenes, as in life's real plan,
He could not, for a moment, ſink the man.
In whate'er caſt his character was laid,
Self ſtill, like oil, upon the ſurface play'd.
Nature, in ſpite of all his ſkill, crept in:
Horatio, Dorax, Falſtaff,——ſtill was Q—n.

Mr. Sh-r-d-n, from the ſame.

NEXT follows Sh-r-d-n,—a doubtful name,
As yet unſettled in the ranks of fame.
This, fondly laviſh in his praiſes grown,
Gives him all merit; that, allows him none.
Between them both, we'll ſteer the middle courſe,
Nor, loving praiſe, rob judgment of her force.
Juſt his conceptions, natural and great:
His feelings ſtrong, his words enforc'd with weight.
Was ſpeech-fam'd Q—n himſelf to hear him ſpeak,
Envy would drive the colour from his cheek:
But ſtep-dame Nature, niggard of her grace,
Deny'd the ſocial pow'rs of voice and face.
Fix'd in one frame of feature, glare of eye,
Paſſions, like chaos, in confuſion lie:
In vain the wonders of his ſkill are try'd
To form diſtinction nature hath deny'd.
His voice no touch of harmony admits,
Irregularly deep and ſhrill by fits:
The two extremes appear, like man and wife,
Coupled together for the ſake of ſtrife.
His action 's always ſtrong, but ſometimes ſuch
That candour muſt declare he acts too much.
Why muſt impatience fall three paces back?
Why paces three return to the attack?
Why is the right leg too forbid to ſtir,
Unleſs in motion ſemicircular?
Why muſt the hero with the Nailor vie,
And hurl the cloſe-clench'd fiſt at noſe or eye.
In Royal John, with Philip angry grown,
I thought he would have knock'd poor D-v-s down;
Inhuman tyrant! was it not a ſhame,
To fright a king ſo harmleſs and ſo tame?
But, ſpite of all defects, his glories riſe;
And art, by judgment form'd, with nature vies.
Behold him ſound the depth of Hubert's ſoul,
Whilſt in his own contending paſſions roll.
View the whole ſcene, with critic judgment ſcan,
And then——deny him merit if you can.
Where he falls ſhort, 'tis Nature's fault alone:
Where he ſucceeds, the Merit's all his own.

Mr. Garrick, from the ſame.

LAST Garrick came—Behind him a throng train
Of ſnarling critics, ignorant as vain.
One finds out,——"He's of ſtature ſomewhat low——
Your hero always ſhould be tall, you know.———
True natural greatneſs all conſiſts in height."
Produce your voucher, critic.—"Serjeant Kite."
Another can't forgive the paltry arts
By which he makes his way to ſhallow hearts;
Mere pieces of fineſſe, traps for applauſe.——
"Avaunt unnatural ſtart, affected pauſe!"
For me, by nature form'd to judge with phlegm,
I can't acquit by wholeſale, nor condemn.
The beſt things carried to exceſs are wrong:
The ſtart may be too frequent, pauſe too long.
But only us'd in proper time and place,
Severeſt judgment muſt allow them grace.
If bunglers, form'd on imitation's plan,
Juſt in the way that monkies mimic man,
Their copied ſcene with mangled arts diſgrace,
And pauſe and ſtart with the ſame vacant face;
We join the critic laugh; thoſe tricks we ſcorn,
Which ſpoil the ſcenes they mean them to adorn.
But when, from nature's pure and genuine ſource,
Theſe ſtrokes of acting flow with gen'rous force;
When in the features all the ſoul's pourtray'd,
And paſſions, ſuch as Garrick's, are diſplay'd;
To me they ſeem from quickeſt feelings caught:
Each ſtart is nature, and each pauſe is thought.
When reaſon yields to paſſion's wild alarms,
And the whole ſtate of man is up in arms;
What, but a critic, could condemn the play'r
For pauſing here, when cool ſenſe pauſes there?
Whilſt, working from the heart, the fire I trace,
And mark it ſtrongly flaming to the face;
Whilſt, in each ſound, I hear the very man;
I can't catch words, and pity thoſe who can.
Let wits, like ſpiders, from the tortur'd brain
Fine-draw the critic web with curious pain;
The gods—a kindneſs I with thanks muſt pay—
Have form'd me of a coarſer kind of clay;
Nor ſtung with envy, nor with ſpleen diſeas'd,
A poor dull creature, ſtill with nature pleas'd;
Hence to thy praiſes, Garrick, I agree,
And, pleas'd with nature, muſt be pleas'd with thee.

Now might I tell how ſilence reign'd throughout,
And deep attention huſh'd the rabble rout;
How ev'ry claimant, tortur'd with deſire,
Was pale as aſhes, or as red as fire:
But, looſe to fame, the Muſe more ſimply acts,
Rejects all flouriſh, and relates mere facts.
The judges, as the ſev'ral parties came,
With temper heard, with judgment weigh'd each claim,
And in their ſentence happily agreed.
In name of both, great Shakeſpear thus decreed:
" If manly ſenſe; if nature link'd with art;
If thorough knowledge of the human heart;
If pow'rs of acting, vaſt and unconfin'd;
If feweſt faults with greateſt beauties join'd;
If ſtrong expreſſion, and ſtrange pow'rs, which lie
Within the magic circle of the eye;
If feelings which few hearts, like his, can know,
And which no face ſo well as his can ſhew;
Deſerve the pref'rence;—Garrick, take the chair;
Nor quit it—till thou place an equal there."

*The ſongs of Selma *. From the original of Oſſian the ſon of Fingal.*

——— *Quis talia fando*
Temperet a lacrymis? ——— VIRGIL.

FAIR light! that, breaking through the clouds of day,
Darteſt along the weſt thy ſilver ray;
Whoſe radiant locks around their glory ſpread,
As o'er the hills thou rear'ſt thy glittering head;
Bright evening ſtar! what ſees thy ſparkling eye?
What ſpirits glide their mouldering bodies nigh?
The ſtorm is o'er; and now the murmuring ſound
Of diſtant torrents creeps along the ground;

* This poem fixes the antiquity of a cuſtom, which is well known to have prevailed afterwards, in the north of Scotland, and in Ireland. The bards, at an annual feaſt, provided by king or chief, repeated their poems; and ſuch of them as were thought, by him, worthy of being preſerved, were carefully taught to their children, in order to have them tranſmitted to poſterity. It was one of thoſe occaſions that afforded the ſubject of the preſent poem to Oſſian. It is called in the original, the ſong of Selma, which title it was thought proper to adopt in the tranſlation.

The poem is entirely lyric, and has great variety of verſification. The addreſs to the evening ſtar, with which it opens, has in the original all the harmony that numbers could give it; flowing down with all that tranquillity and ſoftneſs, which the ſcene deſcribed naturally inſpires. Three of the ſongs, which are introduced in this piece, were publiſhed among the fragments of ancient poetry, printed laſt year. See them in our laſt volume.

Around

Around the rocks the laſhing billows cling;
And drowſy beetles riſe on female wing;
Acroſs the plain I hear their humming flight;
But what, bright beam! is ſeen by thine all-piercing ſight?—
Ha! thou doſt haſten ſmiling to the weſt;
In Ocean's wat'ry bed to take thy reſt.
With open arms its waves thy form embrace,
Bathe thy bright locks, and hide thy lovely face.
Farewel, thou ſilent harbinger of night!——
Thine aid's ſupplied by Oſſian's mental ſight.—

I ſee, I feel, the light ariſe,
That opes the bard's all-ſeeing eyes.——
And now, on Lora's riſing ground,
My friends departed gather round;
As when they met in former days,
To hear and ſing the ſongs of praiſe.
Lo! Fingal, like a watery cloud;
Around him ſee! his warriors crowd,
And bards, to whom did once belong
The ſtrength and ſweetneſs of the ſong.
There Ullin's locks of ſilver grey,
And Ryno, comely as the day:
Alpin*, with tuneful voice; and there
The ſongſtreſs ſweet, Minona fair;
On whoſe ſo ſoftly plaintive tongue
Enraptur'd chiefs attentive hung.——

Alas! my friends! if theſe my friends I ſee,
How chang'd your faded form appears to me!
How chang'd indeed! ſince when, at Fingal's call,
Our ſongs were heard in Selma's echoing hall;
When o'er the feſtive board and jovial ſhell,
Our harps were ſtrung of mighty deeds to tell,
Of heroes ſlain, and tales of maidens wrongs;
Our friendly conteſt whoſe the nobleſt ſongs.
'Twas there Minona†, then a beauteous maid,
Whoſe bluſhing cheeks her modeſt fears betray'd,

* Alpin is from the ſame root with Albion, or rather Albin, the antient name of Britain; Alp, *high inland, or country*. The preſent name of our iſland has its original in the Celtic tongue; ſo that thoſe who derived it from any other, betrayed their ignorance of the antient language of our country. *Breac't in, variegated iſland*, ſo called from the face of the country, from the natives painting themſelves, or from their party-coloured cloaths.

† Oſſian introduces Minona, not in the ideal ſcene of his own mind, which he had deſcribed, but at the annual feaſt of Selma, where the bards repeated their works before Fingal.

With

With locks expos'd to every guſt of wind,
And tearful eye, that ſpoke her anxious mind,
Stood forth, the tale of hapleſs love to ſing;
To ſoothe the ſoul of Morven's mighty king.
The feaſt forgot, the chiefs no more rejoice;
But mournful liſten to her plaintive voice:
For well they knew where Salgar's * corſe was laid,
And Colma's † tomb, the ſnow-white-boſom'd maid.
Hard was her lot, fair virgin! all alone,
On mountains wild to vent her fruitleſs moan;
To chide her lover's abſence, as unkind,
And waſte her voice of muſic in the wind:
With tears of death, in anguiſh, to deplore
Her fallen friends, who riſe, alas! no more.

Her ſad complaint the fair Minona ſung,
In words that dropp'd from Colma's tuneful tongue.

COLMA.

'Tis night: and on the hill of ſtorms
Alone doth Colma ſtray;
While round her ſhriek fantaſtick forms
Of ghoſts that hate the day.

O'er rocks the torrent roars amain,
The whirlwind's voice is high:
To ſave her from the wind and rain,
No friendly ſhelter nigh!

Riſe, moon! kind ſtars! appear a while;
And guide me to the place,
Where reſts my love, o'ercome with toil,
And wearied with the chace.

Some light! direct me, helpleſs maid!
Where, ſitting on the ground,
His bow unſtrung is near him laid,
His panting dogs around.

Elſe by the rock, the ſtream beſide,
I here muſt ſit me down;
While howls the wind, and roars the tide,
My lover's call to drown.

* Sealg-'er, *a hunter.*
† Cul-math, *a woman with fine hair.*

Ah!

Ah! why, my Salgar! this delay?
Where ſtray thy ling'ring feet?
Didſt thou not promiſe in the day
Thy love at night to meet?

Here is the rock, and here the tree,
Thine own appointed ſpot;
Thy promiſe canſt thou break with me?
And is my love forgot?

For thee I'd dare my brother's pride;
My father's houſe would fly;
For thee forſake my mother's ſide;
With thee to live and die.

Be huſh'd, ye winds! how loud ye brawl!
Stream! ſtand a moment ſtill;
Perhaps, my love may hear me call,
Upon the neighbouring hill.

Ho! Salgar! Salgar! mend thy pace;
To Colma haſte away.
'Tis I, and this th' appointed place:
Ah! wherefore this delay?

Kind moon! thou giv'ſt a friendly light;
And lo! the glaſſy ſtream,
And the grey rocks, through duſky night,
Reflect thy ſilver beam.

Yet I deſcry not Salgar's form:
No dogs before him run.——
Shall I not periſh by the ſtorm,
Before to-morrow's ſun?

But what behold I, on the heath?
My love! my brother! laid——
O ſpeak, my friends! nor hold your breath,
T'affright a trembling maid.

They anſwer not—they ſleep—they're dead——
Alas! the horrid ſight——
Here lie their angry ſwords, ſtill red,
And bleeding from the fight.

Ah! wherefore lies, by Salgar ſlain,
My brother, bleeding here?

Why Salgar murder'd on the plain,
By one to me ſo near?

Friends of my choice! how lov'd were both!
Who now your fame ſhall raiſe?
Who ſing my lover's plighted troth;
My brother's ſong of praiſe?

Of thouſands lovely, Salgar's face
Was lovelieſt to the ſight:
Renown'd my brother for the chace,
And terrible in fight.

Sons of my love! ſpeak, once again——
Ah no!——to death a prey,
Silent they are, and muſt remain;
For cold their breaſts of clay.

But are their fleeting ſpirits fled
Acroſs the plain ſo ſoon?
Or ſhun the ſhadows of the dead
The glimpſes of the moon?

Speak, where on rock, or mountain grave,
Still claſh your ſouls of fire,
Or reconcil'd, in ſome dark cave
Your peaceful ghoſts retire.

Ah! where her friends ſhall Colma find?
Hark——No——they're ſilent ſtill——
No muttering anſwer brings the wind;
No whiſper o'er the hill.

Fearleſs, yet overwhelm'd with grief,
I ſit all night in tears;
Hopeleſs of comfort or relief,
When morning light appears.

Yet, raiſe, ye friends of theſe, the dead,
On this ſad ſpot their tomb;
But cloſe not up their narrow bed,
Till hapleſs Colma come.

For why behind them ſhould ſhe ſtay,
Whoſe life is now a dream?
Together here our corſes lay,
Beſide the murmuring ſtream.

So

So ſhall my ſhiv'ring ghoſt be ſeen,
Lamenting o'er the ſlain;
As homeward hies the hunter keen,
Benighted on the plain.

Yet ſhall he, fearleſs, paſs along,
And lend his liſtening ear:
For ſweet, though ſad, ſhall be my ſong,
For friends I lov'd ſo dear.

This Colma's plaint; and thus with muſic's tongue,
The ſweetly bluſhing maid of Torman ſung,
The ſoft Minona; while her fluttering breaſt
Beſpoke an heart with tender grief oppreſs'd;
The ſympathetic ſorrow catch'd around,
And heroes dropp'd their tears upon the ground.

Next Ullin came and touch'd the ſounding ſtring,
And Alpin's well-known ſong ſtood up to ſing:
That ſong the tuneful bard to Ryno ſung,
When Ryno liv'd to hear his tuneful tongue:
Heard now no more! for in their lowly bed,
Both reſt in ſilence, ſlumbering with the dead.
But ere they fell, as Ullin took his way
Home from the chace, he heard, and caught, the lay.
All ſad, they ſung behind the rolling ſtream;
Morar, the firſt of men, their mournful theme.
Morar, whoſe ſoul with Fingal's might compare,
Whoſe ſword, like Oſcar's ſword, a meteor in the air.
But ah! he fell; his ſire, bent down with years,
And blooming ſiſter ſhedding fruitleſs tears,
Minona fair; who now forſook the throng,
Her heart too full to liſt to Ullin's ſong.
So, when the ſhower-preſaging winds are loud,
The moon retires behind the weſtern cloud.

To raiſe the ſong, did I in concert join;
Mixing the ſounds of Ullin's harp with mine.

The following letter is inſerted at the requeſt of a correſpondent to whom we are under obligations.

To the Author of the Annual Regiſter.

SIR,

THE fable of the Rainbow, ſent you ſome time ſince, and which I ſuppoſe will be inſerted in your next Regiſter, was written by John Norris, Eſq; lately deceaſed, ſtudent in the Temple, fellow of Caius college in Cambridge, and only ſon of Anthony

Norris, Esq; of Barton in the county of Norfolk.

He was a young gentleman, who with an elegant taste for the polite arts, had penetrated far into the abstruse sciences. When he took his degree of bachelor of arts he was amongst the *first* on whom the university conferred its honours for their mathematical knowledge, and was *second* to none in desert. He last year obtained the middle bachelors prize for the best composition in Latin prose, and the fable of the Rainbow was one of his first productions in English verse.

By a happy and uncommon union of so extensive a genius, with intense application, at the age of 24 he had justly acquired fame to himself, was an ornament to the societies to which he belonged, and an honour to his family. And with every accomplishment which could make him agreeable to his acquaintance, having blended every quality which would have rendered him useful to mankind, his death is not only a private loss, but a public calamity. I am, Sir, yours,

S. C.

An Account of Books for 1761.

* *Fingal, an ancient epic poem, in six books, together with several other poems, composed by Ossian the son of Fingal; translated from the Galic language, by James Macpherson.*

FROM the publication of these extraordinary poems, the ingenious editor has a double claim to literary applause. One, as having with equal industry and taste recovered from the obscurity of barbarism, the rust of fifteen hundred years, and the last breath of a dying language, these inestimable relicks of the genuine spirit of poetry: and the other, for presenting them to the world in an English translation, whose expressive singularity evidently retains the majestic air, and native simplicity of a sublime original. The venerable author, and his elegant translator, thus have mutually conferred immortality on each other. The poem, which stands first in order as well as merit in the collection, is named from the principal hero of it, Fingal. This celebrated chief, influenced by the courage and generosity so eminent in his character, leads his warriors from the Highlands of Scotland, and among them his son Ossian the poet, to aid the infant king of Ireland, whose dominions, then under the guardianship of Cuchullin, were invaded by Swaran king of Scandinavia; the most terrible warrior of his time, and the very reverse of Fingal in every thing but personal valour. Immediately before the arrival of Fingal, the forces commanded by Cuchullin are defeated near Tura on the coast of Ulster. And whilst this gallant leader, regardless of his own safety, takes every measure which bravery or despair can suggest to repel his enemy; the ships of Fingal are descried, and

* The dissertation prefixed to these poems is, for its curious matter, inserted in another part of this work.

call

call off Swaran from the purſuit. Senſibly affected by this defeat, and too generous to ſeek a ſhare in Fingal's glory, Cuchullin retires to a wood; and leaves the conqueſt of Swaran to the better fortune and ſuperior proweſs of his friend. This is ſoon accompliſhed; Swaran in a perſonal engagement with Fingal is overcome, and made priſoner, but is ſhortly after reſtored to his liberty; and, ſubdued more by the noble behaviour than the arms of his conqueror, this ſullen hero, and his magnanimous opponents, return after a campaign of ſix days to their reſpective countries.

This, with the intervening epiſodes, is the ſubject of the poem; and has the appearance of a real hiſtory written by one who was an eye-witneſs to, and a principal actor in that expedition. As ſuch it is conſidered by the editor, and in this view we read it with the greater ſatisfaction, whilſt we found ourſelves captivated without fiction, by all the charms of an agreeable romance. But the credibility, and even the poſſibility of the ſtory as here related, is called in queſtion by Dr. Warner; who, as an Engliſhman unbiaſſed to Ireland, and as an hiſtorian is now compiling the hiſtory of that country, profeſſes himſelf an impartial, and, in ſome meaſure, an able judge on this occaſion. According to him, "unleſs the writers of Iriſh affairs through ſeveral ſucceeding ages have agreed to impoſe on poſterity, Cuchullin lived two hundred and fifty years before Fingal." Theſe heroes, with Oſſian, Gaul, &c. were abſolutely of that nation. But Swaran is not once mentioned in their writings, "nor could his invaſion have happened under the reign of an infant king, becauſe by the eſtabliſhed law of ſucceſſion in that kingdom no minor could be advanced to the royal dignity. It is therefore, he ſays, extremely probable, that the poems in their original compoſition were fables finely imagined, and inimitably executed by an old Iriſh bard; but were afterwards changed and mutilated by ſome Caledonian, or elſe originally compoſed by him with a deſign to give the honour of the heroes to his own country. He thinks them the production of an Iriſh bard, becauſe, among other reaſons, the heroes are evidently Iriſh, and he ſuppoſes the Caledonians would have as little ſcrupled to ſteal the poem, as they did the heroes. But he ſuſpends his judgment on this laſt article, till a tranſlation of this, or ſome ſuch poem, now preparing for the preſs in Dublin, from an authentic manuſcript, ſhall better illuſtrate this doubtful matter." But leaving it to thoſe who regard it as a point of national honour, to conteſt, as they will, the birth-place of their Celtic Homer, and the heroes whom he celebrates; if this were conſidered merely as a modern compoſition, it were no more hurt at this diſtance of time by the anachroniſm beteen Cuchullin and Fingal, than the Æneid was by that of Dido, who did not exiſt till near two centuries and an half after Æneas. As it ſtands, however, it muſt be confeſſed, that if this error be clearly made out, the error and the poem together muſt

find ſome other father beſides Oſſian the ſon of Fingal. He who bore ſo diſtinguiſhed a rank in that expedition, could not, ſurely, without the leaſt neceſſity for it, have brought a man to life who was dead two hundred and fifty years before. We received ſuch uncommon pleaſure from the peruſal of this performance, and thought it ſo valuable an acquiſition to Engliſh poetry, that we ſhould be very glad, if neither this, nor any thing elſe in the work, had given reaſon, to doubt its being, at leaſt in its preſent form, the genuine offspring of him to whom it is aſcribed. But the total ſilence of the poem with regard to the groſſer parts of the druidical religion, and the retaining what was moſt pure and poetic, ſuch as the notion of ſpirits here ſo happily introduced, with ſome circumſtances in the alluſions and formation of the poem itſelf, induce a ſuſpicion of more art than ſimplicity in the poet. But as theſe circumſtances furniſh arguments rather ſpecious than concluſive againſt the genuineneſs of the work, we proceed with greater ſatisfaction to thoſe which tend ſtrongly to decide in favour of its antiquity.

Whether this poem, and the ſmaller ones which accompany it, were compoſed by the real or ſome fictitious Oſſian, they have that primitive air, which, were we not informed they can't at the utmoſt be more than fifteen centuries old, would naturally incline us to fix their date in the earlieſt period of ſociety. The ſtile ſo conſonant to the ideas, the ideas ſo agreeable to the ſimple manners of remote ages, and both of a caſt ſo different from the modern modes of expreſſion and thinking; hunting the ſubſiſtence, and war the occupation of this priſtine people; the ſavage groſſneſs of their vices, and the wild ſublimity of their virtues; the extravagant heroiſm of the principal characters; that ſpirit of hoſpitality which invited the ſtranger by ſeven different ways; their tokens of ſubmiſſion by delivering the ſpouſe and dog; their ſuperſtitious notions ſo beautifully poetic; the feaſt of ſhells; the ſignal of battle by ſtriking the ſhield; the ſongs of the bards, which make ſo many intereſting epiſodes; all theſe, whilſt they give us a ſtriking picture of the manners, the cuſtoms, the ſuperſtitions of the times; while they affect us with all that is pathetic, and elevate with all that is ſublime; theſe, we think, are impreſſed with ſuch genuine, ſuch peculiar, ſuch orignial marks of antiquity, as ſeem utterly beyond the reach of any modern invention.

From a view of theſe circumſtances, and of thoſe on the other hand which argue againſt the genuineneſs of the poems; we incline to think them, or rather the greater part of their expreſſions and ideas, the production of Oſſian whoſe name they ſo often mention. It is probable, that in his moments of inſpiration, when, as he expreſſes it, "the light of the ſong roſe upon his ſoul," he compoſed the ſeveral parts of which the larger poem conſiſts, and among them the ſtory of Çuchullin, in ſeparate pieces; but that in an age more enlightened, when the value of an epic compoſition was better underſtood, ſome other bard collected the ſcattered fragments, and without attending either to chronological

gical exactneſs, or to hiſtorical truth, united ſuch of them as he imagined related to, or did not ſeem inconſiſtent with the ſame ſubject, into one entire poem, which he moulded and embelliſhed in whatever manner beſt ſuited his fancy; but ſtill left the honour of it to him, whom tradition had always celebrated as the original author. Whether the ingenious editor has contributed to its farther improvement, can only be determined by the very few who are qualified to examine into the merit of the poem in its native language. The tranſlation, he tells us, is literal; and we eaſily believe, a perſon of his taſte would chuſe to leave as he found what he deemed a fine original. We alſo as readily agree, "it would be a very uncommon "inſtance of ſelf-denial, to diſown "the performance, were it really of "his compoſition." Had it been written by him, he might by inſerting other names in the place of Cochullin and Swaran, have eaſily obviated thoſe * objections which he foreſaw would ariſe to the truth of the ſtory from the Iriſh hiſtory and traditions. In a word, if the intrinſic evidence reſulting from the peculiarity of the work can receive any weight from the teſtimony of gentlemen whoſe judgment can only be exceeded by their candour, and to whom moſt of the heroes mentioned in the poem, were well known long before its publication, many of the expreſſions and ideas of which it conſiſts, are, in their manner, particular only to the language from which they are ſaid to be tranſlated, and are really Iriſh in an Engliſh dreſs. Be it therefore the production of whom it will, we ſubſcribe in the main to its antiquity. The circumſtances which look another way, we imagine are the interpolations of ſome ſecondary bard, from which it would be extremely hard to conclude againſt the general originalneſs of the performance. The works of Homer are not eſteemed a tittle the leſs original from what they are ſuppoſed to have ſuffered in the hands of thoſe who joined together his looſe and unconnected pieces, and preſented them to the world in their preſent form.

But whilſt the uncommon merit of Fingal, as the extraordinary production of uncultivated genius, is univerſally admitted, its degree of perfection as an epic poem, ſeems not to be ſo well eſtabliſhed. Some inſiſt it has not only the ſuperior parts, but even the very *minutiæ* ſo eſſential to this exalted ſpecies of poetry; while others hold it defective in the moſt capital articles, the fable, the manners, and characters. The fable, becauſe the ſubject of the poem is ſuppoſed to be a real hiſtory; invention, the greateſt excellence in compoſitions of this kind is therefore (they ſay) confeſſedly wanting; for Ariſtotle obſerves, "that if the works of Herodotus "were turned into verſe, they "would nevertheleſs compoſe but "an hiſtory in that ſtate, as well "as they do in proſe." It ſeems then, that thoſe gentlemen who

* See his Diſſertation.

have queſtioned its hiſtorical veracity have done the poem a ſingular ſervice, by removing in ſome meaſure this weighty objection. But we cannot enter ſo far into the ſpirit of the epopœia as to perceive, how it now becomes in the leaſt degree better as a fable (which that it is, is ſo warmly aſſerted) than it was before as the genuine narrative of a military expedition. The Iliad is founded on an inconteſtable event, the ſiege of Troy. The incidents, the characters, the manners and the imagery of this ſublime compoſition, we owe however to the creative imagination of the poet. And though the ſtory of this invaſion may not be fabulous, yet ſurely, in the management of it, much is due to the invention, as well as to the grand conceptions of the writer. In the firſt battle we every moment expected to ſee Swaran engaged arm to arm with Cuchullin; we are alarmed for the event; "night however conceals the chiefs in her clouds, and ends the terrible fight." Again they are at the point of aſſailing each other, again our expectations are raiſed, and again the dreadful conſequence of ſuch a conflict is prevented by the appearance of Fingal's fleet. Gaul, a diſtinguiſhed hero, and Swaran meet; the ſhield of Gaul is cleft in twain; but "Fingal rears his voice, and Swaran ſtops in the midſt of his courſe." Thus by incidents much more natural than the intervention of a goddeſs, are theſe favourite heroes ſnatched from deſtruction, and the proweſs of Swaran is raiſed to the higheſt pitch, that this Hector of the poem may ſhine forth a conqueſt worthy the arm of Fingal. All this bears teſtimony rather to the admirable invention, than to the hiſtorical truth of the poet. And probably the poem is no more an hiſtory of that invaſion on which it is grounded, than the Iliad is a hiſtory of the ſiege of Troy. Beſides, diverſified as it is with ſo many beautiful epiſodes, there is the leſs reaſon to charge it with any want of invention.

With regard to the manners, that they are forcibly deſcribed, has been already obſerved. But that the poem is comparatively defective in point of character, we in ſome meaſure confeſs. The characters in general are neither ſo variouſly nor ſo ſtrongly marked as thoſe of Homer. But is this the fault of Oſſian, or of the age in which he lived? an age of artleſs ſimplicity, when ſelf-taught genius wanted every aid to arrive at a knowledge of thoſe complicated operations and windings of the mind, which in a more enlarged and better improved ſtate of ſociety conſtitute the diſtinguiſhing marks of character. In thoſe days all their views were directed to military glory: all their knowledge flowed from the ſongs of their bards; and the ſubject of all thoſe ſongs was the heroic atchievements of their anceſtors. Thus cheriſhed and trained up in what became at laſt a kind of ſecond nature, it is no wonder that in ſo ſhort a work, and where the perſonages are ſo few, there ſeems to prevail that ſameneſs of character, which ſhould ſo naturally and univerſally reſult from the ruling paſſion. One advantage indeed it has, it is a further indication that the work is genuine. We are however very far from thinking that

that ſome of the principal characters are not equally well delineated and ſuſtained. Swaran is dark, ſullen, and inflexible; Cuchullin is diſtinguiſhed by a ſenſibility exquiſitely delicate. Connel is cool and prudent; Gaul diſcovers all the ardour of youthful intrepidity; and in the ſingle character of Fingal, all the qualities are united, which can make us either love the man or admire the hero; "in peace he is the gale of ſpring; in war, the mountain ſtorm." Here let it be obſerved in favour of poetry, that at a time, and among a people, involved in the profoundeſt ignorance, we find theſe illuſtrious barbarians ſo more than humanized by the ſongs of their bards, that the noble ſpirit and elevated ſentiments, which they ſo eminently diſplay, would do honour to the regular education, and elegant manners of the moſt poliſhed age.

From what has been ſaid, it is plain we think very highly of this performance. Yet we are not ſo partial to it, as to put it in competition with the more conſummate work of the father of epic poetry. A work which for its ſuperior excellence was, at its firſt appearance in the world, deemed rather a divine than human compoſition! A work, from the due conſideration of which are deduced thoſe rules, that conſtitute to this very hour the ſtandard of epic perfection! To make a compariſon therefore between Fingal and the Iliad, were to make Homer himſelf the judge between Homer and Oſſian. Many ſtriking reſemblances there are however between them; ſo many indeed, as to induce a ſuſpicion among ſcrupulous critics that Oſſian underſtood the Grecian as well as the Galic language; and, which is more extraordinary, there may be ſome reaſon to think, he was not wholly unacquainted with our modern Milton. But this only infers, that, with great geniuſes, ſimilar grand occaſions will often excite the like ſublime conceptions, and call forth the ſame enthuſiaſtic expreſſions. Hence, in many beautiful inſtances which the elegant tranſlator has pointed out, our Celtic poet ſeems to have caught the Mæonian inſpiration. His ſimilies, like thoſe of Homer, and ſome in the ſacred writings, though not minutely exact, yet ſeldom fail wonderfully to heighten whatever they are deſigned to illuſtrate. And if, in the alluſions with which the poem abounds, the images of trees, rocks, waves, ſtorms, beams of fire, and the great luminaries of heaven ſeem too often repeated; it is becauſe they are at once the moſt obvious to an unenlightened genius, and the grandeſt objects in nature.

On the whole, the imperfections of this poem, which will not bear the teſt of critical examination, are naturally accounted for by the diſadvantages of an ignorant and barbarous age. And inſtead of ſeeking in the works of Oſſian for the hitherto unequalled merit of Homer or Virgil; we ſhould rather aſk, whether in Oſſian's circumſtances the greater of the two could have produced a more exquiſite compoſition? But if we owe his imperfections to the times in which he lived, we are alſo not a little indebted to them, for the numberleſs beauties by which our author is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. Among theſe, are that native ſimplicity, that wild luxuriance, that roman-

romantic air, ſo ſtriking, ſo deſcriptive, and ſo happily adapted to this ſublime ſpecies of writing. To the manners of the times, may be likewiſe aſcribed the frequent intervention of the ſofter ſex, whoſe tragical loves furniſh thoſe affecting epiſodes, which, blended with the heroic ſtory of the work at large, form ſuch a rare and irreſiſtible union of the pathetic and the terrible. Indeed, both its defects and excellencies ſpeak loudly in favour of its antiquity; its defects, as the natural reſult of barbariſm; its excellencies, as the efforts of a great genius, which, like light burſting from darkneſs, ſhine the brighter for the night of ignorance, through which they blaze. But if, notwithſtanding theſe marks of antique genuineneſs, which add ſo much weight to the editor's aſſertion, this extraordinary piece ſhould prove, after all, a modern compoſition; then would its faults admit of little extenuation, its beauties ſink in that peculiar value which they derive from primitive ſimplicity; and the poem, however well imagined, and happily executed, and with all the merit of a fine original, be nevertheleſs eſteemed but as a grand impoſture.

From the curioſity which ſo uncommon a production muſt naturally have excited, it is probable that the merit of it is already very well known to moſt of our readers. To thoſe who have not yet peruſed it, the following ſpecimen will recommend it much more ſtrongly than any thing we can add to what has been already ſaid in its favour. It is a deſcription of the battle between Swaran and Cuchullin, which we give not as the beſt, but as the firſt that occurs in the work.

"As ruſhes a ſtream * of foam from the dark ſhady ſteep of Cromla; when the thunder is rolling above, and dark brown night on half the hill: ſo fierce, ſo vaſt, and ſo terrible ruſhed on the ſons of Erin. The chief like a whale of ocean, whom all his billows follow, poured valour forth as a ſtream, rolling his might along the ſhore.

The ſons of Lochlin heard the noiſe as the ſound of a winter-ſtream. Swaran ſtruck his boſſy ſhield, and called the ſon of Arno. What murmur rolls along the hill, like the gathered flies of evening? The ſons of Innis-fail deſcend, or ruſtling winds † roar in the diſtant wood. Such is the noiſe of

* Ὡς δ' ὅτε χείμαῤῥοι ποταμοὶ, κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες,
Εἰς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ,
Κρηνέων ἐκ μεγάλων, κοίλης ἔνδοσθε χαράδρης. HOM.

As torrents roll increas'd by numerous rills
With rage impetuous down the echoing hills;
Ruſh to the vales, and pour along the plain,
Roar thro' a thouſand channels to the main. POPE.

Aut ubi decurſu rapido de montibus altis,
Dant ſonitum ſpumoſi amnes, & in æquora corrunt,
Quiſque ſuum populatus iter. VIRGIL.

† As when the hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſtering wind. MILTON.

Gormal

Gormal before the white tops of my waves ariſe. O ſon of Arno, aſcend the hill, and view the dark face of the earth.

He went, and trembling, ſwift returned. His eyes rolled wildly round. His heart beat high againſt his ſide. His words were faultering, broken, ſlow.

Riſe, ſon of ocean, riſe, chief of the dark-brown ſhields. I ſee the dark, the mountain-ſtream of the battle. The deep-moving ſtrength of the ſons of Erin.—— The car, the car of battle comes, like the flame of death; the rapid car of Cuchullin, the noble ſon of Semo. It bends behind like a wave near a rock; like the golden miſt of the heath. Its ſides are emboſſed with ſtones, and ſparkle like the ſea round the boat of night. Of poliſhed yew is its beam, and its ſeat of the ſmootheſt bone. The ſides are repleniſhed with ſpears; and the bottom is the foot-ſtool of heroes. Before the right ſide of the car is ſeen the ſnorting horſe. The high-maned, broad-breaſted, proud, high-leaping, ſtrong ſteed of the hill. Loud and reſounding is his hoof; the ſpreading of his mane above is like that ſtream of ſmoke on the heath. Bright are the ſides of the ſteed, and his name is Sulin-Sifadda.

Before the left ſide of the car is ſeen the ſnorting horſe. The thin-maned, high-headed, ſtrong-hoofed, fleet, bounding ſon of the hill: his name is Duſronnel among the ſtormy ſons of the ſword.—— A thouſand thongs bind the car on high. Hard poliſhed bits ſhine in a wreath of foam. Thin thongs, bright-ſtudded with gems, bend on the ſtately necks of the ſteeds. —— The ſteeds that like wreaths of miſt fly over the ſtreamy vales. The wildneſs of deer is in their courſe, the ſtrength of the eagle deſcending on her prey. Their noiſe is like the blaſt of winter on the ſides of the ſnow-headed Gormal.

Within the car is ſeen the chief; the ſtrong ſtormy ſon of the ſword; the hero's name is Cuchullin, ſon of Semo king of ſhells. His red cheek is like my poliſhed yew. The look of his blue rolling eye is wide beneath the dark arch of his brow. His hair flies from his head like a flame, as bending forward he wields the ſpear. Fly, king of ocean, fly; he comes like a ſtorm, along the ſtreamy vale.

When did I fly, replied the king, from the battle of many ſpears? When did I fly, ſon of Arno, chief of the little ſoul? I met the ſtorm of Gormal when the foam of my waves was high: I met the ſtorm of the clouds, and ſhall I fly from a hero? Were it Fingal himſelf, my ſoul ſhould not darken before him. ——Riſe to the battle, my thouſands; pour round me like the echoing main. Gather round the bright ſteel of your king; ſtrong as the rocks of my land; that meet the ſtorm with joy, and ſtretch their dark woods to the wind.

As autumn's* dark ſtorms pour from two echoing hills, towards each

* The reader may compare this paſſage with a ſimilar one in Homer, Iliad iv. ver. 446.

Now

each other approached the heroes.—As two dark ſtreams from high rocks meet, and mix and roar on the plain; loud, rough and dark in battle meet Lochlin and Innisfail. Chief mixed his ſtrokes with chief, and man with man; ſteel, clanging, ſounding on ſteel, helmets are cleft on high. Blood burſts and ſmokes around.—— Strings murmur on the poliſhed yews. Darts ruſh along the ſky. Spears fall like the circles of light that gild the ſtormy face of the night.

As the troubled noiſe of the ocean when roll the waves on high; as the laſt peal of the thunder of heaven, ſuch is the noiſe of battle. Though Cormac's hundred bards were there to give the war to ſong; feeble were the voices of a hundred bards to ſend the deaths to future time. For many were the falls of the heroes; and wide poured the blood of the valiant.

Mourn, ye ſons of the ſong, the death of the noble Sithallin *.—— Let the ſighs of Fiona riſe on the dark heaths of her lovely Ardan.—They fell, like two hinds of the deſart, by the hands of the mighty Swaran; when, in the midſt of thouſands he roared; like the ſhrill ſpirit of a ſtorm, that ſits dim on the clouds of Gormal, and enjoys the death of the mariner.

Nor ſlept thy hand by thy ſide, chief of the iſle of miſt †; many were the deaths of thine arm, Cuchullin, thou ſon of Semo. His ſword was like the beam of heaven when it pierces the ſons of the vale; when the people are blaſted and fall, and all the hills are burning around.—— Duſronnel ‡ ſnorted over the bodies of heroes; and Sifadda § bathed his hoof in blood. The battle lay behind them as groves overturned on the deſart of Cromla; when the blaſt has paſſed the heath laden with the ſpirits of night.

Now ſhield with ſhield, with helmet helmet clos'd,
To armour armour, lance to lance oppos'd,
Hoſt againſt hoſt with ſhadowy ſquadrons drew,
The ſounding darts in iron tempeſts flew;
With ſtreaming blood the ſlipp'ry fields are dy'd,
And ſlaughter'd heroes ſwell the dreadful tide. POPE.

Statius has very happily imitated Homer;

Jam clypeus clypeis, umbone repellitur umbo,
Enſe minax enſis, pede pes, & cuſpide cuſpis, &c.

Arms on armour craſhing, bray'd
Horrible diſcord, and the madding wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd, &c. MILTON.

* Sithallin ſignifies *a handſome man:* Fiona, *a fair maid:* and Ardan, *pride.*

† The Iſle of Sky; not improperly called *The Iſle of Miſt*, as its high hills, which catch the clouds from the weſtern ocean, occaſion almoſt continual rains.

‡ One of Cuchullin's horſes. Duhſtron gheal.

§ Sith-fadda, i. e, *long-ſtride.*

Weep

Weep on the rocks of roaring winds, O maid of Iniſtore *, bend thy fair head over the waves, thou fairer than the ghoſt of the hills; when it moves in the ſun-beam at noon over the ſilence of Morven. He is fallen! thy youth is low; pale beneath the ſword of Cuchullin. No more ſhall valour raiſe the youth to match the blood of kings.——Trenar, lovely Trenar died, thou maid of Iniſtore. His grey dogs are howling at home, and ſee his paſſing ghoſt. His bow is in the hall unſtrung. No ſound is in the heath of his hinds.

As roll a thouſand waves to the rocks, ſo Swaran's hoſt came on; as meets a rock a thouſand waves, ſo Innis-fail met Swaran. Death raiſes all his voices round, and mixes with the ſound of ſhields.—Each hero is a pillar of darkneſs, and the ſword a beam of fire in his hand. The field echoes from wing to wing, as a hundred hammers that riſe by turns on the red ſon of the furnace. Who are theſe on Lena's heath that are ſo gloomy and dark? Who are theſe like two clouds †, and their ſwords like lightning above them? The little hills are troubled around, and the rocks tremble with all their moſs.——Who is it but Ocean's ſon, and the car-borne chief of Erin? Many are the anxious eyes of their friends, as they ſee them dim on the heath. Now night conceals the chiefs in her clouds, and ends the terrible fight."

As moſt of the ſmaller pieces in this collection were taken notice of in the laſt year's Regiſter under the title of *Fragments of ancient poetry*, it is unneceſſary to dwell particularly upon them here. They are either tragical or warlike, and admirable in their kind. In one of them is an addreſs to the Sun, which we think remarkably fine.——The reader is to know that our poet, like Homer and Milton, was at this time blind.

"O thou that rolleſt above ‡ round as the ſhield of my fathers! Whence are thy beams, O ſun! thy everlaſting light? Thou comeſt forth, in thy aweful beauty, and the ſtars hide themſelves in the ſky; the moon, cold and pale, ſinks in the weſtern wave. But thou thyſelf moveſt alone: who can be a companion of thy courſe? The oaks of the mountains fall; the mountains themſelves decay with years; the ocean ſhrinks and grows again: the moon herſelf is loſt in heaven; but thou art for ever the ſame; rejoicing in the brightneſs of thy courſe. When the world is dark with tempeſt; when thunder rolls,

* *The maid of Iniſtore* was the daughter of Gorlo king of Iniſtore or Orkney iſlands. Trenar was brother to the king of Iniſcon, ſuppoſed to be one of the iſlands of Shetland. The Orkneys and Shetland were at that time ſubject to the king of Lochlin. We find that the dogs of Trenar are ſenſible at home of the death of their maſter, the very inſtant he is killed.——It was the opinion of the times, that the ſouls of heroes went immediately after death to the hills of their country, and the ſcenes they frequented the moſt happy time of their life. It was thought too that dogs and horſes ſaw the ghoſts of the deceaſed.

† As when two black clouds
With heaven's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caſpian. MILTON.

‡ This paſſage is ſomething ſimilar to Satan's addreſs to the Sun, in the fourth book of Paradiſe Loſt.

O thou

rolls, and lightning flies: thou lookeſt in thy beauty, from the clouds, and laugheſt at the ſtorm. But to Oſſian, thou lookeſt in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the eaſtern clouds, or thou trembleſt at the gates of the weſt. But thou art perhaps, like me, for a ſeaſon, and thy years will have an end. Thou ſhalt ſleep in thy clouds, careleſs of the voice of the morning.——Exult then, O ſun, in the ſtrength of thy youth. Age is dark and unlovely; it is like the glimmering light of the moon *, when it ſhines through broken clouds, and the miſt is on the hills; the blaſt of the north is on the plain, the traveller ſhrinks in the midſt of his journey."

The death of Abel, attempted from the German of Geſſner, by Mrs. Collyer.

THE great applauſe this work has met with, intitles it to a place in our Regiſter. It is a poetical performance, not written in meaſure. Mrs. Collyer's tranſlation, we think, does juſtice to her original. To uſe the words of her preface:

"The ſubject is the death of ABEL, which is the moſt remarkable event recorded in ſacred hiſtory from the fall to the deluge. The poet has had the art to intereſt us in the diſtreſſes of our firſt parents, and their immediate deſcendants, by the lively and affecting manner in which he manages the paſſions, and by the graces and truth he throws into his paintings, while he deſcribes the ſimple manners of the firſt inhabitants of the earth."

Mr. Geſſner has laid his ſcene in ſuch remote antiquity, as might poſſibly have encouraged ſome writers to have taken great liberties, but he has been very cautious. In the ſimple age he deſcribes, ambition could have nothing to feed upon. But that other bane of ſociety, envy, may find room in the humbleſt and moſt ſimple cottage; and this Mr. Geſſner has choſen for the acting principle, which produces the cataſtrophe, Abel's death. Perhaps had the character of Cain appeared a little more artfully a mixed character, we had ſtill been more intereſted in the ſtory; but whatever elſe may be objected to it, it muſt be allowed, that Mr. Geſſner has great imagination. If the fable ſhould not intereſt, at leaſt his deſcriptions, his hymns, and all thoſe parts which leave room for fancy to diſplay itſelf, may engage the reader's attention. We muſt not omit to mention, that the German has

O thou that, with ſurpaſſing glory crown'd,
Looks't from thy ſole dominion like the god
Of this new world; at whoſe ſight all the ſtars
Hide their diminiſh'd heads, to thee I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
O ſun!——

* *Quale per incertam lunam ſub luce maligna*
Eſt iter in ſilvis; ubi cœlum condidit umbra
Jupiter, & rebus nox abſtulit atra colorem. VIRGIL.

Thus wander travellers in woods by night,
By the moon's doubtful, and malignant light;
When Jove in duſky clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint creſcent ſhoots by fits before their eyes. DRYDEN.

has read our Milton with great attention, so that Annamelech's escape from hell to tempt man, will be more admired by strangers to our language, than it can be by those who have read Milton. Nor is that by many the only one instance in which he stands indebted to the English poet. The reader will himself observe it throughout the whole work——He begins his work thus.

"Henceforth repose in silence, thou soft pipe, no more I render thee vocal, no more I chant the simple manners of the rustic swain. Fain would I raise my voice to bolder strains, and in harmonious lays rehearse the adventures of our primeval parents after their dreadful fall. Fain would I celebrate him who, sacrificed by a brother's fury, his dust first mingled with the earth. Come, thou noble enthusiasm that warmest and fillest the mind of the rapt poet, who during the silent hours of night contemplates in the gloom of the thick grove, or at the side of a clear stream, glimmering with the moon's pale lamp: when, seized by a divine transport, imagination takes her flight, and with bold wing traversing the regions of created substances, penetrates into the distant empire of possibilities, discovering with clear view the marvellous that captivates, and the beautiful that enchants. Loaded with treasure, she returns to arrange and construct her various materials. Taught by reason to chuse and reject, she, with a wise œconomy, admits only what forms harmonious relations. Delightful employment! Laudable constancy! I honour the bard, who, to excite sentiments of virtue in the yielding heart, watches the nocturnal song of the grass-hopper, till the rising of the morning star. Posterity will crown the urn of a poet who consecrates his talents to virtue and to innocence: his name shall not be forgot: his reputation shall bloom with unfading verdure, while the trophies of the proud conqueror shall moulder in the dust, and the superb mausoleum of the tyrant shall stand unknown in the midst of a desart, where human feet have made no path. Few, 'tis true, who have ventured on these noble subjects, have received from nature the gift of singing well; but the attempt is laudable: to it I consecrate all my moments of leisure, and all my solitary walks."

Abel's first appearance is an act of devotion.

"Retire, O sleep, from every eye. Fly, ye hovering dreams, to the shades of night. Where are now the shades of night? They have fled to the caves of the rocks; they wait us in the thick grove; we shall find them there, and be refreshed by their coolness during the sultry heat of noon. See where the new-born day first wakes the eagle; where on the glittering summits of the rocks, and the shining sides of the mountains, the exhalations ascend and mix with the pure air of the morning, as the smoke of burnt-offerings arise from the altar. Thus nature celebrates the returning light, and pays to nature's God the sacrifice of grateful praise. Praise him all things that exist; praise him whose wisdom and goodness produced and preserves all. Ye springing flowers, exhale the sweets he gave you in his praise. Ye winged inhabitants of the grove, pour forth the warbling of your little throats to him who gave you voice and melody; while the majestic lion pays him honour with the terrors of his mouth, and the ca-

verns of the rocks reſound his praiſe. Praiſe God, O my ſoul! praiſe God the Creator and Preſerver. Let the voice of man reach thy throne, O Lord, before that of thy other creatures: in the grey twilight, at the dawn of the morning, while the birds and beaſts yet ſleep, may my ſolitary ſong find acceptance, and invite the reviving creation to praiſe thee, the Creator and Preſerver. How magnificent are thy works, O God! wiſdom and goodneſs are ſtamp'd on all. Wherever I turn my eyes, I perceive the traces of thy bounty; each ſenſe is tranſported, and conveys their infinite beauties to my raviſhed mind. O God! weak and frail as I am, fain would I attempt thy praiſe. What induced thee, Maker Omnipotent! for ever happy in thyſelf, to call from nothing this gay creation? What induced thee, thou Self-exiſtent, to form man out of the duſt, and to give him the breath of life? It was thine infinite goodneſs. Thou gaveſt him being, that thou mighteſt confer on him happineſs. O ſmiling morn! in thee I ſee a lively image of the work of the great Creator: when the ſun diſperſes the vapours of the earth, and drives night before his ſteps, all nature revives with renewed luſtre. The Almighty ſpoke; darkneſs fled, and ſilence heard his voice: he commanded, and myriads of living creatures emerged from the teeming earth, fluttered in the air with variegated plumage, and render'd the aſtoniſh'd woods vocal with the praiſes of the beneficent Creator. Earth again hears the voice of her Almighty Maker: the heaving clods riſe in innumerable ſhapes, and burſt into life and motion. The new-form'd horſe bounds o'er the verdant turf, and neighing ſhakes his mane; while the ſtrong lion, impatient to free himſelf from the cumbrous earth, attempts his firſt roaring. A hill teems with life; it moves; it burſts, and from it ſtalks the huge unwieldy elephant. Theſe are thy works, O thou Omnipotent! Each morn thou call'ſt thy creatures from ſleep, the image of non-exiſtence; they awake ſurrounded by thy bounties, and join unanimous to chant thy praiſe. The time will come when thy praiſe ſhall reſound from every corner of the peopled earth; when thine altars ſhall blaze on every hill, and man ſhall celebrate thy wondrous works from the riſing to the ſetting day."

Cain's firſt appearance is in a gloomy mood, full of ill-will and envy.

"At the ſame time Cain paſſed by the fragrant ſhade, and heard Abel's melodious voice, and had beheld his delighted father tenderly embrace him. At this ſight envy fix'd her envenom'd ſting in his heart, and he, giving a furious look at the bower, cry'd, What ſigns of joy are here! What fond careſſes! I too might ſing were my days, like his, ſpent in idly reclining in the ſhade, while the flocks were ſporting, or cropping the green herbage: but I am not made for ſinging. Rugged labour is my inheritance: tho' I turn the glebe; tho' I break the ſtubborn earth, curſt for my father's ſin with barrenneſs, yet my fatigues meet no ſuch fond rewards: did my ſoft brother but toil, like me, one day beneath the ſcorching ſun, 'twould ſpoil his muſic; he'd trill no ſongs.—What, more embraces! how I hate this effeminate dalliance! but if that fair youth be pleas'd, no matter what I hate."

After

After the murder, and after the curſe denounced againſt Cain,

" Cain ſtood motionleſs. Deſpair glar'd in his eyes: yet fierceneſs was ſtill ſeen on his buſhy brows. The furious winds ſhook his erect hair. Wild fear, at length, forc'd from his livid and quivering lips theſe horrid accents. Why has he not annihilated me?—Wherefore not annihilated me? that no traces of me might remain in the creation. Why was I not blaſted by his lightnings? Why did not his thunder ſtrike me to the depths of the earth?—But his ire reſerves me for perpetual ſufferings—torments without end—Deteſted by my fellow creatures—all nature abhors me—I abhor myſelf—Already the attendants on guilt attend me; ſhame, remorſe, deſpair.—Shut out from human ſociety, baniſh'd from God, I ſhall, while on earth, feel the torments of hell—I feel them now. Curs'd be thou, O arm, which ſo haſtily executed the impulſes of paſſion; mayſt thou wither on my body like the blighted limb of a tree! Curs'd be the hour when a dream from hell deceiv'd me!—and thou, infernal fiend, who ſuggeſted it, where art thou now? that I may curſe thee! Art thou returned to hell? mayſt thou there ſuffer inceſſantly what I now feel! Nothing worſe can I wiſh thee! This is your triumph, ye ſpirits of darkneſs! Gaze on, ye devils, and wonder at my miſery!—Spent with agony, he ſat down on the trunk of a fallen tree, and remained without ſtrength or voice, motionleſs as the dead. Then ſtarting he cry'd, Ha! what noiſe is that? It is the voice of murder'd Abel!—he groans—I ſee his ſtreaming blood! O my brother! my brother! in pity to my inexpreſſible anguiſh, ceaſe to haunt me!—He now continu'd ſitting in ſpeechleſs agony, ſighs only burſting from his tortur'd heart."

The reader may expect an inſtance of the pathetic, when the wives of Cain and Abel meet Adam and Eve after the murder.

Cain's wife ſays, " O my father! ſpeak—ſpeak, I conjure thee—Why this horror on thy countenance?—No anſwer!—O my tortur'd heart!—Where—ſaywhere, O my father!—ſay, O my mother, where is Cain my huſband?

Eve reply'd, O my child! who knows where, purſu'd by divine vengeance—Ah my God!—the unhappy—but what do I ſay?—I tremble to ſpeak it—he—he—ah me, unhappy mother! Horrid—deteſtable ideas, tear not thus my wretched boſom! Ah miſerable parent that I am! why—he—Ah my mother! interrupted Mahala, ſpare me not, ſpare me not, I conjure thee, O my mother! On me—on me let the tempeſt fall—I am already cruſh'd; already torn by frightful apprehenſions. Cain—O heavens! Cain has—Killed him! cry'd Eve. Ah Mahala! Ah Thirza! Cain kill'd him! Her exceſſive grief then took from her the power of ſpeech.

Mahala was ſtruck mute with terror. Her immoveable eyes ſhed no tears. The cold ſweat trickled down her pale face, and her trembling lips were diſcolour'd. At length ſhe cry'd out in agony, He kill Abel!—Cain, my huſband, kill his brother?—Where art thou, fratricide? where?——Where, Oh where has thy guilt purſu'd thee? Has the thunder of God aveng'd thy brother?—Doſt thou ceaſe to exiſt?—Where art thou, moſt miſerable? To what country of deſpair art thou fled, follow'd by the

who make ſo conſiderable a figure in hiſtory as the Romans do. The various forms of government thro' which they paſſed, the great men who appeared upon the ſtage during each of theſe forms, the cauſes which produced their greatneſs and their ruin, are an inexhauſtible fund of inſtruction to the general and the ſtateſman; and poſſibly the work before us will not therefore pleaſe us the leſs, as it is a kind of leſſer hiſtory, which does not ſhew us the warrior or the ſtateſman, or, if we do meet them, it is not in the aſſumed character of great men, but in their private capacity, as men with their robes of ſtate thrown off, in their domeſtic enjoyments and private occupations. The author himſelf has not always condeſcended to ſupport what he advances by any citation, but the tranſlator has taken pains to juſtify him by many uſeful quotations, which make amends for ſome inaccuracies in the tranſlation. It will not perhaps be leſs pleaſing in the ſmaller than in the greater hiſtory, to obſerve the progreſs theſe people made from the loweſt ſimplicity to ſuch an extravagant profuſion of magnificence, as far, very far, exceeds all the attempts made by the richeſt and moſt oſtentatious of modern princes. Speaking of the early times, he ſays,

"The Romans, in the firſt and happy ages of the republic (I ſpeak of thoſe in the eaſieſt circumſtances) were all labourers, and all the labourers were ſoldiers.

In time of peace, the greateſt part ſaw the city only every nine days. They came thither only to provide themſelves with neceſſaries, and to examine whether they ſhould approve or reject ſuch regulations as the magiſtrates cauſed to be poſted up at the Capitol and at the Forum, three days ſucceſſively before they preſented them to be confirmed*.

The Romans were near four hundred and ſixty years without knowing any other diviſion of the day than morning, noon, and night. The laws of the twelve tables even mention only ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet; it was not till ſome years afterwards that an officer of the conſuls proclaimed mid-day aloud, which the Romans then diſtinguiſhed only in fine weather, and by the height of the ſun.

It was during the firſt Punic war that the firſt dial was expoſed to public view at Rome, and placed upon a column of the tribunal of harangues. Marcus Valerius Meſſala brought it from Sicily after the taking of Catana, thirty years after Papirius, the year of Rome four hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

Although this dial, drawn for the meridian of Catana, which was different from that of Rome, could not ſhew the hours juſtly; yet, as imperfect as it was, the Romans conformed to it for the ſpace of ninety-nine years.

Theſe ſorts of clocks were of uſe only in the day, and in clear weather. Scipio Naſica, five years after, in the year of Rome five hundred and ninety-five, firſt brought into uſe, and placed under cover, a water-clock, which ſhewed the hours equally by day and night. There were twelve in the day, and as many in the night, without diſtinction of ſeaſons.

So that in ſummer the hours of the day were longer, and in winter

* This is what is called *promulgare per trinum nundinum.*

ſhorter

ſhorter than thoſe of the night. The firſt began at ſun-riſe; the ſixth at mid-day; and the twelfth at ſun-ſet; from thence began the firſt hour of the night, of which the ſixth was at midnight, and the twelfth at ſun-riſe.

Under the emperors, they began to perceive that this diſtribution was not convenient. By little and little, they introduced the manner of counting the twenty-four hours, from midnight to midnight. It appears that this cuſtom had already obtained in the reign of Adrian. All the world knows, that it is generally received in Europe, except in Italy, where they reckon the day from ſun-ſet to ſun-ſet, and the whole twenty-four hours ſucceſſively.

They employed the firſt hour of the day in the moſt eſſential duties of religion. The temples were open to all the world, and even often lighted before day, for the moſt early. The worſhip they there paid the gods, conſiſted in adoring and invoking them by public and private prayers; in offering ſacrifices, incenſe, and perfumes; and in hymns, which the youth of both ſexes, and of the firſt families, ſung morning and evening to their praiſe, to the ſound of inſtruments.

Yet they gave not to the gods alone the firſt hours of the morning; they alſo employed them in paying thoſe reciprocal duties, received and authorized in the world. At Rome, as elſewhere, the little paid their court to the great, the people to the magiſtrates, and the magiſtrates to the rich.

To conſider only the ordinary life of a citizen, it appears that the greateſt number employed the morning in the temples, the palaces of the great, in the forum, at the bar, and in ſolliciting their affairs; and that they deſtined the reſt of the day to viſits and aſſemblies, to the walks and baths, to feaſting and pleaſures, to the care of health and exerciſes; amongſt others, to that of the hand-ball and tennis.

The whole concluded about the eighth or ninth hour, that is, about three in the afternoon; and then every one repaired in haſte to the public or private baths. It was natural that there ſhould be more liberty in the private baths, where each was left to his own fancy: but, for the public baths, they were opened by ringing of a bell always at the ſame hour; and thoſe who came too late, ran the riſk of bathing in cold water."

He comes then to thoſe times of magnificence, when the acts of private perſons outſhine any thing done by princes in our times.

" It was not till the year of Rome 441, that they brought water thither for the firſt time, by means of an aqueduct, built under the direction of the cenſor Appius Claudius, from whom that water was called Aqua Appia. Its ſource was eight miles from Rome, in the territory of Tuſculum, now Freſcati. Till that time, the Romans were contented with the water they drew from the Tiber, and from wells, from the fountains in the city, and thoſe they found in the neighbourhood.

The number of aqueducts increaſed afterwards. Agrippa, while he was ædile under Auguſtus, not only re-eſtabliſhed the ancient aqueducts, which had fallen to decay, but built alſo a new one, to which he gave the name of Aqui Julia; it was fifteen miles in extent. To facilitate the uſe of the waters which

be brought to the city, he made ſeven hundred baſons, an hundred and five fountains, one hundred and thirty reſervoirs; and all theſe works were adorned with columns and ſtatues; a deſtination much more ſuitable, ſays Pliny, for thoſe maſter-pieces of art, than being incloſed in the gardens and country-houſes of private people.

Theſe aqueducts were built of brick, running under-ground, or raiſed upon arches. They brought the water to Rome in pipes of caſt metal, or lead, from the diſtance of thirty, forty, and ſixty miles, or more. Theſe waters were collected in reſervoirs called *caſtella*."

He then gives an account of their baths.

"The firſt thing that preſented itſelf in theſe baths, was a great baſon, called *natatio* and *piſcina*, which took up all the north ſide, in which they could not only bathe, but even ſwim very commodiouſly. Sometimes theſe great baſons were to be met with in the baths of private perſons, as in thoſe of Cicero and the younger Pliny. The rich and the great had baths at home, and often very ſuperb, commonly placed near the dining-room; becauſe it was the cuſtom to bathe before the repaſt, and even to offer it to friends and ſtrangers who were invited.

The edifices of the baths in the thermæ were commonly expoſed to the ſouth, and had a very extenſive front: the middle part was occupied by the ſtove-room; or by a great furnace of maſon-work, called *hypocauſtum*, which had to the right and left an apartment of four rooms, uniform on both ſides, and diſpoſed ſo as they could eaſily paſs from one to the other. Theſe rooms, called in general *balnearia*, were the ſtove, the hot bath, the cold bath, and the ſteam bath.

Theſe baths formed ſo many vaſt and ſuperb halls. That of the hot bath was as large again as the others, becauſe of the great concourſe of people who frequented it, and the long ſtay they made in it. The roofs of theſe halls were ſupported by pillars of marble, the pavement was moſaic. The walls, lined alſo with marble, were embelliſhed with maſter-pieces of painting and ſculpture: the galleries, the porticoes, the apartments which ſerved for the wardrobe. Thoſe for rubbing and perfuming; even the places where they kept the oils and perfumes, were equally adorned. Statues, pictures, and the precious metals, were laviſhed in theſe ſumptuous edifices.

The veſſels and utenſils were anſwerable to that magnificence. The baths were of marble, oriental granite, and porphyry; ſome were fixed, ſome moveable. Amongſt theſe laſt there were ſome made on purpoſe to be ſuſpended, in which they joined the pleaſure of bathing to that of being balanced, and, as it were, rocked by an eaſy motion.

If we go back to the firſt ages of Rome, we ſhall find that the Romans lived moſtly upon roots and milk, or upon a very coarſe kind of pottage, called *pulmentum*, which ſerved them for bread, and that they eat fleſh only upon extraordinary occaſions.

The time of dinner, as regular as that of ſupper, was about the ſixth hour of the day, or noon. Suetonius relates, that the emperor Claudius took ſo much delight

in

in the combats of the gladiators with wild beaſts, that he took his place in the morning, and remained there at noon.

The hour of ſupper was between the ninth and tenth hour of the day; or, as we ſhould ſay, between three and four in the afternoon. Sometimes it was followed by a kind of collation, called *comeſſatio*. The place where it was ſerved up was anciently in *atrio*, that is to ſay, in a veſtibule, open in ſome ſort, and expoſed to the view of all the world. Beſides that the ſervice was there eaſier, a more private part of the houſe might have encouraged licentiouſneſs and debauchery. In the ſummer ſeaſon, they ſometimes ſupped under a ſycamore, or ſome other ſhady tree.

The tables of the Romans were at firſt only of common and ordinary wood, ſquare, and with four feet; they afterwards had them round and oval, ſupported upon one foot, artfully wrought and ſculptured, fineered with the roots of the box and citron tree, with ivory and ſhells, plates of gold and ſilver, and precious ſtones; they were uncovered, and at every courſe they took care to wipe them with a ſpunge. It was not till the time of the emperors that the Romans began to cover them with cloths: they had of them ſtriped with gold and purple.

In the firſt ages they eat, ſeated upon ſimple benches, after the example of Homer's heroes; or, as Varro expreſſes it, after the example of the Lacedæmonians and the Cretans. In time, they took up the cuſtom of lying upon little beds at their meals; that cuſtom they had from Aſia. The ladies did not at firſt think it conſiſtent with their modeſty to adopt that novelty: they long kept up the ancient manner, as more conformable to the modeſty of the ſex. Valerius Maximus tells us, that in the ſolemn feaſts which they offered to the gods and goddeſſes, thoſe divinities were pleaſed to ſubmit to human cuſtoms: that Jupiter was laid upon a bed, Juno and Minerva ſeated upon chairs *; but from the time of the firſt Cæſars, till the year 320 of the Chriſtian æra, the women followed the cuſtom of the men, and like them lay along at table.

As for young people, who had not yet taken the viril robe, they kept them a long time under the ancient diſcipline. They ſeated them at table, on the edge of the bed of their neareſt relations.

They lay along upon theſe beds, with the upper part of the

* In great dangers, or after ſome happy event, they ordained ſolemn feaſts for the gods, to implore their aſſiſtance, or by way of thankſgiving. They called that ceremony *lectiſternium*, from *lectos ſternere*. Prieſts called *Septemviri Epulones*, preſided at theſe feaſts, and directed them. They placed a round table in the temples, ſeats, and beds covered with tapeſtry, and cuſhions, on which they put the ſtatues of the gods and goddeſſes who were invited to the feaſt; and they were ſuppoſed to partake of it, though it was the Septemviri Epulones who had all the advantage of it. The beds on which were the ſtatues of the gods, were called the *pulvinaria*, and the ſeats of the goddeſſes *ſellæ*, whence alſo they gave theſe feaſts the name of *ſelliſternia*, or *ſolliſternia*. A plague which was ſeverely felt in Rome the year 356th of the city, gave riſe to that ceremony, which in after times was frequently obſerved.

body a little raiſed, and ſupported by cuſhions, and the lower part ſtretched at length upon the bed behind the back of the next in order. They leaned upon the left elbow, and made uſe of the right hand. He who was ſecond, had his head oppoſite to the breaſt of the firſt. If he wanted to ſpeak to him, eſpecially if the thing was to be ſecret, he was obliged to lean upon his boſom; and in converſation, he who ſpake ſat almoſt upright, with his back ſupported by cuſhions.

A piece of cloth was hung above the table, to prevent the gueſts from being incommoded with duſt, or other filth.

Before they placed themſelves at table, they took off their ſhoes, and left them at the bed-feet, that the rich ſtuffs they were covered with might not be ſpoiled with duſt and mire. Thus, they took their places bare-footed, or with a kind of ſlippers, and reſumed their ſhoes when they roſe from table. Plautus ſays, in one of his comedies, "Good, I find myſelf better, take "off my ſhoes, give me ſome "drink." And, ſome time after, "Quick, give me my ſhoes, and "haſte to remove the table."

The gueſts being thus placed, each having his own cover, they diſtributed among them bills of fare, then they placed cups before them.

Theſe cups were brought from a buffet loaded with other veſſels of gold and ſilver, ſtill more valuable for the fineneſs of the work than for the materials themſelves. On that of Craſſus were ſeen veſſels of ſilver, which coſt him for the faſhion at the rate of ſix thouſand ſeſterces the pound weight. Amongſt them were two goblets particularly remarkable, the work of Mentor, a celebrated artiſt, for which he had paid one hundred thouſand ſeſterces *.

When they went to ſup with any one, a ſlave bore the napkin, and took care to carry it back, but not empty; they put into it ſome pieces of the entertainment. It was not even unuſual, in the middle of the meal, to ſend ſomething to a wife, a relation, a neighbour, or a friend.

They always began by libations, which conſiſted in pouring out a little wine upon the table in honour of the gods, and were accompanied with ſome prayers.

They placed little images upon the table †, beſide which they put the ſalt; by that they thought to conſecrate the table. They looked upon ſalt as a ſacred thing. If it was forgot, or happened to be overturned, the table was profaned, and they thought, that ſome misfortune was threatened: a ſuperſtition which the Romans derived from the Greeks, and which many people keep up at this day, as well as that other of dreading the number thirteen at table.

* The Roman pound was only twelve ounces, as it is at this day; ſix thouſand ſeſterces made about 750 livres; and one hundred thouſand ſeſterces 12,500 livres.

† Beſides the Penates and Lares, they placed on the table Hercules and Mercury. They eſteemed theſe gods the native preſidents of the table, *Genii menſæ præſides*, and called them *Epitrapetii*, that is to ſay, gods of the table. It was for them eſpecially that the libations were made.

The

The feasts usually consisted of three courses, comprehending the dessert. They began with eggs, and finished with fruit.

I have said, that the Roman feasts were of three courses. The first was composed of fresh eggs, asparagus, olives, oisters, sallads, &c. Like us they boiled their asparagus very lightly; we learn this little particularity from a common saying of Augustus. When that emperor wanted to have an affair dispatched quickly, "You must," said he, "take no more time about "it than would boil asparagus, "*asparago citius.*"

The second course comprehended the ragouts and roast meats, amongst which they always mingled some dishes of fish; a favourite food of the Romans, and without which they reckoned no good cheer.

For the third, they served up fruits and confections, and all those delicacies which the Greeks called μελίπεκτα, and the Latins *dulciaria* and *bellaria*. The custom was to serve it upon another table; so Virgil calls it, *Mensæ grata secundæ dona.*

In the times that immediately followed the re-establishment of the republic, it was the custom, at feasts, to sing the praises of great men, accompanied with the flute and the lyre; but the Romans had no sooner conquered the Asiatics, than buffoons, farce-players, female musicians and dancers, and pantomimes, came into fashion; and there was then no good feast without all that train.

In the interval of the courses, and after the feast, they played at dice, already in use in the times of the republic; for, although gaming was prohibited by the Roman laws, except during the Saturnalia *, that prohibition was not always regarded.

The supper was commonly followed by an extraordinary regale, called *comessatio*, from the word κῶμος, because the ancient Romans, who dwelt more willingly in the country than in the city, regaled each other there in their turns. Sometimes, even after having supped in one place, they repaired to another: and it happened but too often, that they passed whole nights in debauchery and drunkenness.

Lastly, the guests, taking leave of their hosts, received presents, called *apophoreta*.

The Romans, in the early times, lay upon straw, or upon leaves, having no covering but the skins

* The intention of this feast was, to represent the equality which reigned in the time of Saturn among men living under the laws of nature, without difference of condition. The power of masters over their slaves was suspended. They eat together. The slaves had full freedom of speech. The masters took pleasure in changing condition and habit with them. The statue of Saturn, tied all the rest of the year with fillets of woollen, probably in memory of the captivity he had been reduced to by the Titans and by Jupiter, was unlooſed during his feast, either to signify his deliverance, or to represent the liberty which reigned in the golden age and that which they enjoyed during the Saturnalia. These were days of feasting and rejoicing. The Romans quitted the toga, and appeared in public in the dress made use of at table. They sent presents to each other. Games of chance, forbid at all other times, were then allowed. The senate and the bar were vacant, and the schools shut up. They thought it ominous to begin a war, and punish criminals, in a time consecrated to pleasures.

of animals, which alſo ſerved them for mattreſſes.

But afterwards they not only employed mattreſſes, and the fineſt down, but the frames of them were adorned with figures in relief or inlaid. They had them of ivory, and even of maſſy ſilver, with coverings of purple, heightened with gold. Theſe beds, made much like our couches, or day-beds, without curtains or canopies, but with a back which went on one ſide from head to foot, were ſo high that they aſcended them by ſeveral ſteps.

The toga, which was the firſt habit they wore, appears to have been a robe, round and ample, open before as far as the girdle, and without ſleeves. It enveloped the whole body: they faſtened it upon the left ſhoulder, leaving the right arm and ſhoulder at liberty. The meaſure of it was not fixed, it varied as well as the fineneſs of the ſtuff, according to the fortune, rank, or taſte for finery, of the wearer.

They had togæ of different kinds. That which they called *picta*, or *palmata*, was interwoven with purple and gold, imboſſed and embroidered with leaves repreſenting palms. The generals of armies wore theſe when they entered Rome in triumph. The toga, called *trabea*, was of purple ſtriped with ſcarlet and white; it had been the habit of the kings; it was that of the Roman knights the day of their general review, yearly on the Ides of July. The *prætexta* was edged with a binding of purple; it was the robe of the magiſtrates and the principals among the prieſts.

Young people of rank wore it with a golden ball hung to a collar. At the age of twelve years they quitted the infantine habit, which was a party-coloured mantle, called *alicata chlamys*, to take the robe *prætexta*. Girls wore it till they were married, and youths till they took the *viril robe*, ſo called becauſe it was the habit worn by men full grown. It was white, and without ornament.

The day on which they aſſumed this dreſs was a day of feaſting and rejoicing in the family. The father of the young man gave a feaſt for his relations and friends, and all his family; at the end of the repaſt they took off the robe *prætexta*, and the golden ball, which they conſecrated to the gods Lares, and cloathed him with the *toga virilis*. After which the father, accompanied with his friends and relations, and followed by all the domeſtics, led his ſon to the Capitol, to do homage to the gods on his entering on the flower of man's age, by offering ſacrifices and prayers.

From thence the young man, attended by the ſame train, was conducted to the forum, to make his entry into the world.

They called that ceremony *tirocinium*, noviciate; and thoſe for whom it was performed *tirones*, novices.

The men, as well as the women, wore a tunic under the toga, with this difference, that the tunic of the men went no lower than the knees, and that of the women to the heels; it had alſo ſleeves, which they only were allowed to wear.

They faſtened the tunic more or leſs with a girdle, to keep it tight, or to tuck it up. Theſe girdles were different, according to the time of life, and ſerved alſo for purſes to keep the money they carried about them.

In the time of peace, and in the city, they did not commonly wear a ſword, or any arms. The emperors themſelves conformed to that cuſtom.

In the early ages, the Romans ſuffered their hair and beard to grow, contenting themſelves with clipping them from time to time; but they afterwards reſumed that of ſhaving.

In place of ſtockings the Romans wrapped their legs in bands of ſtuff; neither did they commonly wear breeches; only with the military habit, or in their exerciſes, or mounting on horſeback, they put on a ſort of drawers.

The Roman ladies dreſſed always in their hair; there was no difference but in the manner of arranging it. In the early ages, on the contrary, they never went out uncovered with a veil, but that mode went out with the ſimplicity of manners.

The faſhion of dreſſing the head was at that time infinitely various; it kept pace with the inconſtancy of the ladies, and of the mode. They ſtuck in their hair bodkins, loaded with pearls; they knotted them with little chains and rings of gold, with purple or white ribbands, enriched with precious ſtones, and they wore rich ear-rings of gold and pearls.

The Roman ladies were extremely careful of their teeth: moſt part waſhed them with water, others made uſe of a compoſition which came from Spain, into which there entered urine. They cleanſed them with little bruſhes and tooth-picks; they had ſome of ſilver; thoſe of the wood of the lentiſk were regarded as the beſt.

In time their tunics multiplied; it became the faſhion to wear three. Taſte ſoon formed the difference between them; the firſt was a ſimple ſhift; the ſecond a kind of rochet; and the third, having inſenſibly received more folds, and grown more voluminous, formed, by the help of the ornaments of which it was found capable, a woman's dreſs, called *ſtola*, which baniſhed the toga, or, at leaſt, left the uſe of it to the men, and to courtezans.

The conſent of the father was neceſſary, they did not require the mother's, though it was aſked out of decency. They then proceeded to the contract. It was accompanied with ceremonies, at which the prieſts and the augurs aſſiſted. They agreed upon the portion, and other conditions, of which a deed was drawn and executed in the preſence of witneſſes, who ſet their ſeal to it. They broke a ſtraw, as in other contracts, which was called ſtipulation, from *ſtipula*, a ſtraw. The bridegroom made preſents to his bride in money, trinkets, &c. and gave her a ring for a pledge of the friendſhip which was to unite them*. Both of them gave preſents to thoſe who had negotiated or favoured their marriage. The emperors regulated, that theſe preſents

* This ring was called *annulus ſponſalitius*, *genialis*, or *pronubus*. In the time of Pliny it was only of iron, and plain; it was afterwards of gold. The wife was accuſtomed to put it on the fourth finger of the left hand, becauſe ſhe believed there was a vein there which went to the heart. There were ſome alſo of braſs and copper, with the figure of a key, to ſignify that the huſband, in

ſents ſhould be proportioned to the portion. Laſtly, the father, or the neareſt relation of the bride, gave a feaſt.

They never made a marriage without having firſt taken the auſpices, and without having offered ſacrifices to the gods, eſpecially to Juno, who preſided over matrimonial engagements and marriages. They took the gall out of the animals that they ſacrificed, alluding to the kindneſs which ought to reign in marriage.

It was celebrated in three ways, diſtinguiſhed by the names of *confarreatio, coemtio, & uſus*; *confarreation, mutual purchaſe*, and *uſage*. The firſt was the moſt ancient. Romulus had eſtabliſhed it. A prieſt, in preſence of ten witneſſes, pronouncing certain words, offered, in ſacrifice to the gods, a cake made of ſalt, water, and wheat-flour, called *far*: the bride and bridegroom eat of it, to ſignify by that the union that ought to bind them. That manner of celebrating marriage gave the wives a right of ſharing in the particular ſacrifices attached to the family of their huſbands, and even to their goods, if they died inteſtate, and without children; if they left any, the wives were equal with them. Children born of theſe marriages were preferred, for the dignity of the prieſt of Jupiter.

The *mutual purchaſe* was a kind of imaginary bargain, that the bride and bridegroom contracted, by the form of giving each other ſome pieces of money. This way of marrying ſubſiſted longer than that of confarreation, which, according to Tacitus, was no longer practiſed in the times of Tiberius. According to ſome authors, it was accompanied with the ſame ceremonies, and gave the ſame right to the wives.

That which they called *uſage*, had place, when a woman, with conſent of her parents, or her guardians, had cohabited a whole year with a man, with a view of being married to him: ſhe then became his lawful wife without any other ceremony: it even appears, that ſhe had the ſame rights as the others."

After a pretty full account of the two cuſtoms of adoption and divorce, our author proceeds to the Roman education.

"The cuſtom of the great at Rome, was to keep, even in their houſes, ſome philoſopher, or other learned Grecian, giving him liberty to keep open ſchool for the young nobility, who came thither to be taught with their children.

Whatever might harden the body, increaſe its ſtrength, give nimbleneſs and agility, form them for war, and give dexterity in arms, made a part of education, as well as politeneſs and addreſs.

After having got through the ſtudies of childhood, the young people were made to take the viril robe.

They then put them under the ſpecial protection of ſome ſenator,

in giving that ring to his wife, delivered her the keys of his houſe, of which it was her buſineſs to take care. Some of them have been found with theſe inſcriptions or devices, *Bonam vitam. Amo te. Ama me. I wiſh you a happy life. I love you. Love me.*

cele-

celebrated for his eloquence, and for his ſkill in the laws of the republic.

They ſent the young men of quality to Athens, accompanied with a governor."

The Hiſtory of England, from the Invaſion of Julius Cæſar to the Acceſſion of Henry VII. In two vols. By David Hume. Printed for A. Millar.

OUR writers had commonly ſo ill ſucceeded in hiſtory, the Italians, and even the French, had ſo long continued our acknowledged ſuperiors, that it was almoſt feared that the Britiſh genius, which had ſo happily diſplayed itſelf in every other kind of writing, and had gained the prize in moſt, yet could not enter the liſt in this. The hiſtorical work Mr. Hume firſt publiſhed, diſcharged our country from this opprobrium.

This very ingenious and elegant writer is certainly a very profound thinker. The idea of the growth, as I may call it, of our preſent conſtitution ſeems to be the principle of the whole work compleated by the part now publiſhed, which is written in the ſame bold maſterly manner as the two formerly publiſhed; and though in point of time it precedes them, is poſſibly, in reaſon, but a conſequence of the other two; and the three parts, we imagine, may with propriety enough be read in the order the ingenious author has choſen to publiſh them.

It is natural that the line, which is always kept to its utmoſt length, muſt break at laſt; and probably in its recoil hurt them who endeavour to keep it at full ſtretch; and ſo it fared with the Stuarts, who, we imagine with this ingenious author, erred not ſo much in extending the prerogative, as in not having had ſagacity enough to ſee that they had fallen in the times, when, from the opinions and faſhions of the age, it behoved them to ſlacken and remit of the authority exerciſed by their predeceſſors.

The ſecond work, which appeared, certainly ſhewed that the Tudors had not left it in the power of any other family to carry the prerogative higher than they had done. They left it to their ſucceſſors, adorned and ſupported with every ſanction, which cuſtom, and which, in many caſes, legal inſtitution, could give it.

The third part ſeems to evince that this pitch, which the prerogative had attained, was not the effect of the abilities, or the violence, of this or that family, ſo much as the natural courſe of things.

If the periods of the hiſtory firſt publiſhed intereſted our paſſions more, the curioſity of the learned will be more gratified in that now before us. It will be curious to obſerve from what a ſtrange chaos of liberty and tyranny, of anarchy and order, the conſtitution, we are now bleſſed with, has at length ariſen: in his appendixes is much curious matter of ſome things, as the odd fines paid the crown for protection to great men in palpable injuſtices, which the author might think did not ſuit the dignity of hiſtory, and has therefore thrown them into an appendix. Yet, with deference to ſo learned and ſenſible a writer, we think ſome matters, as the hiſtory of the Wittangemot, might in his hands have appeared to advantage in the text, and have relieved the reader

reader in a period, where the recital of unintereſting facts ſeems to demand ſome argumentative or diſcuſſive matter to engage the attention, and ſo perhaps might the origin of the feudal law.

No man perhaps has come nearer to that ſo requiſite and ſo rare a quality in an hiſtorian of unprejudiced partiality. As a ſtrong inſtance of this, as well as a ſpecimen of our author's fine writing, we inſert the diſpute of Henry II. with Thomas a Becket.

" Becket waited not till Henry ſhould commence thoſe projects againſt the eccleſiaſtical power, which, he knew, had been formed by that prince: he was himſelf the aggreſſor; and endeavoured to overawe the king by the intrepidity and boldneſs of his enterprizes. He ſummoned the earl of Clare to ſurrender the barony of Tunbridge, which, ever ſince the conqueſt, had remained in the family of that nobleman, but which, as it had formerly belonged to the ſee of Canterbury, the primate pretended his predeceſſors were prohibited by the canons to alienate. The earl of Clare, beſides the luſtre which he derived from the greatneſs of his own birth, and the extent of his poſſeſſions, was allied to all the chief families in the kingdom; his ſiſter, who was a celebrated beauty, had farther extended his credit among the nobility, and was even ſuppoſed to have gained the king's affections; and Becket could not better diſcover, than by attacking ſo powerful an intereſt, his reſolution to maintain with vigour the rights, real or pretended, of his ſee.

William de Eynsford, a military tenant of the crown, was patron of a living, which belonged to a manor that held of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and Becket, without regard to William's right, preſented, on a new and illegal pretext, one Laurence to that living, who was violently expelled by Eynsford. The primate, making himſelf, as was uſual in ſpiritual courts, both judge and party, iſſued out, in a ſummary manner, the ſentence of excommunication againſt Eynsford, who complained to the king, that he, who held *in capite* of the crown, ſhould, contrary to the practice eſtabliſhed by the Conqueror, and maintained ever ſince by his ſucceſſors, be ſubjected to that terrible ſentence, without the previous conſent of the ſovereign. Henry, who had now broke off all perſonal intercourſe with Becket, ſent him, by a meſſenger, his orders to abſolve Eynsford; but received for anſwer, that it belonged not to the king to inform him whom he ſhould abſolve and whom excommunicate; and it was not till after many remonſtrances and menaces, that Becket, though with the worſt grace imaginable, was induced to comply with the royal mandate.

Henry, though he found himſelf thus grievouſly miſtaken in the character of the perſon whom he had promoted to the primacy, determined not to deſiſt from his former intention of retrenching clerical uſurpations. He was entirely maſter of his extenſive dominions: the prudence and vigour of his government, attended with perpetual ſucceſs, had raiſed his character above that of any of his predeceſſors. The papacy was weakened by a ſchiſm, which divided all Europe: and he rightly judged, that, if the preſent favourable opportunity were neglected, the crown muſt, from the pre-

prevalent ſuperſtition of the people, be in danger of falling into an entire ſubordination under the mitre.

The union of the civil and eccleſiaſtical powers ſerves extremely, in every civilized government, to the maintenance of peace and order; and prevents thoſe mutual incroachments, which, as there can be no ultimate judge between them, are often attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences. Whether the ſupreme magiſtrate, who unites theſe powers, receive the appellation of prince or prelate, is not material: the ſuperior weight, which temporal intereſts commonly bear in the apprehenſions of men above ſpiritual, renders the civil part of his character moſt prevalent; and in time prevents thoſe groſs impoſtures and bigotted perſecutions, which, in all falſe religions, are the chief foundation of clerical authority. But, during the progreſs of eccleſiaſtical uſurpations, the ſtate, by the reſiſtance of the civil magiſtrate, is naturally thrown into convulſions, and it behoves the prince, both for his own intereſt and for that of the public, to provide in time ſufficient barriers againſt ſo dangerous and inſidious a rival. This precaution had been hitherto much neglected in England, as well as in other catholic countries; and affairs at laſt ſeemed to have come to a dangerous criſis; a ſovereign of the greateſt abilities was now on the throne: a prelate of the moſt inflexible and intrepid character was poſſeſſed of the primacy: the contending powers appeared to be armed with their full force, and it was natural to expect ſome extraordinary event to reſult from their rencounter.

Among their other inventions to obtain money, the clergy had inculcated the neceſſity of penance as an atonement for ſin; and having again introduced the practice of paying them large ſums as a commutation, or ſpecies of atonement for the remiſſion of theſe penances, the ſins of the people, by theſe means, had become a revenue to the prieſts: and the king computed that, by this invention alone, they levied more money from his ſubjects, than flowed, by all the funds and taxes, into the royal exchequer. That he might eaſe his ſubjects of ſo heavy and arbitrary an impoſition, Henry required, that a civil officer of his appointment ſhould be preſent in all eccleſiaſtical courts, and ſhould, for the future, give his conſent to every compoſition which was made with ſinners for their ſpiritual offences.

The eccleſiaſtics, in that age, had renounced all immediate ſubordination to the magiſtrate: they openly pretended to an exemption, in criminal accuſations, from a trial before courts of Juſtice: and were gradually introducing a like exemption in civil cauſes: ſpiritual penalties alone could be inflicted on their offences: and as the clergy had extremely multiplied in England, and many of them were conſequently of very low characters, crimes of the deepeſt dye, murders, robberies, adulteries, rapes, were daily committed with impunity by the eccleſiaſtics. It had been found, for inſtance, by enquiry, that no leſs than an hundred murders had, ſince the king's acceſſion, been perpetrated by men of that profeſſion, who had never been called to an account for theſe offences; and holy orders were become a full protection for all enormities. A clerk in Worceſterſhire, having debauched a gen-

a gentleman's daughter, had, at this time, proceeded to murder the father; and the general indignation againſt this crime, moved the king to attempt the remedy of an abuſe which was become ſo palpable, and to require that the clerk ſhould be delivered up, and receive condign puniſhment from the magiſtrate. Becket inſiſted on the privileges of the church; confined the criminal to the biſhop's priſon, leſt he ſhould be ſeized by the king's officers; maintained that no greater puniſhment could be inflicted on him than degradation; and when the king demanded, that, immediately after he was degraded, he ſhould be tried by the civil power, the primate aſſerted, that it was iniquitous to try a man twice upon the ſame accuſation, and for the ſame crime.

Henry, laying hold of ſo favourable a cauſe, reſolved to puſh the clergy with regard to all their privileges, which they had raiſed to an enormous height, and to determine at once thoſe controverſies, which daily multiplied, between the civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions. He ſummoned an aſſembly of all the prelates in England; and he put to them this conciſe and deciſive queſtion, whether or not they were willing to ſubmit to the ancient laws and cuſtoms of the kingdom? The biſhops unanimouſly replied, that they were willing, *ſaving their own order*; a device by which they thought to elude the preſent urgency of the king's demand, and yet reſerve to themſelves, on a favourable opportunity, the power of reſuming all their paſt pretenſions. The king was ſenſible of the artifice, and was provoked to the higheſt indignation. He left the aſſembly, with viſible marks of his diſpleaſure: he required the primate inſtantly to ſurrender the honours and caſtles of Eye and Berkham: the biſhops were terrified, and expected ſtill farther effects of his reſentment. Becket alone was inflexible; and nothing but the interpoſition of the pope's legate, Philip, abbot of Eleemoſina, who dreaded a breach with ſo powerful a prince at ſo unſeaſonable a juncture, could have prevailed on him to retract the ſaving clauſe, and give a general and abſolute promiſe of obſerving the ancient cuſtoms.

But Henry was not content with a declaration in theſe general terms: he reſolved, ere it was too late, to define expreſly thoſe cuſtoms, with which he required compliance, and to put a ſtop to clerical uſurpations before they were fully conſolidated, and could plead antiquity, as they already did a ſacred authority, in their favour. The claims of the church were open and viſible. After a gradual and inſenſible progreſs through many centuries, the maſk had at laſt been taken off, and ſeveral eccleſiaſtical councils, by their canons, which were pretended to be irrevocable and infallible, had poſitively defined thoſe privileges and immunities, which gave ſuch general offence, and appeared ſo dangerous, to the civil magiſtrate. Henry therefore deemed it neceſſary to define with the ſame preciſion the limits of the civil power; to oppoſe his legal cuſtoms to their divine ordinances; to determine the exact boundaries of the rival juriſdictions; and, for this purpoſe, he ſummoned a general council of the nobility and prelates at Clarendon, to whom he ſubmitted this great and important queſtion."

An

An hiſtorical and critical enquiry into the evidences produced by the earls of Murray and Morton againſt Mary queen of Scots, with an examination of the reverend Dr. Robertſon's diſſertation, and Mr. Hume's hiſtory, with reſpect to that evidence.

IF no prince ever ſuffered more than Mary queen of Scots did, during her life, from the illiberal violence of her ſubjects, ſhe has the recompence, ſuch as it is, of having found always faithful and zealous friends. And ages after her enemies had ſpent their malice, ſhe does not want able champions to defend her character. One piece of her good fortune was reſerved for this age, when time, experience, and a ſucceſſion of good princes, and, moſt of all, the virtues of a king, a native of the country he governs, has united all ſects and all parties, religious and civil, in the one wiſh of continuing the government in him and his family. And Mary's ſtory, which was a party queſtion, now, that all parties are ſubſided, may hope as candid an hearing almoſt as that of Chriſtina of Sweden, or any foreign prince who never yet engaged our paſſions.

As the ſeamen obſerve a ſwell in the waters, even after the ſtorm is totally ſubſided, ſo though our paſſions are not rouſed at preſent, there ſtill remains a little inclination to this or that opinion. The two reſpectable names our author uſes in his title-page, are not more eſteemed as good writers than good citizens. They are both men of too enlarged underſtandings to be actually circumſcribed in the narrow limits of this or that party; and yet poſſibly we muſt ſo far agree with the author before us, as to ſuſpect that they are not quite indifferent in the queſtion of Mary's guilt or innocence, and have not here perhaps obſerved that exact impartiality, which we thought one of the valuable and uncommon qualities of theſe two able and elegant hiſtorians.

The diſcerning criticiſm of Mr. Goodall had thrown new light on the letters ſuppoſed to have been written by queen Mary to Bothwell; there was ſuch apparent reaſon and ſo critical a knowledge in Mr. Goodall's deciſion of this queſtion, that certainly it behoved thoſe, who rejected it, to give good reaſons for their ſo doing, as it would have been an unpardonable inattention to have taken no notice of an opinion ſo well ſupported as that of Mr. Goodall's is. Mr. Hume and Mr. Robertſon were neither of them capable of ſuch an attention. They both give us their reaſon for diſſenting. The latter gentleman has thought the ſubject worthy of a particular and expreſs diſſertation. The drift of the work now before us is to ſhew, that the reaſons and arguments of the two elegant hiſtorians are not concluſive, and to replace the queſtion in that point of view, in which Mr. Goodall thought to have fixed it. But to uſe our author's own words:

"A late writer, Mr. Walter Goodall, keeper of the advocate's library at Edinburgh, who has made it his ſtudy to collect materials for the hiſtory of thoſe times, a few years ago publiſhed a critical examination of the let-

ters; by comparing the three different copies of them together, he has very ingeniouſly ſhewn that thoſe pretended letters, ſaid to be written in French by queen Mary to the earl of Bothwell, muſt be ſpurious. His arguments may be reduced to this propoſition.

The letters ſaid to be written in French by the queen, as now extant, have, by all parties, been held for true copies of the originals produced by Morton, and have, down to this time, paſſed unconteſted as ſuch.

Buchanan, the confident of Murray and Morton, who attended them both at York and London, had the letters in his cuſtody, and was ſo much maſter of their contents, that he was employed by Murray to ſhew and explain them to the Engliſh commiſſioners at York, and tranſlated the three firſt of them into Latin.

If then it can be ſhewn, that, in place of the French being the originals, the Scots copies are the true originals, and that the French are apparently tranſlations from Buchanan's Latin, the concluſion fairly follows, that theſe French pretended originals are ſpurious. This Mr. Goodall has done.

By comparing the letters, as they ſtand in the three different languages, he has, to a demonſtration, ſhewn, that, in place of the Scotch and Latin being tranſlated from the French originals, theſe laſt are palpably a verſion from the Latin, and the Latin again a verſion from the Scotch. The Scotch is apparently original: the thoughts therein are eaſily and ſententiouſly turned, and abounding in phraſes and proverbs peculiar to that language.—Theſe are ſervilely expreſſed in the Latin, and ſometimes erroneouſly: and, as often as that happens, the French always follows theſe errors of the Latin. As Mr. Goodall's book is common, I ſhall not tire my reader with going though his ingenious remarks: I ſhall only quote two or three examples from the firſt letter *, and refer to his book for the reſt."

1. The Scotch ſays proverbially, in letter firſt, " thair's na receipt (meaning a preſcription of phyſic) can ſerve againis feir." The Latin has, " nullam adverſus timorem eſſe medicinam."

And the French is, " qu'il n'y avoit point de remede contre la crainte."

2. Scotch, " ze have *ſair* going to ſee *ſeik* folk." Another proverbial ſaying.

The Latin tranſlator has here committed no leſs than two blunders; he miſtook the word *ſair* (or ſore) for *fair*, and the word *ſeik* for *ſic* (or ſuch) and has tranſlated them both errroneouſly in the laſt ſenſe:

" *Bella hujuſmodi* hominum viſitatio." And the French copies him thus: " voyla une *belle* viſitation de *telle* gens."

3. The queen is made to ſay, that ſhe was going to ſeek her reſt till to-morrow, " Quhen (ſays ſhe) I ſall end my *bybill*," in place of her *bylle* (or bill) a word uſed commonly at that time for any ſort of writing. The tranſcriber, from the reſemblance of the two words, made it *bybill*; the Latin follows him in this abſurdity, " ego eo ut

* Goodall, vol. 2. p. 1.

meam

meam quietam inveniam in craſtinum, ut tum mea *biblia* finiam: and the French follows him thus: "je m'en vay pour trouver mon repos juſques au lendemain; afin que je finiſſe icy ma *bible*."

Our author is a clear plain reaſoner. His arguments are very ſtrong. On the whole we can ſcarce refuſe our aſſent to what he ſays, that there appears, in the Scotch copy of the letters, a ſpirit, and ſo happy a turn of phraſe, altogether peculiar to that language, and ſo very different from the languor, baldneſs of expreſſion, and ſervility of both the French and Latin copies, that plainly denotes the firſt to be altogether original in every ſenſe. To ſhew this, I ſhall take a few phraſes from the firſt letter only.

"A gentleman of the earl of Lennox came and *made his commendations* to me." This phraſe is ſtill uſed in the Scotch language, to ſignify, he preſented his compliments.

"This ſpeech was *of his awin head*, without ony commiſſion."

"There is na receipt can ſerve againis feir"—A proverb.

"He has ever the teir in his eye."

"Fals race—they hae bene at ſchullis togidder."

"He hes almaiſt ſlane me with his braith."

"Ye have fair going to ſee ſeik folk."

"He gave me a check in the quick."

"Excuſe that thing that is ſcriblit."

Theſe examples of proverbial ſentences and phraſes, peculiar to the Scotch language, and to which the French have nothing ſimilar in their language, are ſufficient to ſhew, that this Scotch copy of the letters is not only the original of the three copies of the letters ſtill extant, but likewiſe, that it is not a tranſlation at all, but a true original in every ſenſe.

Yet there is a point which ſtrikes us more than perhaps it ought, as neither of the diſputants take any notice of it. The point however is this.

It is on all hands agreed, that the Latin verſion is Buchanan's. Now whether we ſuppoſe the French or Scotch to be the original, it is equally ſurpriſing that Buchanan, whoſe mother tongue was Scotch, and who was perfectly maſter of the French, ſhould commit the ſtrange abſurd miſtakes we ſee in the Latin.

After having examined the authenticity of the letters, our author endeavours to prove, that the confeſſion of Nicholas Hubert is alſo a forgery, and then he preſſes his opponent very cloſe.

"The defect of having ſome other impartial and unſuſpected witneſſes to have concurred with Morton, as to the diſcovery and ſeizure of the box and letters, and his remarkable ſhyneſs in interrogating Dalgleiſh on this point, have already been obſerved. But it perhaps will be ſaid that, at the time of Dalgleiſh's trial, this was an overſight which eſcaped even the ſagacity and penetrating genius of Morton, and the whole party. The man was hanged, and he cannot now be called from the grave to anſwer queſtions. It is to be obſerved, however, that, at this very time, December 1508, they had in their cuſtody a very material and living evidence, who had a part in the

letters. The ſecond letter mentions, by name, one Paris, or Nicholas Hubert, a Frenchman, ſervant of Bothwell, who, it is ſaid, was the perſon intruſted to carry the letters from the queen to Bothwell. This man had been kept in cloſe confinement in St. Andrews during all this time *. Now when one ſees the remarkable care and attention of the party in collecting every circumſtance which they ſuppoſed could be matter of proof againſt the queen, in ſupport of their accuſation, their penury of proof notwithſtanding, and the pinching neceſſity of ſupporting the only evidence they had (that of the letters) by the bare and ſingle affirmation of Morton himſelf, the queen's accuſer, and moſt inveterate enemy; it is impoſſible to overlook, without the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion their omitting to have produced ſo very material an evidence as this Frenchman, in perſon, to have anſwered to the queſtions of Mary, or her commiſſioners, before the Engliſh council, and to the part aſſigned to him in the letters themſelves.

Mr. Hume, who has omitted nothing that he thought was evidence againſt the queen, has been very ſenſible of this defect of Murray's, in not calling upon Paris, and he endeavours to ſupply it in a pretty extraordinary manner: "On giving in the letters, (ſays he) Murray fortified this evidence by "ſome teſtimonies of correſponding facts; and he added, ſome "time after, the dying confeſſion "of Hubert, or French Paris, a "a ſervant of Bothwell, who had "been executed for the king's mur"der, and who directly charged "the queen with being acceſſary to "that criminal enterpriſe †." He afterwards adds: "It is in vain at "preſent to ſeek for improbabili"ties in this confeſſion: it was "certainly a regular judicial pa"per, given in regularly and judi"cially, and ought to have been "canvaſſed at the time ‡." From this account Mr. Hume would make one believe, that that piece of evidence, Paris's confeſſion, had been given by Murray within a few days after the letters, at leaſt while the conferences ſubſiſted; yet nothing can be more falſe. The conferences broke up, and the earl of Murray and his party got licence from queen Elizabeth to return home to Scotland, in January 1568-9. Paris, after lying in cloſe priſon till Auguſt 1569, was then put to death; at which time it is pretended he made theſe confeſſions againſt the queen. But I ſhall hereafter have occaſion more particularly to examine this pretended confeſſion by itſelf.

And again: "The preceding account of the ſeveral ſteps of the conferences relating to the letters, from the very words of the records themſelves, is ſo very different from, and ſo contradictory to, Mr. Hume's relation, in his late hiſtory, that I think it incumbent upon me, in juſtice to the public, to ſet down a ſhort abſtract of his account, ſo that, upon a compariſon, the impartial reader may, from his own eye-ſight, judge, how far that gentleman has been directed by truth, in his repreſentation of this affair.

"When the charge, (ſays Mr. Hume) or accuſation againſt Mary was given in, and copies of it tranſmitted to the biſhop of Roſs,

* Keith, p. 366. † Hume, vol. 2. p. 497. ‡ Ibid. p. 500.

lord Herries, and her other commiſſioners, they abſolutely refuſed to return any anſwer; and they grounded their ſilence on very extraordinary reaſons: they had orders, they ſaid, from their miſtreſs, if any thing was advanced that might touch her honour, not to make any defence, as ſhe was a ſovereign princeſs, and could not be ſubject to any tribunal; and they required, that ſhe ſhould previouſly be admitted to Elizabeth's preſence. They forgot that the conferences were at firſt begun, and were ſtill continued, with no other view than to clear her from the accuſations of her enemies; that Elizabeth had ever pretended to enter into them *only as her friend, by her own conſent*, without aſſuming any ſuperior juriſdiction over her.—As the queen of Scots refuſed to give in any anſwer to Murray's charge, the neceſſary conſequence ſeemed to be, that there could be no farther proceedings in the trial *."

If this was a neceſſary conſequence of Mary's refuſing to anſwer, (unleſs in perſon, Mr. Hume ſhould have added) it may be aſked, How came Elizabeth, notwithſtanding, to proceed in the trial, in abſence of both Mary and her commiſſioners? Was not this the height of partiality, in this pretended friend of Mary, to hear her enemies by themſelves, or to receive any thing from their hands as ſufficient proof againſt her, upon their word only? And when ſhe did ſo, ought ſhe not in common juſtice, to have communicated the ſame to Mary? But to go on with this author's account:

"Elizabeth and her miniſters deſired to have in their hands the proofs of her guilt:——Murray made no difficulty in producing the proofs of his charge againſt the queen of Scots, and, among the reſt, ſome love letters and ſonnets of her's to Bothwell, wrote all in her own hand, and two promiſes of marriage to him—They contained inconteſtable proofs of Mary's criminal correſpondence with Bothwell, of her conſent to the king's murder, and of her concurrence in that rape, which Bothwell pretended to commit upon her. Murray fortified this evidence, by ſome teſtimonies of correſponding facts; and he added, ſome time after, the dying confeſſion of one Hubert, or French Paris, a ſervant of the earl of Bothwell, who had been executed for the king's murder, and who directly charged the queen with her being acceſſary to that criminal enterprize †."

Would not any one believe from this account, that Hubert had been hanged before the time here ſpoken of by Mr Hume, and that this confeſſion was produced during the conferences; and yet we have ſeen that Hubert was alive all the time of the conferences, and no confeſſion from him, nor the leaſt mention of his name made for ten months after they broke up.

And again, "As to the letters, they are aſſerted to be forged; and that it was notoriouſly known, that perſons about the queen had often been in the practice of forging letters in her name. They had neither date, addreſs, ſeal, nor ſubſcription. That, as they had only been collated by the queen's accuſers, there was no proof that they were of her hand writing. The perſon (ſays the biſhop) who was ſurmiſed to be the bearer (Nicholas Hubert, or French

* Hume, vol. 2. p. 496.

† Hume, vol. 2. p. 496.

Paris), at the time of his execution, took it upon his death, as he ſhould anſwer before God, that he never carried any ſuch letter, nor that the queen was participant, nor of council in the cauſe †."

The whole tranſaction of Paris is ſo material in this controverſy, that we apprehend our reader will not be ſorry that we lay before him the material parts of the chapter our author has employed wholly upon this ſubject:

"Queen Mary, as we have ſeen, had publickly accuſed Murray, and aſſerted in the ſtrongeſt manner, that the letters were forged by him and his faction; and ſhe undertook to prove this from the letters themſelves, which Mary, in the moſt earneſt manner, begged to have inſpection of. This requeſt was denied to her, and, to cut ſhort the matter, the earl of Murray and his adherents go off in haſte, with their box and letters, to Scotland *. Before their departure, queen Mary complains to queen Elizabeth for "allowing them to depart the realm not abiding to hear the defence of her innocence, nor the trial and proof of their detection, which was offered to prove them guilty of the ſame crime ‡—To which it was anſwered, that the earl of Murray has promiſed——to return again when he ſhould be called for." This was on the 12th of January 1568-9, and within ſeven months after this, Paris was hanged by Murray at St. Andrews, viz. in Auguſt that ſame year 1569

Now let any impartial perſon conſider well the conduct of Murray in this matter: he himſelf is publicly accuſed by the queen, as one of the king's murderers; ſhe undertakes to prove the crime againſt him by fair trial: how does he defend himſelf againſt this ſo public a challenge given him in the face of the world? He denies the charge, but, in the mean time, begs leave to go home. Would innocence have acted in this manner? Let us follow him, however, into Scotland, and trace his behaviour there, where fortune had been ſo favourable as to throw into his hands the only perſon in the world, who (if Murray was truly innocent, and the queen guilty) could have cleared him, and ſatisfied every mortal of her guilt. This perſon was French Paris, who (if Murray and his letters are to be credited) was the confident of the whole intrigue between the queen and Bothwell, relating to the king's murder. Could there have happened a more lucky event than this, to a man lying under the load of ſo criminal an accuſation, as that of being an accomplice in the murder of his ſovereign? Let us now ſee the method Murray takes to wipe off this foul aſperſion, and to avoid all ſuſpicion of practiſing, by the force of torture or promiſes, upon a poor ignorant, friendleſs creature, then in his hands, to mould him to his purpoſe. Does he ſend him to London to be examined before the Engliſh council, as his other witneſſes, Crawford and Nelſon, had been? Does he even venture to produce him before his own privy council at Edinburgh, to be interrogated there? Or, laſtly, does he bring him to a public trial, in the ordinary form, before the high court of juſticiary at Edinburgh, as

† Ander, vol. 1. part 2. p. 10. * Vide p. 37. ‡ Vide p. 39. and 40.

was allowed to Dalgleiſh, and the other ſervants of Bothwell? No: as to theſe laſt, the experiment had not at all ſucceeded. In ſpite of torture, they had, with their dying breath, ſpoke out the truth, and acquitted the queen *. This man, Paris, was the laſt card Murray had to play; a new method, therefore, muſt be followed with reſpect to him. He was ſecreted from public view, was carried to an obſcure dungeon in Murray's citadel of St. Andrews; there he was kept hid from all the world, and at laſt condemned by the earl of Murray himſelf, in a manner nobody knows how: and ſeveral months after his death, a confeſſion in his name, taken clandeſtinely, without mentioning any perſon who was preſent when it was made by Paris, is privately ſent up to London (and given in to Cecil, but at what period no body can tell) accuſing the queen in the blackeſt terms, and extolling the earl of Murray to the ſkies. And to crown the whole, this precious piece of evidence is kept a profound ſecret from the queen and her friends, who, as we ſhall by and by prove, never once ſaw or heard of this confeſſion."

That it was not ſeen by or known to the queen, our author not unfairly concludes from Leſly's defence of Mary, publiſhed in 1569, ſoon after the execution of Paris: "As for him that ye ſurmiſe was the bearer of the letters, and whome you have executed of late for the ſaid murther, he, at the time of his ſaid execution, took it upon his death, as he ſhould anſwer before God, that he never carried any ſuch letters, nor that the queen was participant, nor of counſayle in the cauſe." From the words "the perſon whom ye ſurmiſe was the bearer," it is plain that neither the queen nor Leſly had either ſeen or heard of this confeſſion of Paris, which is made to acknowledge this fact, of his being the bearer of the letters, in expreſs terms. Queen Mary's ambaſſador thus affirming, in the face of the world, that this man Paris, had with his dying breath, and in the moſt ſolemn manner, aſſerted her innocence, was ſurely a challenge to her accuſers to have refuted the aſſertion, by producing Paris's confeſſion, if genuine and fit to bear the light. They did it not, however, and the only anſwer made to this vindication

* The evidence of this is unqueſtionable, no leſs than the affirmation of nineteen of the firſt peers in the kingdom, eight biſhops, and eight abbots, preſent in Scotland at the very time, viz.

"The erlis of Huntlie, Argile, Crawford, Eglington, Caſſils, Rothes, Errol.
"Lordis, Ogilvie, Fleming, Sommerville, Boyd, Levingſton, Sanquhar,
"Zeſter, Herreis, Oliphant, Drummond, Salton, Maxwell.
"Biſhoppis, Sainct-Androis, Dunkeld, Aberdene, Roſs, Galloway, Brechin, Argile, Iſlis.
"Abbotis, Jedburgh, Kinloſs, St. Colme, Glenluce, Fern, New-Abbay,
"Halywood, Lyndoris."

In the inſtructions and articles to queen Mary's commiſſioners, ſigned by the above perſonages at Dunbarton, the 12th day of September 1568, their words are, mentioning the above convicts, "As was deponit be thame quha ſuffernt "deid thairfoir; quha declarit *at all times* the quene our ſovereign to be innocent thairof." Cot. lib. Good. v. 2. p. 359.

of

of queen Mary, was an order from queen Elizabeth to ſuppreſs the book altogether *, on pretence of its containing ſome dangerous points, with regard to Mary's title to the crown of England.

In 1571, Buchanan publiſhed his famous work, entitled, "A detection of the doings of queen Mary;" a work that reflects ingratitude and diſhonour upon his name.

In this libel againſt the queen, publiſhed both in the Latin and in the Scotch language, nothing is forgot that could ſerve to blacken her. The whole intrigue betwixt her and Bothwell, her amours in France as well as in Scotland, repeated attempts to poiſon the king, and his actual murder at laſt by her contrivance; all, in ſhort, that malice or calumny could invent to render her odious, is therein ſet forth: and as a voucher or proof of the whole, the famous letters by her to Bothwell are printed at full length. Nay, that nothing may be neglected to give credit to this book, the pretended confeſſions of Dalgleiſh, Powrie, Hay, and Hepburn, Bothwell's other ſervants, are printed along with it; and yet this material confeſſion of Paris, tho' later in date and more to their purpoſe, is omitted. That ſo precious a piece of ſcandal might not be confined to Scotland, this book, with the letters, was at the very ſame time printed at London, and diſperſed over the kingdoms. But what is moſt ſurpriſing, altho' Paris is often mentioned therein, as the confident of the whole ſcene between the queen and Bothwell, with reſpect to the king's murder; and that biſhop Leſly, in his printed apology for queen Mary, had affirmed in the face of the world, as a fact univerſally known, that Paris, at his execution, had publickly aſſerted the queen's innocence †; altho' the letters give only ſome ſuſpicious and dark hints, from which the queen's knowledge of the murder is inferred; whereas Paris's confeſſion, of the 10th of Auguſt 1569, expreſly charges her as the contriver of it, and is the only evidence that does ſo: yet in Buchanan's book there is not the leaſt mention made of any ſuch confeſſion. Buchanan lived many years after this; his detection underwent ſeveral editions; nay, he wrote his hiſtory at large, which was not publiſhed for ſeveral years after this period; and altho' he there again makes mention both of Paris and the letters, yet not one word is ſaid of any ſuch confeſſion made by this perſon, to the prejudice of the queen.

The diſſertator ſays further, "that Paris's confeſſions are remarkable for their ſimplicity and "*naiveté*," How can that be, ſince the diſſertator himſelf owns him to be a *fooliſh talkative fellow*? "And they abound," continues he, "with a number of minute facts and circumſtances, which could ſcarce have entered the imagination of any other man." I ſhall very readily grant, that many of theſe facts might really have been true. They do not affect the queen, and might have poſſibly been told by Paris. But that can no ways be an argument that the confeſſions, as given out in his name ſeveral months after his death, are genuine. For as

* Ander. v. 1, preface to the defence of queen Mary's honour, p. 4,
† Ander. v. 1. part 2. p. 19. Vide p. 126.

we

we have already obſerved, the plan of every forger, in ſuch a caſe, muſt always be to ground his work upon ſome certain facts that all the world know to be true, and to interlard theſe truths with falſhoods.

Let us further examine the authenticity of this confeſſion of the 10th of Auguſt.

The title it bears is in theſe words: "A Sanctandre, le 10 jour de "Aouſt 1569. Nicholas Howbart, "dict Paris, a eſte interrogue ſur "les articles & demands qui s'en "ſuivent, &c. & premierement." Then followed the queſtions that are put to him, with his anſwers, all in French; but by what perſon, or what authority, he was thus queſtioned and examined, does not appear. From which it is evident, that that examination and confeſſion was not judicial. And what is moſt ſurpriſing, it does not mention any perſon whatever that was preſent when it was taken. What can we think of ſo lame a piece of evidence? This examination could not have been made at Paris's trial, otherwiſe it muſt have expreſsly ſaid ſo; likewiſe it muſt have mentioned the court of juſtice, and the judge, in whoſe preſence, and by whoſe authority, it was taken.

Let us next compare this examination with the judicial examination and confeſſions of Dalgleiſh, Hay, Hepburn, &c. taken before the high court of juſticiary at Edinburgh: we evidently ſee there the difference betwixt a judicial teſtimony, and this of Paris's, taken in a clandeſtine manner, without the authority of a judge, and by nobody knows whom. Dalgleiſh's examination begins thus; "Apud Edin- "burgum 26 Junii, ann. Dom- "1567, præſentibus comitibus de "Mortoun & Athol, præpoſito "de Dundee, & domino de "Grange *."— John Hay's examination begins thus: "Apud "Edinburgum 13 die menſis Sep- "tembris, an. Dom. 1569, in pre- "ſence of my lord regent, the erls "of Morton and Athol, the lairds "of Lochlevon, and Petarow, Mr. "James Magyll, and the juſtice "clerk †."—John Hepburn's examination thus: "Apud Edinbur- "gum 8 die menſis Decembris, "an. Dom. 1567, in preſence of "my lord regent, the erle of "Athol, the lord Linſay, the laird "of Grange, and the juſtice "clerk ‡."—And at the end of theſe depoſitions is the atteſtation and ſubſcription at large, of Sir John Ballendan, lord juſtice clerk, bearing, that the principal depoſitions were in the records of the high court of juſticiary §.

What marks then of authenticity are about this paper of Paris? Not the ſmalleſt, as far as can be ſeen at this day, excepting the ſingle aſſertion of Hay, Murray's clerk, who, as a notary, atteſts this paper to be a true copy of an original, ſigned or marked by Paris himſelf, and read to him. All the world knows, that a copy of any paper, atteſted by a notary, requires the ſolemnity of two reputable witneſſes to give faith to the notary's atteſtation. To this paper, however, tho' of the greateſt importance, there are no witneſſes. The whole then depends entirely upon the naked aſſertion of this noted clerk of Murray alone, contradicted, as we have ſeen, in the moſt public manner,

* Ander. v. 2, p. 173. † Ander. v. 2. p. 177. ‡ Ibid. v. 2. p. 183.
§ Ibid. v. 2. p. 188.

by

by all the world, and even tacitly disavowed by himself.

As for the pretended declaration of the 9th of August, since that only charges the earl of Bothwell, and not the queen, with any accession to the murder, it does not fall within my plan, altho' liable to the same objections with the above pretended confession against the queen; besides, Mr. Goodall has, with very good reason, shewn it likewise to be an imposture *.

Before we conclude, we must again beg leave to take notice of Mr. Hume's arguments in support of this noted piece of evidence of Paris: "It is in vain (says he) at "present to seek for impossibilities "in Nicholas Hubert's dying con- "fession, and to magnify the "smallest difficulties into a contra- "diction. It was certainly a *regu- "lar judicial* paper, given in regu- "larly and judicially, and ought "to have been canvassed at the "time, if the persons, whom it "concerned, had been assured of "their innocence †."

Here we see a short, but very positive decision against all and every objection that possibly can be brought against Paris's confession. But upon what does this author ground his sentence? Upon two very plain reasons, *first*, That the confession was a judicial one, that is, taken in presence, or by authority, of a judge. And *secondly*, That it was regularly and judicially given in; that must be understood during the time of the conferences before queen Elizabeth and her council, in presence of Mary's commissioners; at which time she ought to have canvassed it, says our author, if she knew her innocence.

That it was not a judicial confession, is evident: The paper itself does not bear any such mark; nor does it mention, that it was taken in presence of any person, or by any authority whatsoever; and, by comparing it with the judicial examinations of Dalgleish, Hay, and Hepburn, in page 146, it is apparent, that it is destitute of every formality requisite in a judicial evidence. In what dark corner, then, this strange production was generated, our author may endeavour to find out, if he can.

As to his second assertion, that it was regularly and judicially given in, and therefore ought to have been canvassed by Mary during the conferences; we have already seen that this likewise is not fact: the conferences broke up in February 1569: Nicholas Hubert was not hanged till August thereafter; and his dying confession, as Mr. Hume calls it, is only dated the 10th of that month. How then can this gentleman gravely tell us that this confession was judicially given in, and ought to have been at that very time canvassed by queen Mary and her commissioners? Such positive assertions, apparently contrary to fact, are unworthy the character of an historian, and may very justly render his decision, with respect to evidences of a higher nature, very dubious. In answer then to Mr. Hume: as the queen's accusers did not chuse to produce this material witness, Paris, whom they had alive, and in their hands, nor any declaration or confession from him at the critical and proper time for having it canvassed by the queen, I apprehend our author's conclusion may fairly be used against himself; that

* Good. v. 1. p, 137.

† Hume, vol. 2 p. 500.

it

it is in vain at preſent to ſupport the improbabilities and abſurdities in a confeſſion taken in a clandeſtine way, no body knows how; and produced after Paris's death, by no body knows whom: and from every appearance deſtitute of every formality requiſite and common to ſuch ſort of evidence: for theſe reaſons, I am under no ſort of heſitation to give ſentence againſt Nicholas Hubert's confeſſion, as a groſs impoſture and forgery."

The fifth chapter is a well-drawn ſummary of the arguments on both ſides, and the ſixth is taken up in tracing out the views, deſigns, and connections of Murray, Morton, and Lethington. That the two laſt named were the tools and inſtruments of Murray's ambition, is apparent. That they were both of them at leaſt privy to the murder, is not to be doubted; and as they were, ſo it is not eaſy to ſuppoſe Murray their principal could be ignorant of it. But that Bothwell was guilty, is not a queſtion. Whether the queen was altogether innocent, every man will after all judge for himſelf. That her marriage with Bothwell was imprudent, no one can doubt. Our author, in what we think a maſterly manner, brings the ſeveral *facinôra* of Murray, Morton, and Lethington, into one point of view, and makes this his concluſion.

"Such is the complicated evidence, that appears againſt the joint confederates, Murray, Morton and Lethington, preceding lord Darnley's murder, in which the earl of Murray is plainly pointed out to have been at the head; and in the direction of the whole conſpiracy, until the very period of the king's murder, that he withdrew himſelf, and ſoon after left the kingdom, and the management of the ſucceeding part of the ſcheme to his friends Morton and Lethington, who, by their rebellion and impriſonment of the queen, ſecured for him the regency of the kingdom.

It muſt ſtill, however, be acknowledged, that all this amounts to no direct proof of Murray's being an actor in the murder of lord Darnley: but when the whole of his conduct, which we have traced, and detected, is conſidered, there appears the ſtrongeſt preſumptive evidence, of his being acceſſary to, and in the knowledge of, the whole affair. The cloſe, ſubtle, and deep part which he was to play in the cataſtrophe, was to place himſelf concealed behind the curtain, while the bloody work was a doing, *to look through his fingers thairto, and to behold the doings, ſaying nothing to the ſame* †. How faithfully he kept to this plan, we have already ſhewn. Whoever then ſhall conſider the whole of Murray's conduct, his rebellions, plots, and conſpiracies, and that by a conſtant and invariable proſecution of this plan, he at length obtained the full completion of his ſcheme, by dethroning his ſovereign, poſſeſſing himſelf of the reins of government, and by that means having it in his power, to ſmother and put out of the way all proof or evidence that might tend to diſcover his own guilt, with the remarkable caution obſerved by him, in taking care to withdraw himſelf from the ſcene, at the preciſe time always when the deciſive events were ready to fall out, muſt for theſe reaſons, plainly ſee that the foregoing preſumptive proof againſt Murray, from circumſtances, is the only one which, from the nature of things, can at this day be expected. To this,

* Vide p. 189. of this enquiry.

however,

however, we may add a direct proof of his using false evidence against the queen, in the case of Nicholas Hubert, or French Paris's confession *, which we have demonstrated to be false, and that the same came directly from the hand of Murray.

The evidence is much stronger, however, with regard to his two associates, Morton and Lethington: the same presumptive proof as against Murray, not only appears against them, but we have likewise a positive proof joined to it, against each of these associates, viz. The mutual retorted accusation of each of them against the other, joined to the act of forfeiture against Lethington, by the regent Lennox, and the indictment, verdict, and sentence, past by the peers of the kingdom against Morton, as an accomplice in the king's murder, together with his own confession (as given us by his particular friends in the manner they chose themselves) that he was in the knowledge of the murder. So full and direct is the proof of their guilt.

From all which, it is submitted to the judgment of the reader, whether the conclusions in the two propositions, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, do not naturally follow, viz.

That as it is proved, that the confederates, for taking away the king's life, were Morton and Lethington, the very persons who afterwards brought an accusation against queen Mary for that very crime; therefore she herself could not have been in that confederacy, nor guilty of that crime.

2dly. As it is proved that Murray, Morton, and Lethington had been, from the queen's coming to Scotland, joint confederates in a series of plots, conspiracies, and rebellions, against her and her husband, until the very eve of the king's murder: as they had with one voice publicly accused the queen, of that very crime, of which it is proved, that, at least, Morton and Lethington were themselves accomplices: and, as in support of their accusation, this triumvirate had produced spurious and forged writings; and by all these means had dethroned their sovereign, and possessed themselves of the government: for these reasons, therefore, the three confederates, Murray, Morton, and Lethington, must be held, one and all of them, as *socii criminis*, guilty of the crime of which they had unjustly accused queen Mary."

* We have already seen that Murray was at St. Andrew's at Paris's condemnation and execution; and that the only copy of this spurious confession is subscribed by Hay, clerk of Murray's council; and we have still extant the instructions by Murray himself to the abbot of Dunfermline, his envoy to the English court, 15th of October 1569, in these words: "And if further proof be required, we have sent with you the depositions of Nicholas Hubert, alias Paris, a Frenchman, one who was present at the committing of the said murder, and of late execute to the death for the same." Good. v. 2. p. 88.

We may now judge with what justice Mr. Hume has given sentence in the case of Murray, "That there is not the least presumption to lead us to suspect him as an accomplice in the murder." We need not wonder therefore, that this same judge, who has acquitted Murray of every presumption of guilt, should give as positive a sentence against the queen.

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